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# The Independent

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## THE FORWARD LOOKING MAGAZINE

**W**ITH this issue The Independent, sixty-five years old, becomes the Monday Morning Magazine.

In so doing, we violate the ancient tradition held sacred among weekly periodicals. We violate it for one negative reason and for one very positive one.

We cast the tradition aside because we do not like traditions. They are generally wrong. Wrong, that is, when they are revered as guides for the conduct of the coming age.

Traditions tell us how the men in the days that are gone adapted themselves to the conditions of those days. But conditions change. No age is like the last. Every year brings new problems for our solving, new factors into our life, new relationships into which we must enter. To observe how those who have gone before us solved their problems, utilized the factors which they knew, resolved the relationships in which they found themselves, is of value not as showing us what we should do, but how we should do it—or, as often as not, how we should not do it.

Tradition is an excellent teacher, but the worst possible master. The Independent will be no slave of tradition.

The Independent is a forward looking weekly. Its concern is with tomorrow, not with yesterday. It is a builder of the living future, not a compiler of dead history. This is the positive reason for the change.

Beginning with its sixty-sixth year The Independent will keep its face to the future more resolutely, more steadfastly, more aggressively than ever before.

It will, as it has done for three score years and five, deal with life—life in all its aspects, in all its activities, in all its kaleidoscopic variations. But it will be the life of the new day, of the coming generation, of the onward sweeping world.

From this day onward The Independent, the forward looking weekly, will begin the week, not end it. With its face to the front it will seek to mold the future, not petrify the past. It will value only the traditions which shall be made in the future, and those only until they have become traditions. The Monday Morning Magazine will look forward and not back.

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## A WISH AND A HOPE: BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**I** WOULD not dare, as lately editor of The Independent, to present what it has been as the pattern of what my wish and hope are for it in the future. I would have it conducted by much wiser and abler control than any in the past; and yet I may, as asked, give my idea as to its proper purpose and conduct.

Sir William Jones gave this rule for his division of the day:

“Seven hours to law; to grateful slumber seven;  
Ten to the world allot, and all to Heaven.”

By a similar distribution of editorial purpose I would allot something to literary excellence, something to what is interesting, much to what is instructive, and everything to the influence of The Independent on the reader. It is well to please him, well to cultivate his literary taste, very important to inform him in matters of real importance; but, above all, and in all these ways, the chief aim should be to guide his judgment, help form his opinions, mold his character and direct his conduct on all matters of public concern on which he is called to think and act.

As to literary purpose, I would have it ever present, pervasive, but not pro’rusive, always a humble servitor, except in poetry. I would have writing direct, clear, simple and packed with meaning. There is much sloppy

writing that never reaches its point. A college student under my instruction once presented for criticism a junior oration, and he was snapped up on the sentence, “The spiked artillery rent and dismayed the plain.” “Why, Linebarger,” said his teacher, “what do you mean by that? ‘Spiked artillery’ cannot rend or dismay anything.” “Never mind, professor,” answered the young man; “it sounds well and nobody will notice it.” Unfortunately, Linebarger was nearly right. Many people would not notice the absurdity. In poetry the literary quality is of first importance, for poetry is of essence literary. An enormous quantity of fairly good poetry comes to this office, not too bad to print; and I would like to have a full page given to poetry as good as can be found, not neglecting those authors of best repute, but especially seeking out, and then culling out those young and ambitious candidates for success in the highest of all arts. But no nonsense poetry, none of low thought; for here, as ever, the pursuit of high influence is prime.

As to what is interesting, that too is subsidiary. Good stories that please but also help; now and then bright tales of experience meant to amuse; even pictures that are agreeable and may be instructive in a certain measure—all these have their place if kept within it, but



must never disguise the main object, which is to grip somebody and make him a stronger man. I would not have The Independent like a college paper that is concerned only with college games. There are enough other magazines that cater to the mere idle interest of the vacant hour, and which remind us of him whom Artergall met with the scales, who

"weighèd vanity  
And fild his ballaunces full of idle toys,  
Yet was admirèd much of fooles, women and boys."

I would have The Independent concerned much more with what is instructive than with fine style or pictured beauty or vacuous iridescence. Culture depends chiefly on acquired knowledge; and the progress of knowledge is startling, and no man can keep up with it. But the annual cyclopedia can, and the intelligent journal can and should record the main discoveries and the political, social and religious drifts. We have an utterly new physics of chemistry which contains tremendous possibilities; while astro-physics is giving us new revelations in astronomy. Equally archeology offers quite unexpected views of the history of civilization and religion. Meanwhile invention follows hard on discovery, producing a new civilization every generation. The meaning of all this I would have The Independent tell its readers, while at the same time giving the unvarnished truth as to the chief political movements, ever remembering that the world is large, and that an overturn in China or an election in Australia may have more meaning than any local events that absorb the concern of nine-tenths of our people; but it is to the other tenth that The Independent appeals.

But not even instruction would I put first, only second; for the first thing on which I would have the purpose of The Independent fixed is its dynamic quality—I would have it a power—I would have it influence men's opinions and judgments, and so their character and actions. That means the purpose *to discuss and express opinions based on sound and convincing arguments on as many current questions as possible*. This allows no flippant view of the great eternal principles of right and wrong, of social justice and of political freedom. While the rule "De Minimis" excuses failure to note many infractions, yet the teaching that "it is a sin to steal a pin" will lead a sturdy journal to call acts criminal and disgusting which a loose conscience excuses as amusing tricks or boyish foibles. The constant aim should be to uplift the public standard and open blind eyes that cannot see a popular wrong.

Were I to indicate some of the evils and injustices to which too many are blind I would mention several in somewhat the following order.

First, the selfish cruelty which condemns and penalizes socially and politically millions of our people because of their race or color. This hideous injustice debases, or attempts to debase, one-eighth of our native citizens because they have more or less negro blood. It also insults the three mightiest empires of Asia, China, Japan and India, blocks our success in our island possessions, and invites our only danger of war. I would have The Independent fight this unchristian spirit, not occasionally and half-heartedly, but earnestly and persistently.

Next I would have The Independent never hesitate in attacking the two great twin social evils which assail

and corrupt all races, the saloon and the brothel. Of these two evils the great political parties seem to be afraid. The enemies of the saloon have been obliged to create a party of their own, while it occurs to the makers of no party platform as yet to require the extinction of the brothel. It is weakness to say any longer that these two evils have always existed and that it is of no use to fight them. Because they are enormous evils that have the curse of God upon them, they have got to end, and the battle should stand in the foreground.

I presume I should be expected to mention here, or, first of all, industrial injustice and slavery. We hear much of it, and some of it there is; but I confess that I have not been able to see that the radical remedy which socialism offers would not create more complete monopoly and greater injustice and tyranny. Certainly great combinations of capital must be controlled that labor may have its rights, and I would have The Independent very watchful against such recurring evils; but I do not see that the balance of trusts and labor unions will fail to give fair justice to both capital and labor, for I do not yet see it clear that property is robbery.

Because I believe in popular government I believe in woman suffrage, and I would have The Independent support it to the end. A southern Methodist bishop has just declared against the right of women to vote, and says that too many men vote now. That is the doctrine of aristocracy against democracy, and many hold it who think that they should be the appointed rulers of the state. I would not have The Independent fear the safety of the principle of equal rights, and I would have it fearlessly accept the tremendous responsibility of making the rulers fit to rule. I would give truth and error a fair and even chance even before the uninformed; and if truth failed to get the vote I would rather wait a year or ten years than disfranchise the people; it will win in the end. Women can be trusted with the ballot. They are neither echoes nor fools.

Other large questions could be mentioned on which I would have The Independent express definite and forceful opinions. I would have both sides presented by contributors, but I would have the editorial pages the important, central department, the heart of the paper, in which the strong, consistent policy of the journal appears. Other pages are of value and help the purpose, but the purpose is concentrated here. It is not worth while to be an editor or publisher just to make money; leave that to small souls. Money can wisely be lost for a cause. Here the past history of The Independent gives me faith for its future.

One thing more and I close. The Independent is not a professedly religious journal. But it is religious, as it is also always political and educational and ethical. I believe that religion is the greatest existent force for good morals; and therefore I would have The Independent much interested in religious movements of real importance. The differences of sect are not important; but the work of making the world Christian, and of making Christian principles dominant in our own land, is of tremendous importance. I would have The Independent tell for the breaking down of sectarian walls, and I would have it visit gentle ridicule on even honest claims to narrow the Church of Christ to anything less than the Christian spirit. The Independent will, I hope, remain frankly Christian, powerfully ethical, and there-



fore passionately positive in pressing its best convictions on a too slow world.

### STARING INTO FUTURITY

THE confidence which a subscriber places in an editor is a curious phenomenon in this practical and suspicious world. There is nothing quite like it. To think that an army of people from all parts of the country should be willing to pay cash in advance for something to be delivered to them at regular intervals in the course of a year, something that they have not seen, that nobody has seen, that even the man who offers it for sale cannot definitely describe because he does not know himself what it is to be. He does not know much about the contents of the next number and nothing at all about what is to be in the issue of December 28, 1914. If ever the enemies of the Stock Exchange get a law prohibiting all dealing in futures, the magazine men will be the first to find their occupation gone.

Editors are the true "Futurists"; not those artists who would return to childhood and build people out of blocks. The periodical is Janus-faced, looking before and after, ceaselessly recording the history of yesterday for the advantage of tomorrow. The past is not worth recording except as we can see in it some relation to the future. It is the business of the journalist to discover which of the recent happenings have such a relation to coming events as to make them worth mentioning, in short to determine what of the old is news. He is to serve as an automatic memory, gathering up such facts as he thinks may be of use to the reader in the future and calling his attention to them at the proper time.

The true journalist must, therefore, be more of a prophet than a historian. A hypothetical future, woven of our hopes and fears, stretches on before us in an endless web. We strain our eyes to make out something of its pattern and indeed not altogether in vain. Curiously enough one can often see the distant future more plainly than the nearer and prophesy in gross more surely than in detail. A man may not presage with certainty whether next week he will be alive or dead, but he knows for sure which he will be a hundred years from now. We are quite uncertain what the weather will be tomorrow even after having read the prognostications of the Government meteorologist, but we can tell within a few degrees the mean temperature of next summer.

It is easier, also, to foretell what will come about than how it will come about. Fourier, for instance, prophesied the coming of the phalanstery, and a hundred years later we have the city apartment house which bears quite a recognizable likeness to his vast communal dwelling with its centralized services, but his prophecy has been fulfilled thru capitalistic instead of socialistic agencies.

So, when we try to imagine what will be the world in which The Independent will celebrate its 130th birthday, we would not venture to surmise, for instance, whether the railroads of that day will be owned and run by individuals, corporations, governments or unions. How could one expect to distinguish the difference so far away when the tourist crossing Europe today cannot tell whether he is traveling on a state or private railroad, a municipal or corporation trolley? Nor can we be sure that there will be any railroads or whether

the mails will be carried on the surface of earth, beneath it or above. But whatever the medium of conveyance and communication and whoever manages it we have reason to think that it will be run more in the interests of the people as a whole and that it will be more reliable, efficient and speedy, that all parts of the habitable world will be more readily accessible and more constantly in communication than now. Consequently man will become more migratory and will roam freely over the planet as business or pleasure calls him and will find wherever he goes much the same comforts and conveniences as he is accustomed to at home—if indeed he still continues for sentimental reasons to call any particular spot on the earth's surface "home."

This does not imply, however, that all the world will be reduced to one dead level of sameness. To be sure, that is the present tendency of tourism, but this is likely to change, otherwise we should be led to the *reductio ad absurdum* that increased facilities of travel would destroy the very motive of travel, the desire to find some place that is different. It is more probable that there will be a deliberate development of provincialism, utilizing local advantages, geographical or historical, and cultivating local industries and customs in order to make the locality interesting and attractive. Architecture and costume may become more diversified rather than less, in spite of the increasing dominance of factory production.

We hope for great progress toward the establishment of world peace, but this will not necessarily lead to national consolidation. In fact security from conquest will have the opposite influence. Walled towns are created by their enemies. When bandits and soldiers no longer threaten then the walls come down and boulevards take their place and houses stray out into the surrounding fields. So, too, the aggregating force that builds up great empires is chiefly fear of political or commercial domination and if this becomes in any way allayed small countries will be less at a disadvantage. Even at the present time we find Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Cuba prospering as well as their larger neighbors, and Norway and Sweden separating by mutual consent for mutual convenience. But wherever political boundaries may be drawn we may be sure that they will be less important in the future than in the past. Already they have ceased to be barriers to science, invention, news service, finance, industry, fashions, social reforms, political movements, religions, morals, education, art and literature except in so far as this last is dependent on language. The inattentive tourist may go around the world now and not know half of the time what flag he is under except when it comes to buying postage stamps or passing off coins. Unless, then, the trend of affairs takes a decidedly reactionary turn we may assume that men of like mind will feel themselves more akin and have more in common, tho belonging to different nations a hundred and eighty degrees apart, than do fellow countrymen today. If we do not have the federation of the world we shall at any rate have a universal commonwealth of ideas.

The opening years of the twentieth century completed the exploration of the globe. The next step is to bring it all within the sphere of civilization. The waste places of the earth will be utilized and its hidden wealth disclosed. The men of the temperate zone are shoving the



limits of their habitation both toward the poles and toward the equator. Siberia and northern Canada are being populated and the tropics under modern sanitary science have become livable. Whatever we may think of imperialism and however much we may sympathize with primitive races it is certain that no land will be allowed to remain fallow under a barbaric regime.

A generation ago it was thought that science had pretty nearly completed its work. Its fundamental principles had been formulated and no more revolutionary discoveries were to be expected. Astronomers would henceforth have to be content with recording stray comets. Physicists would devote themselves to the determination of the third decimal in the constants of nature, chemists to filling up the blank spaces in the periodic law with the few lacking elements and botanists and zoologists to the naming of such plants and insects as might be found in out of the way places.

But instead of settling down according to these expectations science entered upon a period of unprecedented activity. Discoveries of the most sensational character have followed one another with dizzying rapidity and nowadays our outlook is very different. New and more promising fields are opening out in every science. Chemistry has past from the analytic to the synthetic stage, biology from the observational to the creative. Plants and animals prove plastic to human touch and may be molded at will. Man becomes independent of nature and makes metals, medicines, stones, dyes and fabrics to suit himself instead of using such as he happens to find ready made in the organic and inorganic worlds beneath. If this process goes on the luxuries of today will become commonplace to future generations and the poorest will have advantages that no money can command at present.

Whether this process goes on depends fundamentally upon one thing, how the fuel supply holds out. All wealth consists essentially of energy and that the human race is far richer now than ever before is due principally to the utilization of coal. That means that we are living on our capital and when that is gone modern civilization simply collapses. Of course if we could devise some way of tapping the exhaustless reservoir of intra-atomic energy discovered within the last few years we should be forever freed from worry of this kind. It would be equivalent to making every man a millionaire. But there seems no way of getting at this secret store of wealth, so we shall probably have to get along as best we can by being more economical in our use of coal and by harnessing all the waterfalls we can find or create. At the present rate of consumption there will be little left of the petroleum supply in sixty-five years from now and the motor cars and boats will be abandoned unless the combustion engine can find other fuel than oil. Doubtless alcohol will come into use and perhaps a way will be found to tame down and utilize the explosive force of gun cotton or something like.

If space permitted we should like to go on in the same vein and portray the future of literature, art, education, religion and other human interests. It is great fun, this business of prophesying, and safer than other forms of editorials, because nobody can prove we are wrong until we are dead, and then it will not matter. Copies of The Independent have been deposited by the Historic Preservation Society in the pyramid of Cheops for the edifica-

tion of a remote posterity, but not this issue. We may imagine our successors in the editorial chair hunting out this number in the files for comment in the 130th Anniversary Number. Possibly The Independent of that day may be a combination of phonograph record and motion picture reel or of telephone and telectroscope. What we cannot imagine is a world without The Independent. But whatever form it may have we hope that its editors will then look back upon The Independent of 1914 as we do upon that of 1913, with pride and dissatisfaction.

## A PRESSING NATIONAL DUTY

THE chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has introduced a resolution making the Panama Canal tolls apply uniformly to all vessels for a period of at least two years. The President is empowered by the resolution, at any time after two years, if the tolls from other vessels are sufficient to operate the canal and if the diplomatic questions involved are all adjusted, to exempt American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

Congress and the President have no more important and pressing duty than to make this resolution effective. Out national honor demands it.

In the Isthmian Canal Convention, entered into with Great Britain, which cleared the way for the building of the Canal, the United States agreed that the Canal should be open to all nations on terms of entire equality.

By those who favor the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls it is ingeniously argued: (1) That the Convention has been automatically abrogated by the changed conditions which arose when we acquired the Canal Zone; (2) that the words "all nations" in the convention means "all other nations"; and (3) that the requirement of equality of treatment is not violated because there can be, under our shipping law, no vessels engaged in our coastwise trade save American vessels.

We recognize the urgency of these arguments, but we deny their validity. We do not believe that the Convention has been abrogated, or that "all nations" means "all other nations," or that we are treating the ships of other nations with equality when we exempt our coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls. But even if we did believe all these things we should still demand the repeal of the exemption clause. Our obligation to take the action provided in the Adamson resolution rests upon higher grounds. Convention or no Convention we ought to treat no vessel using the Canal any differently from any other vessel.

The Panama Canal is a world possession. We have built it for the world. We must operate it for the world.

We are trustees for the Canal. If we use it for our own selfish purposes, we are false to our trust.

The purpose in exempting our coastwise trade from tolls is purely a domestic one. We wish to encourage our domestic shipping and to gain the beneficial effect of competition by water, with our transatlantic railroads.

Unquestionably our domestic shipping ought to be encouraged. Unquestionably, any oppressive tendencies of our American railroads ought to be checked with a firm hand. But to use the Panama Canal for any such purpose is unworthy of the American people.

We are trustees for the Canal. Every trustee must



protect his trust against assault, even if it come from those for whom he is trustee. But the moment he uses trust funds for his own personal advantage, he puts himself beyond the pale of legality, of morality, of common decency.

If we should use the Canal for our private advantage, we should forfeit the respect of the world, and, what is even more important, we should forfeit our own self respect.

Absolute equality of treatment for every nation using the Canal is the only course worthy of the American nation.

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### NEW GLASS IN OLD WINDOWS

THE stained glass window which Andrew Carnegie had made by the Tiffany Studios for the Dunfermline Cathedral has been rejected by the authorities on the ground that it is unecclesiastical and too modern. It is a sunset view filling the entire space; they wanted conventional designs drawn from geometry or hagiography and made up of little pieces of glass, set in lead, as was done in the days when the art of making large panes of glass was unknown.

Mr. Carnegie selected the design at the Tiffany Studios because it expressed to him religious emotion. "God is in those rocks and rills," he said. "God is in all the great outdoors." It did not express religious emotion to the vestrymen of Dunfermline. Here were green pastures and still waters, great rocks, birds of the air, sunshine and shadow, flowers surpassing the glory of Solomon, pine trees as beautiful as the cedars of Lebanon, the manifold works of God that praise Him. In such common things as these David and Job and Jesus saw spiritual meaning and moral lessons. Dunfermline sees only a landscape. A picture of David would have been more acceptable.

That is the way it has always been. From time to time a prophet arises. Like a man whose eyes have been cleared of cataract he sees a new world all about him, a new meaning in every little thing. Amazed at the vision he jumps up and cries to the people, "Look!" and they look, not where he points, but at him. They do not see what he sees, but what he does not see, himself. They do not say, "What a wonderful vision he has shown us!" but "What a wonderful man is this who sees what we cannot see!"

On one of Mr. Carnegie's visits to the studio, where the window was being designed, he suggested to the artist that he might better put Scotch thistles in the foreground instead of rhododendrons. It appears that patriotism and piety are closely associated in Mr. Carnegie's mind as, come to think of it, they have been in the minds of others. The artist answered that he was not familiar with thistles and would have to be sent to Scotland to study them on their native heath before he could paint them. Mr. Carnegie did not take the hint, so the rhododendrons went in. Now, if instead of thistles or rhododendrons a picture of David had been ordered the artist would have dashed it off impromptu without even calling in a model. He had never seen David or a real portrait of him, but nobody else had either, so he was safe. He knew, as every artist or art student knows, exactly how David was expected to look by the worshipers at Dunfermline and other cathedrals

and it would have been an easy job to satisfy them. With thistles and rhododendrons one has to be more particular.

A window serves two purposes, to let light in and to look out of. Those who dislike the sunshine and the wider view of the transparent window may well color the glass, and in doing so make it as beautiful and as interesting as possible. Of course no artist can make the window as beautiful and interesting as the scene it shuts out, if the church be favorably situated. He has no such colors on his palette nor can he command such a range of light and shade. He cannot depict change, for the cinema has not yet entered the stained glass field. But allowing for these limitations the colored window is a very acceptable substitute for the outdoor view, and is especially welcome in such of our city churches as command a view of a gas tank, an alleyway or a billboard. We do not know the aspect of this particular window of the Dunfermline Cathedral, but doubtless the authorities have a reason for preferring stained to transparent glass.

They are right, also, from their point of view, in rejecting the Carnegie memorial. They say it is an anachronism and inharmonious with the rest of the edifice. So it is. But all progress consists in anachronism. Everything new is inharmonious with the old. Dunfermline Abbey dates from Norman times, but has suffered much from anachronisms, particularly those of the Reformers, who, in 1560, laid violent hands upon the building in the attempt to adapt it to their purposes. But in the end a church building will by sheer force of inertia conquer any reformers and restore the old forms and with them the old faith. Stone and mortar are more enduring than flesh and blood. A cathedral is petrified theology.

Architecture fixes ritual; ritual fixes creed; creed fixes morals. The sixteenth-century Reformers saw this, but they doubtless made a mistake in remodeling the ancient edifice. They should have preserved it as a museum.

The modern reformer is not iconoclastic. He has a great respect for antiquities and he lets them alone. He is perfectly willing to let them alone. The Dean of Dunfermline need not worry. Somebody will give him a window just like the others. The Carnegie window is going to the library. Very likely the people will go to the library, too. But the Dean of Dunfermline will not worry. His conscience is clear. He has preserved his church from anachronism.

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President Wilson recommends the nomination of Presidential candidates by a national direct primary. The Progressive platform made the same recommendation last year. The Republican national committee still clings to the nominating convention, but declares that it will recognize, without question, all state laws for the selection of delegates at direct primaries. In New York, the state of the arch resister of the direct nomination idea, the direct primary law has just been signed by the Governor. The direct primary, national as well as state, is inevitable, for it is an essential instrument of democratic representative government. The leaders of the Republican party are trying to sweep back the sea. But do they truly represent its rank and file?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Currency Law

The new currency bill was signed on the 23d by President Wilson. On the preceding day the report of the conference committee had been accepted in the House by a vote of 298 to 60. Two Democrats opposed it, and 49 Republicans and Progressives were counted in its favor. A few hours later, in the Senate, there was a vote of 43 to 25 for the report. All the Democrats present supported it, and with them were three Republicans (Senators Jones, Norris and Weeks), and Senator Poindexter, Progressive. Several hundred changes were made by the conference committee, but only a few of them were of an important character. The provision for guaranteeing bank deposits was eliminated, and also the paragraph permitting Federal reserve notes to be used as reserves by individual banks. The depositing of Government funds in reserve banks is to be permissive, not compulsory. The House, by a decisive vote, had accepted the extension of the time for farm loans from one year to five years, and a six months maturity for agricultural notes admitted to discount by the reserve banks. A compromise fixed the minimum capital of a reserve bank at \$4,000,000. The Comptroller was restored to the Federal Board, whose appointed members, receiving a salary of \$12,000, are to serve for ten years, instead of six years. At least one-third of the reserves of country banks are to be held by the local institutions. The amount of 2 per cent bonds to be retired in twenty years was increased to about \$300,000,000.

The law goes into effect at once but will not become operative until the organization committee has mapped out the districts and designated the reserve cities. This committee, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller (when this officer is appointed), will give hearings in fifteen cities, beginning in New York. There are to be from eight to twelve districts. Four of the reserve cities will be New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. It is expected that John Skelton Williams, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Comptroller.

President Wilson signed the bill with four gold pens, which were given to Senator Owen, Representative Glass, Secretary McAdoo and Senator Chilton. He then made a

brief address. Having expressed his gratification, commended the chairmen of the committees, and pointed to evidence of "notable team work," he said the cordial cooperation of Republicans had shown that the bill could not be called a partisan measure. "I feel," he continued, "that we can say it is the first of a series of constructive measures by which the Democratic party will show that it knows how to serve the country." The tariff bill was designed to remove impediments to American industry and prosperity, and this bill furnished the machinery for free and elastic and uncontrolled credit, put at the disposal of the merchants and manufacturers for the first time in fifty years. Slowly we had come to a common recognition of the undesirable and the desirable in business, and we were now organizing our peace, making prosperity not only stable but free to have an unimpeded momentum. Men were no longer resisting the conclusions reached by the nation as to the necessity for a readjustment of its business. Business men of all sorts were showing "their willingness to come into this arrangement," which he characterized as the constitution of peace. He had been surprised at the sudden acceptance of the bill by public opinion. Men had opened their eyes to realize that what they had believed to be hostile was really friendly and serviceable. He was deeply moved by gratitude when he felt that he had had a part in completing the work.

At the end of the week more than 500 banks had applied for membership. Well known bankers predicted that nearly all the national banks would take such action. Favorable opinions from prominent bankers in New York and other cities were published, and there was a general disposition to promote the successful operation of the new law.

## Secretary Lane's Report

In his annual report, Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, outlines a broad policy for the conservation of natural resources, giving especial prominence to the condition and needs of Alaska. The West, he says, feels that the Government has not given it due consideration. A halt has been called upon methods of spoliation in the public domain, but sane and progressive methods have not been substituted. There is no adequate machinery for the new policy. The West

asks for machinery, or legislation, by which the Government may dispose of land with a view to its use for that purpose to which it is best fitted. The largest body of unused and neglected land in the United States is in Alaska, whose mines, fisheries and furs had added \$500,000,000 to the nation's wealth. There are 50,000,000 acres of this land that would make homes for a sturdy people, and the territory "can be made self-sustaining agriculturally." There are less than a thousand miles of wagon road, the short railways serve private industries, and the great coal deposits are unworked.

Mr. Lane would place all the territory's national assets—the lands, fisheries, Indians, Eskimos, seals,



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

## MOTHER JONES

Eighty-two years old, a leading figure in last year's strike in West Virginia, and again busy with the United Mine Workers in the southern Colorado coal strike



forests, mines, waterways and railroads—in the hands of a “board of directors,” or commission, whose policies should be determined in broad outline by Congress. Each member of the board should be the administrative and residentiary head of a department, but all should sit together, working for a common end. The territory should not wait, however, for Congress to consider such a plan, for prompt action concerning railroads and coal lands is needed. The Government should build and operate a system of trunk line railroads, fixing rates with reference to Alaskan development, and not with regard to immediate returns. For years the charges should be lower than those which would justify private investment. One half of the land on each side of a railroad might be retained by the Government. Privately owned roads should be built and operated under governmental supervision and be subject to purchase by the Government, “at their cost, minus depreciation.” The coal deposits should be opened only to those who will use them, and under a leasing and royalty system, but in each coal field a large body of land should be reserved, to make the public and the Navy independent of private supplies.

He would have the same policy adopted with respect to coal lands in the Western states. The Government should stimulate the search for petroleum and protect prospectors. These might work under Government licenses, and be required to pay royalties. Pointing to the use of oil in navies, and to the attempts of other nations to gain control of oil fields, he holds that we should induce the proving of our oil lands, the Government retaining enough to make our ships independent of foreign supplies. The same policy should be used for the development of phosphate and potash deposits. In the course of a review of irrigation work, he says the farmer should have twenty years, instead of ten, in which to pay for water rights. The West, he says, can profitably use \$100,000,000 for irrigation in the next ten years, to the advantage of the whole country. He believes that the people will soon be “as alive to the value of public ownership of hydro-electric plants as they are today to municipally owned waterworks.” The Government should exact no pay for dam sites on the public lands, but rates should be subject to regulation and there should be provision for reversion of the plants, without cost, to the Government at the end of fifty or sixty years, except that an appraised price might be paid for the distributing system.



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#### COLORADO MINE WORKERS IN A PROCESSION OF PROTEST

Fifteen hundred labor unionists, delegates to a special convention of the Colorado Federation of Labor, and their sympathizers, marched to the state capitol on December 18 to complain to Governor Ammons of the conduct of the militia sent into southern coal fields to maintain order. The strikers allege that men have been held in jail without trial or the preferment of charges, and that the soldiers have been drunken and disorderly. Mother Jones is leading the column. Governor Ammon asserted his determination to enforce the law impartially and promised a full investigation of the strikers' complaints.

#### The Bryan Peace Treaties

A peace treaty with The Netherlands, signed at Washington a few days ago, is the first agreement, based upon Secretary Bryan's peace plan, between the United States and a European nation. Treaties of this kind with Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala and Salvador had already been signed. In the agreement with The Netherlands it is provided that all disputes, “of every nature whatsoever, to the settlement of which previous arbitration treaties or agreements do not apply in their terms or are not applied in fact, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred to a permanent international commission,” and the two nations “agree not to declare war or begin hostilities” during the commission's inquiry or before its report is submitted.

The commission is to be composed of five members—one to be chosen from each country by the Government thereof, one by each Government from some third country, and the fifth to be named by agreement of the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either nation. The commission's report must be completed within one year after the beginning of the investigation, but the time may be shortened or extended by mutual consent. The two nations reserve the right to act independently on the subject-matter of the dispute, after the report has been made known. Altho the two parties agree

not to begin hostilities, the provision of other similar treaties for a maintenance of the *status quo* as to military and naval preparation was omitted, at the request of The Netherlands.

Mr. Bryan's tentative draft of a treaty of the same character with Denmark is now in the Danish Foreign Office, awaiting approval of certain amendments. In this agreement there is no reservation of subjects to be submitted to arbitration, and it includes the principal features of Mr. Bryan's plan.

#### The Hetch-Hetchy Bill Signed

President Wilson signed, on the 19th, the bill permitting San Francisco to use the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, in the Yosemite National Park, as a source of municipal water supply. The bill, he said in a memorandum accompanying his signature, “seemed to serve the pressing public needs of the region concerned better than they could be served in any other way, and yet did not impair the usefulness or materially detract from the beauty of the public domain.” He also said:

The bill was opposed by so many public-spirited men, thoughtful of the interests of the people and of fine conscience in every matter of public concern, that I have naturally sought to scrutinize it very closely. I take the liberty of thinking that their fears and objections were not well founded. I believe the bill to be, on the whole, in the public interest, and I am the less uncertain in that judgment because I find it concurred in by men whose best energies have been devoted to conser-





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

The ministers are standing on the steps of the President's Palace in Paris. M. Gaston Doumergue, premier (president of the council and Minister of Foreign Affairs) stands in front. Above (from left to right) are M. Fernand David, Minister of Public Works; M. Jacquier, Under-Secretary of State for the Fine Arts; M. Maginot, Under-Secretary of State for War; M. Albert Lebrun, Minister of the Colonies; M. Raoul Péret, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior; M. Malvy, Minister of Commerce and Posts; M. Ajam, Under-Secretary of State for the Merchant Marine; M. Bienvenu-Martin, Minister of Justice; M. René Renoult (wearing derby), Minister of the Interior; M. Viviani (in back), Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts; M. Joseph Caillaux (hands in pockets), Minister of Finance; M. Métin, Minister of Labor, and M. Noulens, Minister of War.

vation and the safeguarding of the people's interests, and many of whom have, besides, had a long experience in the public service, which has made them circumspect in forming an opinion on such matters.

On the following day Mr. Works, of California, introduced in the Senate a bill to repeal the act. He asserted that the project had been supported by a powerful and insidious lobby, aided by influential Federal officers; also, that the legislation was unjust to agriculturists holding water rights in the San Joaquin Valley.

#### Many Killed in a Fire Panic

It was a sad Christmas for the miners on strike in the Michigan copper district. Late in the afternoon, on the day before Christmas, about 700 persons, a majority of them children, had assembled in Italian Hall, at Calumet. An association of women connected with the Western Federation of Miners had prepared an entertainment, with a Christmas tree and gifts. There had been recitations, the children had sung carols, and they were standing in the aisles, waiting for a signal that should tell them to move forward and receive the gifts. Suddenly there was a cry of "Fire!" The first reports said the cry came from a drunken man looking in at the entrance door. But miners who stood at the door say this is not true, and there is evidence that the alarming

shout came from an excited man in the center of the hall. There was no fire, but those in the hall at once rushed to the entrance door, which was at the head of a stairway, as the hall was on the second floor. At once the stairway space was filled. Many children were trampled to death in the headlong rush for the door, but a majority of the victims died in the stairway space, of suffocation. The number of the dead was seventy-two, and fifty-six of these were children. All Christmas festivities in the copper mining district were checked, and at a mass meeting \$25,000 was collected for the bereaved families.

The strike has been a long one, marked by much bitterness. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation and leader of the strikers, openly asserted that the panic had been caused by their foes, and that the cry of fire had come from a man at the door wearing a badge of the Citizens' Alliance, an association which has sought to preserve order. He forbade the miners to take any part of the money collected, and they obeyed. On the 26th he and Charles H. Tanner, the Federation's auditor, were forcibly deported. They reached Chicago on the following day. Moyer had been shot in the shoulder and beaten. He asserted that twenty-five men of the Citizens' Alliance had dragged him from his room, shot him, beaten him, and placed him on a railway train. under guard. Several men whom he

accused have produced evidence to show that they are innocent. His story is ridiculed by the Sheriff of the county. A grand jury is making an investigation.

#### The War in Mexico

The rebel forces of Carranza and Villa have retaken Torreón, and at the end of last week they were preparing to attack Tampico again. Huerta's army has been reduced by the desertion of 600 men in Oaxaca and 200 in Morelos. In the north also, at Guaymas, there have been desertions, and several Federal officers have been summarily executed because they were plotting to join the rebels. Villa is about to attack the Federal garrison at Ojinaga, on the border, and has given orders that all Federal officers there. General Orozco included, shall be shot. In the south, Zapata has issued a proclamation, promising to put all Federal officers at the capital to death without trial, and to hang Huerta. But his army was beaten last week, within sixty miles of the capital. From many parts of the country come reports of great disorder and rebel successes. The city of Tepic has been sacked by revolutionists. British marines were landed at Belize, and they proceeded to the border of British Honduras, where General Brito, formerly Governor of Campeche, with 2000 followers, has been organizing a revolution of his own, seeking control of four states.

The banks at the capital are in a critical condition. At first all but one of them refused to redeem the bank notes of states. Runs followed, with large withdrawal of deposits. Then the Bank of London and Mexico closed its doors. Huerta gave relief by proclaiming a legal holiday for ten days. The runs have continued, but, owing to the holiday, the banks pay or not, as they please. It is expected that the holiday will be prolonged. Huerta was inclined to protect the Bank of London and Mexico because it had advanced several millions to his Government.

#### Coastwise Exemption at Panama

Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, introduced in the House, on the 23d, a joint resolution providing, in effect, that there shall be no Panama toll exemption for our coastwise shipping until at least two years shall have elapsed after the opening of the Canal. This resolution suspends the enforcement of the exemption clause in the act of August 24, 1912, during the first two years of successful operation, and says that thereafter, "if, in the judg-



ment of the President, the revenue derived from tolls of vessels other than those engaged in the coastwise trade shall be sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining and operating the Canal and the expense of government and sanitation of the Canal Zone, and all diplomatic questions touching the treatment of vessels as to conditions or charges of traffic shall have been adjusted," the President shall be authorized to restore the coastwise exemption by executive order. Obviously, the diplomatic questions which must first be adjusted include the controversy concerning the violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain.

There are many in Washington who think that this resolution has the approval of President Wilson. The *London Times*, in its comments, remarked that the resolution "affords gratifying proof that President Wilson is as good as his word." But there has been no authoritative statement from the President concerning his views. Mr. Adamson points out that the test of two years will show whether the tolls received from all other shipping can pay the cost of operation, and that the delay will permit an adjustment of the dispute growing out of treaty stipulations. Advocates of exemption, he says, have contended that tolls on coastwise shipping will not be needed. At first, he adds, they were willing that the treaty controversy should be submitted to arbitration at The Hague, but several of them have since objected to arbitration.



Photograph from *International News*

#### U. S. S. VERMONT IN A HEAVY SEA

A striking photograph taken from the battleship "Wyoming" on the voyage to Europe. The "Vermont" broke her starboard shaft on the return trip and is now in dry dock.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson, special commissioner on Panama Canal traffic and tolls, has recently published an article in which he holds that the coastwise tolls will be needed. The Canal, he says, must earn \$19,250,000 a year to be self-sustaining. But, even if coastwise tolls be included, he sees a deficit of not less than \$6,000,000 in the first two or three years, and the required amount would not be reached until nine or ten years after the opening of the Canal. According to his estimates, the annual revenue, with coastwise tolls not paid, would show a deficit of \$5,000,000 ten years hence. His expense account includes three per cent on the sum invested.

**Volcanic Eruption in the New Hebrides** In this Story of the Week it is curious to see how the center of interest suddenly shifts from one point to another. This time public attention is directed toward one of the most obscure of the South Sea islands, Ambrym or Ambrim of the New Hebrides. This group of islands, which lies about 1300 miles northeast of Australia, is of volcanic origin and, geologically speaking, of recent formation, as is shown by the sharp-angled peaks rising steeply from the sea to the height of several thousand feet. Several of them contain active craters and those on Ambrym recently burst into eruption with such violence as to destroy several hundred natives. Lava rushing down the slopes divided and joined again, destroying the villagers caught between these streams of molten rock. Ashes and hot stones showered the land and fell into the surrounding sea. The river ran hot

water and the bay was filled with dead fish and turtles. At night the island seemed ablaze with the flaming columns shot up into the sky from the mouth of the volcano. The buildings of the British hospital were destroyed, but the physicians escaped with all the patients in a launch. Two local steamships rescued 1300 of the natives.

The New Hebrides are under the joint control of Great Britain and France, each country having charge of its own nationals. This arrangement, which was agreed to in 1906, is not at all satisfactory to the Australians, who regard the French administration as antagonistic to their interests in the islands. The English in the islands number about a hundred and the French twice as many. The native population is decreasing chiefly from imported diseases to which they have not been immuned. In 1901 it was estimated at 50,000. In 1904 it was found to be 20,000.

#### The Rivers of Babylon

The Mesopotamian Valley, once the leader of the world's civilization, but long since impoverished and largely depopulated, seems now likely to recover some part of its pristine prosperity. Like Egypt and other centers of primitive culture, Babylonia was the fruit of irrigation, and when through misgovernment and the neglect of science the system of reservoirs and canals was allowed to lapse, agriculture declined and became hazardous, and the great cities dependent upon the country sank into decay. For lack of management of the waters of the Euphrates, the land was doubly damaged. In the season of freshet the

#### British League for the Support of Ulster and the Union.



I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby enrol myself as a Volunteer in the force now being raised to maintain Ulster in the struggle she is making to maintain the Union between Great Britain and Ireland. And in the event of the Government of Ireland bill being passed into law without the sanction of the people of the United Kingdom being expressed at a General Election, I voluntarily swear to hold myself in readiness to act anywhere and in any manner that may give to this end. Further, I promise to stand by this agreement until such time as I notify my resignation in writing to my superior officer.

God Save the King.

*J. Redmond*  
 J. Redmond  
 28 Nov 1913

Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### THE ULSTER PLEDGE

This declaration is signed by those who enlist in the British League "to maintain the union between Great Britain and Ireland." J. Redmond Howard, whose signature appears here, created a sensation by joining the Ulster forces, as he is a nephew of John Redmond.



rivers overflowed and made vast marshes of the low land, while the rest of the country suffered drought for most of the year.

The remains of the ancient irrigation works do more harm than good. The Euphrates, for instance, took a short cut thru the old Hindia canal and left Babylon and the surrounding territory dry during the summer. The Turks tried to restore the river to its natural channel by a dam at Hindia, using as material the bricks from the Tower of Babel. But this undertaking proved to be as much of a failure as the ambitious structure from which the materials were derived. The floods came and washed it away. Two years ago the work was entrusted to an English company headed by Sir John Jackson, and now the Hindia barrage has been completed. This dam will raise the water level to 16½ feet and will bring under cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land.

The Hindia barrage is the first step in a gigantic irrigation project designed by Sir William Willcocks, who has brought plenty to the land of Egypt by the Nile dam at Assuan. His plans for the Mesopotamian Valley involve the expenditure of some \$30,000,000, but there is no doubt that it will prove a paying proposition in the end. A map of the country to be irrigated and pictures showing the construction of Hindia barrage will be found in The Independent of August 21, 1913, in the article by N. R. Freeman on "Reclaiming the Garden of Eden."

#### The Sequel of Zabern

The antagonism between the German garrison and the people of the Alsatian town of Zabern, or, to give it its old French form, Saverne, has resulted in nothing more serious than the punishment of all concerned. The town is punished by the withdrawal of the Ninety-ninth Infantry Regiment to another post. The recruits who reported Lieut. Baron von Forstner's contemptuous remarks about the Alsations were given light sentences of a few weeks' confinement. The Lieutenant was sentenced by court-martial to forty-three days in a penitentiary, which, unless reversed by a higher court, will forfeit his commission. His plea before the court-martial was self-defense, that he was obliged to use his saber on the lame cobbler to prevent receiving a blow upon the face, and such an insult from a civilian no German officer could endure. The danger, however, did not seem imminent to the judges, seeing that the Zabern cobbler was being held by both arms by soldiers

on each side when he was cut over the head by the Herr Baron. Colonel von Reutter, in command of the regiment, is likely to have to stand trial for making arrests unlawfully or inciting a subordinate to unlawful use of arms. Another manifestation of the anger of the Alsations against the military occurred on the night of December 26, when two shots from the revolver of an unknown civilian were fired at the sentry posted in front of the empty barracks at Zabern.

The agitation in the empire was renewed by a letter which Herr von Jagow, chief of the Berlin police, wrote to the *Kreuzzeitung*, condemning the court-martial. He says: "If officers stationed almost in the enemy's country are liable to prosecution for such acts as Baron von Forstner's it is a disgrace to the noble profession." Tho the letter was signed in his private capacity as "Doctor of Jurisprudence," the press almost unanimously condemns such unwarrantable interference in imperial affairs by a Berlin official. Herr von Jagow is believed to have the support of the Crown Prince, who always takes the side of the military in such cases.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, ignored the vote of censure past in the Reichstag by 239 majority and declared to the house that he had no intention of resigning on account of it. He held his position, he said, by appointment of the Kaiser and was responsible solely to him. For the Reichstag to attempt to influence the imperial will by votes of lack of confidence or by withholding supplies was both unconstitutional and subversive of government. The German people, he declared, were willing to exchange the Kaiser's rule for the yoke of socialism.

The Socialist leader, Herr Scheidemann, urged the Reichstag to refuse appropriation so long as the Chancellor refused to conform to parliamentary principles, but the Center, which had joined in the vote against the Chancellor on the Zabern question, declined to back up the opposition to the extent of voting against the budget.

#### The Negus of Abyssinia

The continent of Africa has now been completely partitioned among the European powers with the exception of two countries which still retain a precarious independence, Liberia and Abyssinia. The little negro republic on the west coast, tho it has lost a large part of its territory to its covetous neighbors on either hand, is protected from de-

struction by the United States, which founded it. The empire of Abyssinia on the eastern side of the continent owes its freedom to the valor and diplomacy of its ruler, Menelik II, who died on December 12 in his seventieth year.

The story of his career reads like a historical romance. Tho claiming descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba the kingship to which he was born the heir was but one of several into which the ancient Ethiopia had been divided. Nor was he allowed to succeed to that, for on his father's death, when he was eleven years old, he was put in confinement by the usurping king and kept there for ten years. On attaining his majority he escaped, and with some aid from the English waged war upon the rival kings. It took him twenty-four years to establish his supremacy, but in 1889 he was crowned Emperor of Abyssinia.

By the time he had overcome internal opposition he faced a greater danger from without. The ambitions of Italy for African territory, since gratified by the annexation of Libya, were then directed toward Abyssinia, and the country was being gradually invaded from the Red Sea. Menelik organized an army equipped with modern weapons, and on March 1, 1896, finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Italian troops at Adowa. Here an Italian army of 14,000 was attacked by five times this number of Abyssinians and more than half of the Italians were left dead upon the field. Queen Taitu led the charge of Menelik's bodyguard against the foe.

Like the Sultan of Turkey, Menelik played off one European power against another, exciting their jealousy by showing favor in turn to French, British, German, Russian and American concessionaires, but without allowing any to attain an exclusive control. Under his rule the country has been prosperous thru the development of foreign commerce, slavery has been abolished and schools established. A thousand miles of telegraph have been constructed, and the railroad from Jibuti on the coast has been allowed to extend 111 miles into Abyssinia on its way toward the capital, Addis Abeba.

For the last four years Menelik has been in retirement and his death has been several times reported. He is succeeded by his grandson, Lidj Jeassu or Eyassu, a boy of sixteen, who has been educated by European tutors. It remains for the future to show whether he will prove as worthy as his grandsire of his honorific title "King of the Kings of Ethiopia and conquering Lion of Judah."



# THREE SCORE YEARS AND FIVE

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD, D.D., LL.D.

HONORARY EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

WHEN Mr. Hamilton Holt, now Editor of The Independent, my friend and for twenty years my associate, asked me to write something about its history, how could I decline? To be sure, I am not fond of history, and during the forty-six years since I first took a subordinate editorial seat I have been accustomed to study present currents, and as far as possible to direct their future flow and forget the past. And yet it has been my fortune to be somewhat familiarly acquainted with every single one of those men who during the past sixty-five years have been on the editorial force, and it is pleasant to recall the services of great men, than whom no greater or better have served the Church and the nation.

Five men united to establish The Independent and pay its certain deficit. They were business men, all young men, and they were willing to spend their money to advance the principles they held dear. Of the five the enthusiastic leader was Henry C. Bowen, my uncle by marriage. He was head of a wholesale silk house, and I heard it said of him that as he walked along a line of goods manufactured for sale, he would select more swiftly and surely than any other buyer in the market. He was as positive and active in Church or public affairs as he was quick in business. When he came from Woodstock, Conn., as a clerk in the dry goods store of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, he made his church home in the Presbyterian church of which Dr. Samuel H. Cox, father of Bishop Coxe, was pastor, and very soon he was conducting religious meetings in private houses in the neighborhood. This was unusual, and some of the elders of the church rebuked him, saying that it was not proper for him to take upon him the conduct of such services, as he had not been ordained as minister or elder. He was disturbed and hesitated about his duty; but just then Hiram Bingham, one of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, visited Brooklyn, and Mr. Bowen told him the trouble. Dr. Bingham rose and laid his hand on the young man's head, saying: "I hereby ordain you to go and do all the good you can wherever you may be"; and he added: "That is as good an ordination as there is anywhere." Mr. Bowen was a Connecticut Congregationalist, and he took an active part in organizing the first Congregational church in Brooklyn, and calling Dr. Storrs to be its pastor,

and then in starting the next church, and he sought Mr. Beecher to be its pastor, and brought him from Indianapolis to his own house. It was he who organized the Congregational Union, and then developed it into the first church building society in the country. But he is best remembered for his anti-slavery attitude, and particularly his defiance of public sentiment and of his own Southern customers, when he was asked to join with five thousand merchants in support of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he published the declaration that rang thru the country, that "his silks and not his principles were for sale." He was just the man, both generous and forceful, to back the doubtful prospects of the new journal, earnestly religious, altho it denounced slavery, an institution recognized by Moses and by Paul, who sent back Onesimus to his master.

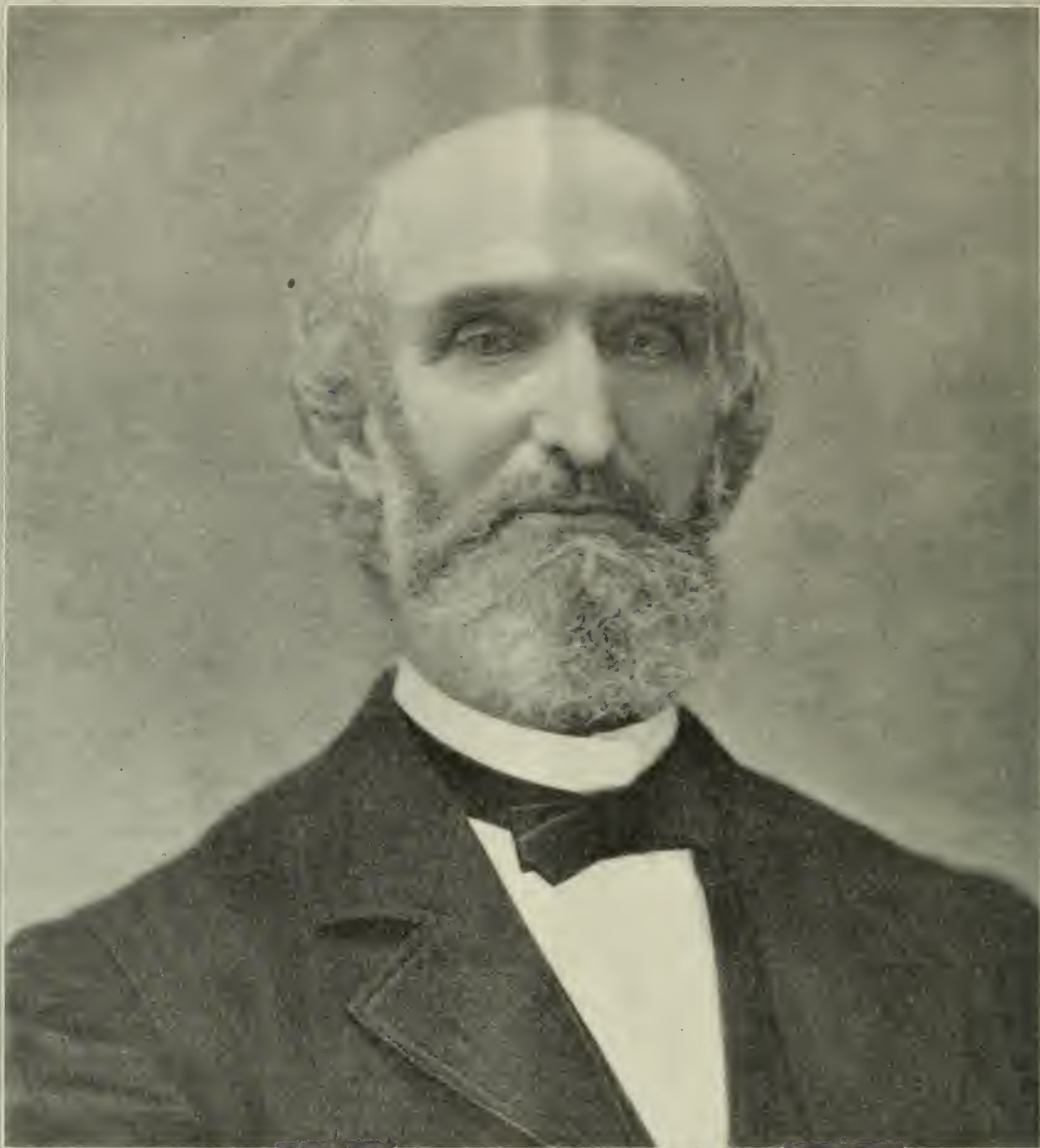
I had the good fortune to know well the first trio of responsible editors, Leonard Bacon, Richard Salter Storrs and Joseph P. Thompson, three Congregational pastors, and Dr. Joshua Leavitt, the fourth, their office editor. Theologically they all represented the progressive views of the day, and Dr. Leavitt, as editor of *The Evangelist*, had reported the lectures of President Finney which had given much offense to the conservatives, whose organ was *The Observer*. Of the three responsible editors, Dr. Bacon was the oldest, and his ability has descended to the third generation. He was a stout champion of independency, and at the organization of the National Council at Oberlin in 1871 I heard him warn the members against its assumption of authority over the churches. It has since developed quite up to his fears. One of these days Congregationalists and Presbyterians will unite.

Dr. Storrs was the orator of the three, grand in stature, sonorous in utterance, learned, wise, impressive and with full command of all his faculties. He would give a two-hour historical lecture on some great epoch, full of names and dates, without a line of notes and without hesitating for a name or date. But best I loved to hear him on some mooted question which filled his heart, when the intensity of purpose swept away the balance of formal discourse. And yet as a usual thing Dr. Thompson's addresses pleased me more. The graces of rhetoric were less pronounced, but the simpler rhetoric was perhaps better. He, too, was a finished

scholar, a lover of ancient history, but chiefly devoted to current affairs, and the principal editorial writer. The three had at heart, next to religion, the overthrow of slavery, or, rather, they held relentless war against slavery to be a principal part of present religion. They did not believe, as did Garrison, that to condemn slavery they must go outside of the Church, nor did they believe, with him, that the Constitution was "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell," and that therefore it was wrong to vote. They were not "Come-outers," but "Stay-inners," whether in the Church or Nation, and they lived to see in their prime their policy more successful than they had hoped. They, with the help of Dr. Leavitt, a man of the same spirit and of even more experience in the anti-slavery cause—who had edited the Boston *Emancipator*, as Garrison edited *The Liberator*, and who was one of the founders of the Liberty party and the Free Soil party—were able to make The Independent the most influential weekly journal in the country, both religiously and politically.

Owing to a difference over the transfer to them of the ownership of The Independent, the three editors resigned after thirteen years of excellent service, and Mr. Bowen made Mr. Beecher editor, with Theodore Tilton as managing editor, Dr. Leavitt remaining as religious editor. Mr. Beecher gave little more than he previously had done in the publication of his weekly sermons and his "Star Papers," and Mr. Tilton, who had been for some years an assistant, came into virtual control; and on the silent withdrawal of Mr. Beecher, on his visit to England during the Civil War, he was made responsible editor, with Oliver Johnson as Office Editor. This made a real change in the conduct of The Independent. It continued to be nominally a religious, but not a denominational journal. Mr. Tilton was possessed of great ability, a fine public speaker, and a man of magnetism and self-reliance. He wrote the leaded leaders, and was much in Washington in consultation with men of influence and felt perfectly competent to conduct the war and instruct the President and his Cabinet and the two houses of Congress. Indeed, he gave Lincoln sharp criticism for his dilatory ways. In ecclesiastical or religious concerns he had little interest, and they were left to Oliver Johnson, one of the sweetest and





#### THE FOUNDER OF THE INDEPENDENT

Henry C. Bowen founded *The Independent* in 1846; from 1861 he was its publisher as well as its proprietor, and from 1871 to his death, in 1896, also its editor. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1814, came to New York before he was of age and was clerk in the dry goods store of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, noted as abolitionists and philanthropists, and he married Lewis Tappan's daughter. With another young clerk he withdrew to found the house of Bowen & McNamee, and, after the crash of 1857, that of Bowen, Holmes & Co., silk merchants. His business was largely with the South, and the Civil War caused the suspension of the firm, after which, as publisher, he devoted his energies to *The Independent*, greatly enlarging its circulation. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Pilgrims, the first Congregationalist church in Brooklyn, to which Dr. R. S. Storrs was called as pastor in 1844, and of Plymouth Church (Mr. Beecher's) in 1850. He organized the Congressional Union, which he afterward reorganized as the first church-building society in the country. His Fourth of July celebrations in Woodstock were of national fame for the presence of Presidents, statesmen and poets. When, in 1851, five thousand merchants signed the call for the Castle Garden meeting in defense of the Fugitive Slave law, his announcement became famous that his firm had its silks and not its principles for sale; and *The Independent* backed it up with the declaration that "the Fugitive Slave law is no law for Christian men."



best of men, but utterly out of sympathy with what was called the evangelical faith. He had been with Mr. Garrison for years on *The Liberator*, and had attached himself to a radical branch of the Quakers. Thus both ecclesiastically and philanthropically he was out of sympathy with the views of the first editors, and the readers began to find it out, and Mr. Bowen discovered that it was being diverted from his own cherished faith. Protests came to him from all sides from its old supporters and he determined to make a change. Meanwhile thru his energy the subscriptions had greatly increased, and its editorial vigor on public questions found great favor.

It was on January 1, 1868, at the beginning of the twentieth year of *The Independent*, that I was called to be an assistant editor. I had read *The Independent* in my father's family and my own from its first number. I was invited because Mr. Bowen and his brother-in-law, Prof. Franklin Fisk, of Chicago Theological Seminary, knew me well, and it was desired to have on the journal a young man who would represent something of the spirit of the first editors, now that Dr. Leavitt in his old age had been practically shelved, although he prepared the religious news and wrote editorials on cheap postage. My desk was in his room, and it was of great advantage to me to be put under the tuition of so wise a man. I saw little of Mr. Tilton, who was absent much at Washington and on his lecture tours. Oliver Johnson occupied the front office with Justin McCarthy, who on his visit to this country was book reviewer, and Charles F. Briggs, the "Harry Franko" to whom Lowell dedicated his "Fable for Critics." So things went on for two or three years until Mr. Bowen asked me to write a signed article on the occasion of Dr. Leavitt's golden wedding, giving an account of his political career. In doing this I drew the contrast between his method of fighting slavery within the Church and the Nation, and that of Mr. Garrison. It happened that Mr. Johnson did not see my article in proof, and when it appeared he was greatly displeased and had Mr. Garrison write an article severely attacking my statements and my ignorant youth. My own defense, drawn from records, he refused to print, and I gave my resignation to Mr. Bowen. This he refused to receive, saying that there would soon be a change in the editorship. In a few weeks both Mr. Tilton and Mr. Johnson were relieved, and I was asked to become Superintending Editor under Mr.

Bowen, who took and kept the title of editor as well as of proprietor and publisher as long as he lived. I declined to accept the position and it was given to Dr. Edward Eggleston, who kept it for two years, when I succeeded to that responsibility until Mr. Bowen's death in 1896, when I was made editor.

Mr. Bowen was absorbed in the business side of *The Independent*, and seldom interfered with its editorial department except to direct its course on some large question of policy in which he was greatly interested. Such was the controversy about the policy of sending as missionaries of the American Board young men who accepted certain liberal views in theology, which distracted the churches for ten years. For seven years after the decision of the Board not to send them, he supported that conservative policy to the serious injury of his subscription list and dictated all that was written, while I wrote nothing, being as was well known on the other side. I told him the decision would be reversed in five years, but the stiff opposition of *The Independent* kept up the fight for two years longer before the freedom of faith was achieved. Why was it that he, always so liberal and advanced, became so conservative? Was it years? Was it the retractile hold of his mother's faith? Or was it that when at the time of the Beecher trial, when he parted from his pastor and leader and was voted out of the church he had founded, and had been welcomed to the church of his boyhood and his summer home, he parted also from that wide tolerance he had been taught in Plymouth Church? I cannot tell; I only know that most honestly he stemmed the tide, to his own loss, till he could stem it no longer. There was one year that put *The Independent* in as curious a position as my journalistic experience has ever witnessed. Mr. Blaine had been nominated as President by the Republicans and Mr. Cleveland by the Democrats. Of the editorial board Dr. Samuel T. Spear was a strong advocate of Blaine, and Dr. Twining of Cleveland, and for once Mr. Bowen would make no decision further than to allow Dr. Spear every week to attack Cleveland as severely as he could, and Dr. Twining equally to oppose Blaine, but neither to defend his own candidate. Both were good fighters, and each had his heart and his shillelah in the scrimmage.

I wish I had space to mention and pay my tribute to the dozens of men who in those days and since have for a longer or shorter time been my editorial associates; but I can only

speak of three or four. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., had been pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, and had retired with honor and wealth. He had written for the very first issue of *The Independent* in 1848, and he had strong convictions which guided a stout pen. He loved the principles of the Republican party, and he had such faith in the independence of the Church from the State that he argued in a series of articles in favor of taxing churches and against any interference of religion in the public schools. For many years he brought into the office on Saturday morning his political or religious or financial editorial. Dr. Henry K. Carroll had for a succession of years the position of religious editor, and each year supplied the general statistics of the churches, until he left us to serve for a while the government in Porto Rico, and was put in charge of the religious census of 1890, and was chosen to be Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. He was a most painstaking and trustworthy editor. I must also give a word to the Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining, who was also for years in charge of the literary department, who had by study and travel a very wide culture and knowledge of books, and whose keen and polished pen added much to the tone of the editorial pages as well as to the strength of his own special department.

In 1895, on the death of Mr. H. C. Bowen, at the age of eighty-three, the control of *The Independent* and later its entire ownership past into the hands of his son, Clarence W. Bowen, at which time I was made Editor in Chief. With new energy the new proprietor repaired the losses in subscriptions incurred by the attitude of *The Independent* during the Beecher conflict and that of the American Board, and gave it strength and distinction. In 1912 he retired to carry on his studies, passing over the control to his nephew, Hamilton Holt, a grandson of Henry C. Bowen; and within the last few months Mr. Holt has associated with him Mr. William B. Howland, previously publisher of *The Outlook*.

As I look back in the history of *The Independent*, I note the purposes and the conflicts which have marked its history. During the thirteen first years it was positively and generously a religious journal and at the same time politically strong against the extension of slavery, criticizing the Tract Society and the American Board for their attitude on slavery. It was at an excited meeting of the American Board when the conflict ran high that a



timid friend called for a season of prayer, and Dr. Bacon protested that this was no time to pray, but a time to act. It was during these years that Dr. Bushnell was charged with Unitarianism because he supported a now forgotten theory of the Atonement and was defended stoutly by this journal. Then came the period of the war, when *The Independent* was in the glory of the success of its policy, and Beecher and Tilton were in popular prime. It had ceased to be a Congregational journal, but was still religious in a way, until Mr. Beecher folded his tent. Tilton and Oliver Johnson were strong on reconstruction and woman's suffrage, but very weak on orthodoxy. After

they left there came a period of quiet sailing until the crash came of the Beecher trials, when Mr. Bowen, against his will, was brought into the conflict against his old pastor, and then made his paper his organ; and, later, the Andover and American Board controversy in which he took a most active part. Then, when that question was settled in favor of liberty and charity, the current flowed peacefully again, and all questions were discussed with positiveness but without undue heat until, on the accession to the ownership of Clarence W. Bowen, *The Independent* ceased to be a definitely religious paper. I cannot see that it has made much difference in its policy, altho

I regretted and still regret the decision. But if the religious spirit is retained that is the essential thing.

On September 1, 1913, I withdrew from the responsible control of the editorship, with all good will and good wishes and giving still such service to *The Independent* as I could render. I confidently see before it a new era of influence and usefulness, and I almost wish I was beginning instead of ending my nearly half a century of work for it. There is hardly any greater work a man can do than anonymously to impress his convictions, if they are the right ones, on such an intelligent and thinking body of people as are the multitudes who read *The Independent*.

## WHEN THE INDEPENDENT WAS YOUNG

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

*Miss Proctor was a favorite contributor to The Independent in its early years; and being a member of the family of its proprietor, Mr. Henry C. Bowen, she had a close knowledge of its purposes and achievements. We had asked her to recall for our younger readers some of the personal history of the years when she was so intimately related to it; but she excuses herself in the following short and kindly communication.*—THE EDITOR.

**Y**OUR suggestion that I recall some memories of the early days of *The Independent* has not been forgotten. I have no facilities at hand for accuracy of facts and dates and can only give you some impressions of the paper in the momentous days preceding and during the Civil War—days in which it was an eager and important chronicler and weigher of events—a vigilant watchman upon the wall crying continually, "What of the night?"

From the editors and proprietors to the printers and the office boy what an *esprit de corps* there was—what a sense of responsibility each week when the paper was launched!—for it dealt boldly with the conditions of the time and was sure to call forth plenteous praise and blame. I remember when my verses, "Who's Ready?" were published therein, some person, doubtless thinking they were not emphatic enough, put the closing line, "All forward! We're ready, and conquer we will!" into large capitals, to the annoyance of the critical editors as well as to myself. Those were the

days of the great, one-fold sheet whose size, after it was changed to the modern form, I heard a good lady lamenting thus: "I was very sorry it was altered. It was so nice for patterns—you could almost cut a skirt out of it."

On the front page of this generous sheet what treasures could be found!—perhaps a ringing poem from Mr. Whittier full of the broadest humanity, or a song from Mrs. Browning's heart "for Italy free," or a "Star-Paper" from Mr. Beecher, fresh as the dew of the morning, or a chapter of "The Pearl of Orr's Island," from Mrs. Stowe, or one of Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames's admirable "Letters from Washington," or an article from some college president, or some prominent clergyman or layman, thrilling with the excitement of the hour. Opening it there might be read a stately, academic discussion of affairs by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn; or an earnest plea from Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York; or a careful analysis of events by the venerable Dr. Joshua Leavitt, with interesting correspondence and incidents and news from every quarter. What profound conferences there were in those editorial rooms—what coming and going of deep-thinking people for exchange of views and forecasts of the future!

And it was not all gloom and anxiety. There were many things that were amusing—counsels for editorials that if acted upon would surely have upset the Government, and personal characteristics revealed that

Dickens could hardly have rivaled. I remember being in the office one morning when a letter was opened by a new man on the staff whose name I have forgotten, a letter from Miss Dodge—"Gail Hamilton"—who was a frequent contributor to the paper. Bursting into a laugh he past it to the others, and thus, with her bright audacity, it began: "Thompson I know, and Leavitt I know, but *who are you?*" And I recall a letter from somewhere in war-scourged divided Missouri which declared, "Your paper is a nuisance and your office ought to be blown up like a nest of hornets!"

On the other hand, letters were constantly received endorsing the views of the paper and thanking it for its courage and cheer. I remember hearing one read from northern Wisconsin which ran thus: "We watch every week for *The Independent* and read it from beginning to end, and we often send it to our two sons in the army or copy paragraphs from it to enclose in our letters to them. It always inspires and sustains us and helps us to bear our anxieties and the sacrifices we had to make to let the boys go."

But thru storm and shine, thru good report and thru evil report, *The Independent* held its undeviating way till it could celebrate the New Order for which it had so long labored, and in quieter years seek to forward universal peace and the well-being of all mankind.

I congratulate you upon its continued vitality and leadership, and trust its future will be as notable as its past.

*Framingham, Massachusetts*





# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS



## THE MIDDLE CLASS SPEAKS UP

It is with peculiar pleasure that we print the following letter from the head of the department of history of the Plainfield, New Jersey, high school. It speaks for a class but rarely heard from nowadays, the once dominant and now despised *bourgeoisie*. If Karl Marx were to return, like Rip Van Winkle, and get his impression of America from newspapers and magazines, he would think that his prophecy had come true and society consisted exclusively of the two warring factions of capitalists and proletarians. The only place where the non-combatant middle class figures largely is in the census report. Still it may happen that this silent and ignored majority will in the future as formerly prove to be the controlling factor.

I wish to thank you for giving space to Mr. Giovannitti's frank exposition of the creed of syndicalism. It is indeed a live question, and one on which there is little understanding. Your editorial comment is very sane in these times when men are so prone to anthemize all thinkers whose views run counter to their own. If Mr. Giovannitti throws down the gauntlet to civilization, his defiance is merely an answering gage of battle. He is right to this extent, society at present is largely molded by the class he attacks. Our social philosophy has been a sinister philosophy of force, modified by middle-class cowardice and imbecility. In proclaiming the ultimate triumph of the proletariat, however, he resolutely shuts his eyes to commonplace facts.

Suppose his revolution successful, who would direct it? The laborer on his \$2 a day or less? Isn't it common experience that the unskilled laborer . . . who has any ability at all, graduates by slow stages from the first status to that of petty contractor, and thence to his office down town, his car, eventually to the trappings of the hated capitalist? He does not cease to labor, but he becomes the boss. He is a laborer and yet not a proletarian. Is such the material for leadership? Perhaps, but then his argument falls to the ground. The revolution ceases to be a revolution of the unskilled, but a general social regeneration. Equally would this be true, if such men as Mr. Giovannitti were to lead. He is not of the proletariat now, however much he may feel himself identified with that class. His is the tremendous power of the capitalism of mind. He has nothing in common with the proletariat as he himself defines it. When the amorphous revolution he preaches comes, the capitalistic class of mental power must direct it or a wild debauch of warring individualism will exterminate society. Surely, a man trained in sociology and economics, as he must be, will not blind himself

to historical analogy. With how much greater power could he aid in the solution of these tremendous problems, if he were to take his stand with the middle class, the neutral class, the important group which is able to balance the claims both of capital and labor, and overcome its imbecility and cowardice, arouse its best impulses and lead it to weld together all elements of society with due regard to the principle of human brotherhood and responsibility of man to man.

S. B. HOWE.

Plainfield, New Jersey

## IN THE PAY OF THE POPE?

Last month we were accused of being bought over by the Jews. This month it appears we are in the pay of the Pope. For saying in the editorial "A Not Unreasonable Restraint" that it might be best for teachers in the Philippine public schools not to engage in religious propaganda we receive rebukes like the following:

I was greatly surprized that a magazine of your standing would call this not an unreasonable restraint. I suppose this refers to Protestant teachers only and Catholic nuns or teachers can do anything they please without being restrained in the least. I have noticed that you are riding the horse from Rome lately, and as I have no desire to support a magazine of that nature, you will please discontinue my subscription and get some good Catholic brother in my place.

E. H. LUDWIG.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin

But that very same editorial coming to the eye of a Catholic lady brought us by the same mail an indignant denunciation of our "wicked print" and a request to know if there was any weekly or even monthly that did not "throw broadcast unchristian feelings" and print falsehoods about the Catholics. Fortunately our equilibrium was restored by another letter from which we quote a few sentences:

Fair and unbiased comments on the Catholic Church as you have had in your editorial columns are so rare it would be a shame to discontinue them. The fact of the matter is that your editorials on this point are the only source of reliable information given without prejudice that I find in any of the magazines today. I do not think that you have been harsh in your criticisms of any Church or of any sect. I do not like all of your editorials. I do not like all of the positions you have taken. I do not agree with you upon a number of subjects, but I do think that without qualification you are one of the fairest and most independent journals that I have ever read.

TERRY W. ALLEN.

Jackson, Tennessee

One other protest, more moderately worded, against our editorial on the Philippine school question deserves to be quoted:

It seems to me that you concede so much to the idea of pure secularization of the public schools in the Philippines that you surrender religious liberty itself. The teacher may not teach religion in the schools, of course; he or she may not wear a religious order's garb in the schoolroom; but to say that he may not exercise his religious rights on Sunday entirely apart from his connection with the school in which he is engaged during the week is to deny him something which I believe is guaranteed to him by the Constitution, which follows the flag. It appears that the teacher who offended in this case was a Protestant, but that makes no difference, of course; the Catholic or the Mohammedan or the Hebrew would be entitled to the same privilege without question. Have we not gone far enough in secularizing our schools without denying to our teachers, even in the Philippines, the right to express their religious opinions quite apart from the schools and in assemblages of their own religious bodies? What about teachers who will tamely submit to regulations of that kind—are they the kind we want? J. S. McLAIN.

St. Paul, Minnesota

## A WEEKLY DICTIONARY

A correspondent calls attention to a want, not indeed long felt but nevertheless real—information as to the pronunciation of the new and unfamiliar words and names as they come into the news. We realized that the English language was growing rapidly. The *New Standard Dictionary* just out, includes about 450,000 words. The original *Standard* of twenty years ago contained 304,000. But we had not supposed that a weekly supplement to the dictionary was necessary yet. The suggestion is an interesting one, tho perhaps not practicable. A department of new words would not be very handy to the reader, while putting pronunciation into the text where it is really needed would obstruct the flow of the sentence and insult those readers who know how to pronounce the word or think they do:

The succession of events, historical, political, social, moral, religious, etc., brings to the reader's attention names of new places, new men and new things. It often happens that our best dictionaries afford the reader no help in ascertaining the pronunciation of the new proper names, or the meaning of the new terms. The need is, therefore, obvious. The public ought not to be obliged to wait for a new revision of a dictionary to have this need supplied. It can be done by a paper like *The Independent* from week to week. When a new volume is completed, the lists of new words appearing from week to week could be collected and printed with the index and bound with the volume, adding greatly to its value as a work of reference for scholars and careful readers.

W. H. JUDKINS.

Lewiston, Maine



# New Year Greeting

1914



THE foulest blot remaining upon so-called civilized man, beyond question, is the killing of each other. That he has ceased to eat his fellows after killing them matters nothing to the slain and little to the survivors. It is the killing of each other that stamps man still the savage. That this practise is not soon to pass away from civilized man is unthinkable, since history proves that from age to age, by a law of his being, he has been slowly yet surely developing from the beast; hence we are justified in believing that there is no end to his upward march to perfection. Even today many individuals justify Shakspeare's description:

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason!  
How infinite in faculty! In form and moving how express  
and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a god!"

Women who have reached the angelic stage are found in almost every family circle—heroines who having learned to "deaden love of self" serve their less fortunate sisters by precept and example. Milton's line, "He for God only, she for God in him," is generally reversed in our day. It is the woman who now leads man upward. When in China a leading Mandarin said to me, "The greatest work of your Christ is the elevation of woman."

As long as men can be found willing to become members of a profession which binds them to go forth and kill their fellows as ordered, making this butchery a mere matter of hire and salary, we must reconcile ourselves to the existence of armed forces; but there are influences at work which inspire the belief that this must soon cease. Until recent times the only occupation thought worthy of the gentleman was the profession of arms; in our day he has many to choose from. The duel, once incumbent upon gentlemen, exists no longer wherever our English language is spoken. Even the German Reichstag has voted its abolition, and the Emperor has reduced the number of duels from twelve hundred to twelve per year. As private war (dueling) is being rapidly abolished, national war must soon follow. What is wrong for the individual cannot be right for the nation.

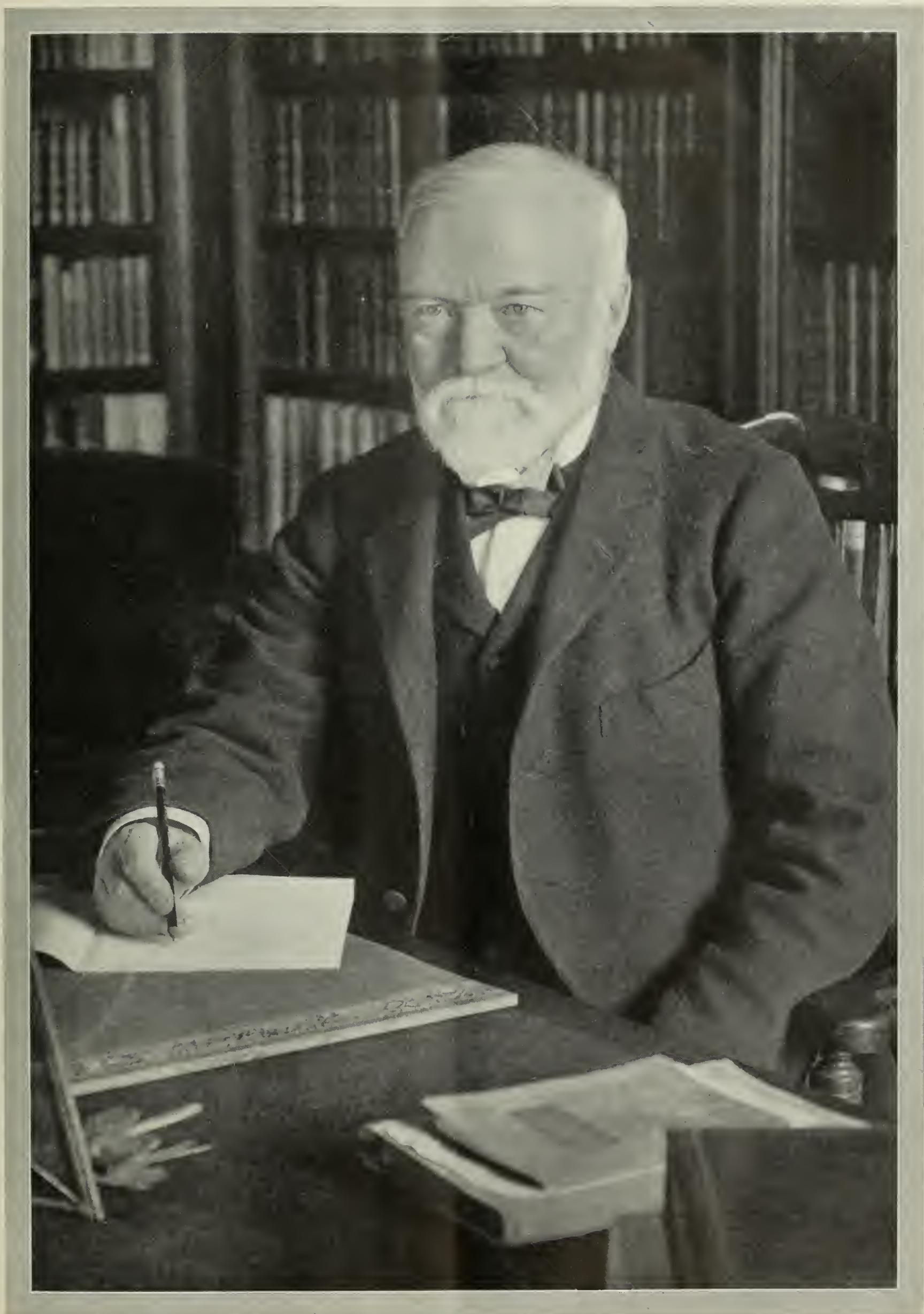
We send this New Year Greeting, January 1, 1914, strong in the faith that International Peace is soon to prevail, thru several of the great powers agreeing to settle their disputes by arbitration under International Law, the pen thus proving mightier than the sword. Three of these did sign such a treaty recently—Britain, France and the United States, Germany looking on approvingly. Thru mismanagement it failed of approval by the Senate. We have only to try again.

"War is hell," said General Sherman. Peace will be an approach to Heaven. Be of good cheer, kind friends,

"It's coming yet for a' that,  
When man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be and a' that."

*Andrew Carnegie*





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ANDREW CARNEGIE





THE OLYMPIC CENTER

THE ART CENTER

**H**ENDRIK C. ANDERSEN, an American-Scandinavian sculptor who resides at Rome, has just published a remarkable book on a remarkable project which he has been working at with untiring zeal for the past ten years. The book is entitled *Creation of a World Center of Communications* and in its one hundred and two immense and sumptuously illustrated pages is unfolded a concrete plan for the establishment of an ideal world city where all international activities shall henceforth have their home and find their inspiration. This project, however, is more than the mere figment of one man's inspiration and initiative. Mr. Andersen has enjoyed the collaboration of some forty artists, architects, sculptors and engineers in working out his plans, and already over \$150,000 has been spent in preparatory work.

The international city is a city of light, health, wide avenues, parks, playgrounds, fountains, lagoons and noble buildings—a city without slums, but a city of efficiency, convenience and beauty. Not only in structure, plan and equipment will it be the ideal city, but it is intended to become the intellectual if not indeed the

## A CAPITAL FOR

political capital of the world—a clearing house for the various social, cultural, scientific and political aspirations of humanity.

A birdseye picture of the city is reproduced above. As designed it will cover some ten square miles of ground. Its architectural plans are so drawn that it can be built at almost any spot accessible to the sea that the nations may choose. While there is ample room within the limits of the city for the homes of its permanent inhabitants and the necessary business and manufacturing plants, the heart of the city is composed of buildings adapted for the unification of international interests. These are grouped into three centers devoted respectively to Science, Art and Physical Culture. The Scientific Center is connected with the Center of Art by the broad Avenue of Nations, flanked on either side by palaces which will house ambassadors and delegates representing their respective nations. It has for its crown-





THE SCIENTIFIC CENTER

## THE WORLD

motif the gigantic Tower of Progress, which rises to a height of 320 meters. On the summit of this tower will be installed a plant of wireless telegraphy and in the upper floor of its colossal base will be found a world printing press.

The tower rises in the midst of a circular space set apart for International Congress Buildings for Medicine, Surgery and Hygiene, Law and Criminology, Electricity and Invention, Agriculture and Transportation, all of which are provided with halls, libraries, museums, and accessory offices. To the northeast is the International Hall of Justice and to the southwest the Temple of Religions. Completing the conception stand an International Bank or Clearing House and a World Reference Library, while in gardens near are dispersed the International Institutes of Higher Learning. The Art Center is connected with the Physical Culture Center by means of gardens devoted to horticulture, natural his-

tory, zoology and botany. An imposing Temple of Art, forming the chief monument of this center, was planned with spacious halls and galleries for sculpture and painting, surrounding a vast auditorium.

The Physical Culture Center is intended "to facilitate a world reunion of athleticism and to promote the scientific development of the human form in all nations." Therefore a vast stadium is its central feature. While near it is a natatorium, gymnasia for men and women and open fields and athletic quadrangles for international expositions and contests.

Mr. Andersen estimates the cost of creating such a city would be not over \$100,000,000, a sum that would not severely tax the resources of the governments of the world if equitably distributed. While he does not indicate his preferences as to what site should be chosen, he suggests as possibilities the Dutch coast, near The Hague; the Riviera, near Cannes; Turvueren, near Brussels; the shore of Lake Neuchatel, near Berne; St. Germain-on-Laye, near Paris; the Marmora coast, near Constantinople; the Mediterranean coast, near Rome, and the New Jersey coast, near Lakewood.







# TODAY AND TOMORROW

BY THOMAS A. EDISON

Thomas A. Edison, who is now nearing sixty-seven years of age, was not long ago voted first among the "Ten Most Useful Americans" by our readers. He might also be termed the Most Busy American. He has practically ceased talking for publication, because he needs to conserve his strength and because his cares of business and invention were never greater than today. It was, therefore, special kindness on his part when he consented (amid extra harassment of preparations to go on a vacation trip to Florida) to give the following interview to *The Independent's* representative, Mr. John R. McMahon. The interview is composed of a two hours' chat, and a series of written questions to which Mr. Edison put down the answers in his own hand between midnight and one o'clock in the morning, after a regular day's work. He had no time for pressing affairs of his own, but

he took time to talk for our readers.

The inventor of the incandescent lamp and phonograph is still addicted to long hours. A recent time card (he punches time cards like any employee) showed that he worked in his West Orange laboratory late at night several times in a week. During the past year, while perfecting the disk phonograph, he organized and headed one of his old-fashioned "insomnia squads," which stayed with him, on the job, in the laboratory and the works for five weeks without more than two or three hours' sleep in the twenty-four. A caterer brought food: the men's wives brought occasional shifts of clothing. Mr. Edison's own time card showed then that he was working 120 to 140 hours in a week. Since his slight illness in Maine last summer, the inventor has perforce let up a trifle in his time-devouring pace. It is incred-

ible how he labors still and keeps in touch not only with the complexities of his scientific research, but with the minutiae of a manufacturing business employing 5000 persons.

In returning the past year to the perfection of the phonograph, which he invented thirty-six years ago, Mr. Edison was confronted with a problem involving the fact that a fingerprint on a piece of glass, or a microscopic bit of dust, will make discordant the musical note carried by the phonographic diamond point needle. Thousands of experiments, chemical and physical, were needed to battle with fingerprints, infinitesimal specks of dirt and other obstacles in the way of the perfect phonograph.

On his well-earned vacation trip to Florida this winter, with Mr. John Burroughs and Henry Ford, we heartily wish Mr. Edison—good fishing!—THE EDITOR.

**W**HAT is the trend of invention? Application of electricity to all moving things.

The most significant invention of 1913? Manufacture of ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen.

What work of your own during the past year is most important? Perfection of the recording of music by the new disk phonograph.

What of the flying machine? Don't know.

What of setting off explosives by wireless? It has been of no value, except for military murder.

Is radium to be harnessed? It's driving a clock in Paris. Radium, so far, has only a scientific value. No one can predict. There are enormous possibilities.

What of new sources of power? Sun engines of considerable power, 20 to 30 horsepower, are working in Africa and Arizona. There are many inventors working on the problem. Burning coal at the mouth of the mine, converting the power into electricity, and transmitting the power over long distances, has already been put into effect in Nova Scotia and in England. Forming producer gas by setting the vein of coal on fire and using the gas in gas engines has not to my knowledge been applied. It is in my opinion possible, especially when coal advances in price. The smaller and deeper veins, from which it is impossible to extract the coal without great expense, could be worked in this way. The unavailable coal in these veins is enormous. Tapping internal heat of the earth is out of the question until coal gets more expensive.

How soon will ships be driven by new power? Until we find a practical method of converting combustible matter directly into electricity, steamboats will continue to be driven by steam and internal combustion motors.

Is communication with possible inhabitants of other worlds in sight? Have no opinion.

Is not individualistic invention haphazard and often comparatively useless; e. g., the folding bed? . . . The inventor tries to meet the demand of a crazy civilization. Folding beds are primarily due to the operation of the trade union trust, who have raised wages by force, work one-third less time and do about one-third of the work they honestly should do, and then go on a strike one-fifth of the time. This raises the cost of houses; more people have to be crowded therein to make it pay; and thus arises the demand for folding beds. Dirty streets are due to the use of uncleanly beasts as motors; conservativeness of people in not adopting modern motors, such as the silent, cleanly electric truck and carriage; the failure to pave well and keep clean the roads leading into the city;—and politicians.

Are not social machines displacing individual machines; e. g., the public laundry against the domestic washing machine? The individual washing machine will hold its own for awhile. Electric driven washing machinery suitable for the small house is rapidly coming into use, and the labor is reduced almost to nothing.

Does not invention follow social

opportunity and need; cannot society now ordain its inventions? Society is never prepared to receive any invention. Every new thing is resisted, and it takes years for the inventor to get people to listen to him and years more before it can be introduced, and when it is introduced our beautiful laws and court procedure are used by predatory commercialism to ruin the inventor. They don't leave him even enough to start a new invention.

Would you recommend that the United States Government establish a Cabinet Department of Inventions? . . . I do not believe the Government should do anything but regulate the activities of its people, give them a free swing, and see that every man is protected in that which he produces. Panama is an example. In this case the right man was selected; he was given a free swing. Suppose the wrong man had been selected, and he was hampered by red tape and politicians; then Panama would not be used as an example. A department of inventions is not wanted. What is wanted is that the methods of court procedure be changed and the courts realize that the man who makes inventions, by the very nature of things, cannot be a business man, familiar with its merciless code; and they should take this into consideration and protect him.

Would you suggest the incentive of special honor to governmental inventors, as a ribbon, together with monetary reward? The incentive of most of the practical inventors is to get enough money to keep their fami-



lies well and to make more inventions. A ribbon from the Government is to many who have a streak of vanity also an incentive. But the main incentive is to get money to make more inventions.

*Might not a staff of governmental inventors profitably work on safeguarding machinery?* . . . It doesn't need a government staff of inventors to invent devices to prevent people getting killed by machinery; it wants plain, unmistakable laws on the subject, and a commission to see the laws are carried out.

*Do you agree with Roger W. Babson that capital and labor are irreconcilable foes?* . . . There should be no irreconcilability between capital and labor. It's between capital dishonestly acquired and labor. Labor is not well informed and hence it classes all capital alike. The fruits of one generation of labor become the capital of the next generation. If they fought this capital, they would be fighting the savings of the grandfathers, saved for their benefit. This would be absurd. What they are really fighting is the savings of their forbears, which gets into other hands by chicanery and fraud and superior cunning.

*Has not invention put it in the power of labor, or any small group of those discontented with present conditions, to checkmate, if not wreck, our civilization?* . . . We shall always have this trouble until our school system discards traditional methods of teaching the child, and turns out young men thoroughly familiar with their natural environment and with a capacity for sound thinking.

*(The following is Mr. Edison's more informal yet perhaps even more interesting conversation):*

"I can't answer questions like these offhand—right off the bat. What is the trend of invention—well, electricity—but what is the most significant invention of the past year? Do you mean in this country? Or the world? The world. Well, it would take me fifteen minutes just to answer that. There are a dozen inventions; I would have to look them up, think them over and figure out which one looked the most promising. These other questions are economic—I am not an economics man, I am a mechanical inventor. It is a complicated question, a deep study, about economics. And it ought to be studied with scientific methods to get us anywhere. Our politicians and legislators generally don't know anything about it.

"Here is something in the paper this morning about the effect of the new money bill. Two leading bankers

make two diametrically opposing statements about it. One says it will contract credit and the other says it will expand credit. Now, both can't be right. One must be right and the other must be wrong. But no one can tell us actually who is right. Economic questions involve thousands of complicated factors which contribute to a certain result. It takes a lot of brain power and a lot of scientific data to solve these questions. In the first place, they ought to be studied scientifically, the same way we go about discovering the so-called secrets of nature.

When I want to discover something, I begin by reading up everything that has been done along that line in the past—that's what all these books in this library are for. I see what has been accomplished at great labor and expense in the past. I gather the data of many thousands of experiments as a starting point, and then I make thousands more. On this money question we ought to go back several hundred years before the Roman era and find out all about the financial systems and their results from that time to this. Then we would know something to build upon. Take the tariff question. An item is put in a bill and it is expected to produce tremendous results. The actual result is just nothing. But another item, small and unconsidered, produces enormous changes in the national economy. What do the legislators know about that?

"Herbert Spencer had the right idea. He took thirty-two acts of Parliament and had them traced down and found that twenty-nine produced exactly the contrary effect to the effect intended. Spencer had the right scientific idea of investigating economics. He hired thirty clerks to run down those laws and see what their results were.

"There are plenty of wrong things in our society. Everything is for show; the newspapers make a show of everything. Things are wrong at the top and at the bottom. Between the two they are fairly tolerable. There isn't too much happiness floating around, and the man who gets nearest his rightful share of it has a character, a little bungalow in the country, and a family. What does the very rich man get? He's always scheming, always suspicious of the men around him. His money is mostly out, invested. Yes, he lives in a fine house, rides in an automobile, and he eats three meals a day when he feels able to. I defy any one to prove that he gets much out of life. Money doesn't make a man happy and it doesn't make a man a good

companion. I'm going down to Florida for a fishing trip, and I'd rather have some of the men upstairs go with me than those Wall Street millionaires. Well, I'm going to have pretty good companions—John Burroughs and Henry Ford.

"Things are wrong enough, and to right them we need two remedies. One is to develop the convolutions in man's brain, those coils inside with which he does his thinking. We have gradually developed what we have in there, and if we could develop about two convolutions more we would be able to grasp and solve our social problems. The other remedy is education. Education of the right sort in early childhood. You can't do anything with a grown man. You can't do anything or predict anything about a woman, either, because she is all instinct and emotion. But take a child four years old and its mind is plastic, and whatever you put in there will always stay. Teach a child of four that the moon is made of green cheese, and tho you give him a thoro scientific education afterward there will always be, at the bottom of his mind, a feeling that the moon is somehow possibly made of green cheese. See how religious beliefs implanted in childhood stay with the adult in spite of everything. Montessori has the right idea. It is necessary to take them young and to teach morality and character, to fix ideas in those plastic minds so that it will be impossible for them to think wrong or do wrong. What we want to do in this world is to eradicate the crooks, high and low, and to do that we must begin early and prevent them from going crooked at the start.

"Yes, I know the Socialist viewpoint. I've read a good deal of their literature, Marx and a lot of them—Hillquit and others. Marx has passed out on his ten commandments or whatever they are. I get Debs's paper—yes, the Appeal to Reason. That's too strong altogether. I believe I met Debs once with his friend Eugene Field. No doubt he's sincere and a pleasant fellow personally. There is Allan Benson; I have his book and it is not as bad as that Socialist paper. Benson is extremely clear; any one can understand him. About three out of five of the newspaper people who come to interview me are Socialists. I guess the reason for their belief is that they see so much fraud everywhere; they get the seamy side of everything. It's a recommendation, of course, for Socialism that there are so many of the intellectual class who sympathize with it or believe in it. But they'll have to improve their ideas



to make them practical. So far Germany is the most socialistic country and everything there is like a machine and nobody likes it. They have it in the factories, where, as I saw it in a comic paper over there, they prescribe how many steps to the right and left a workingman takes at the noon hour in going from the factory door to his eating place. They have it in the schools, forcing all kinds of dry stuff into the heads of school children. Learning ought to be made easy and pleasant. It can be done with the aid of moving pictures. I could tell any one a great deal about a dynamo and it would be hard for him to understand; but I could show everything in a few pictures so that a child would understand—and would never forget.

"Now, the Socialists, if they amount to anything, must improve their program—or what is generally accepted as their program. They can't hope to reduce all mankind to a dead level. They can't figure to abolish capital, which is the accumulated results of labor, mental and physical, of all the ages, and is called wealth, wealth of all the ages. They can't ignore the men who do the thinking

and the guiding, the great executive minds to whom society owes most of what it has. Two men start two factories, with the same resources, on opposite sides of a street. One goes bankrupt, the other succeeds. Are those men equal? Or here is a man who goes into a shipyard and without increasing the hours of labor or making any one work harder, manages it so that three ships instead of two are built in a year. This he has done without calling for any more exertion on the part of the men and without increasing their number. Didn't he create extra value and isn't he entitled to extra reward? Such men are not in the class of parasites or market manipulators or stock jugglers. Socialism, if it ever arrives, must provide unlimited incentive for its executive minds and its creators. Unlimited incentive. The motive that I have for inventing is, I guess, like the motive of the billiard player, who always wants to do a little better—to add to his record. Under present conditions I use the reasonable profit which I derive from one invention to make experiments looking toward another invention. If socialism gave

me the means to continue inventing, I would invent; but if it failed to do so, or began to tie me down, I would quit.

Machinery has changed things in our society and it will change them a great deal more. The man and the machine act and interact. The time is coming when the machine will do all the work and man will just set it to work. We will feed the raw material in one end and will see our shoes, clothes and everything else we need come out of the other end. It's the Jacquard card system that will do all this. That rug on the floor was woven that way, the pattern and everything fixed in advance; the loom had to follow the order and commandment of the card. The general use of such automatic machinery will be forced by the tactics of radical labor, and at first the working people will suffer, but in the end they will be benefited. They are shortsighted. Those at the bottom are as shortsighted as those at the top. But you can excuse them on account of conditions and figure out that some day better conditions will produce better human results.

*West Orange, New Jersey*

## LAPLAND

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

Mother tells me of far-off lands,

Just at the close of day,

Where the glittering Frozen Mountain stands,

Where the Eskimo trails on the frozen sands

The fearful beast of prey,

And dries in the sun the walrus hide,

Where the bear and the wolf roam side by side

Where the kittiwik sails and the white gulls glide,

Oh! ever so far away.

Lapland, Lapland, ever so far,

Oh! ever so far away it lies,

Under the twinkly Northern star,

Beyond the evening skies,

Hold me close to your comfy breast,

Let me sit on your lap and rest,

While the dark comes down and the stars shine thru,

When I'm tired of everything but you.

The Polar land! I wish I could go

When I am big some day,

And live in a little hut of snow

And fling the spear and twang the bow

And drive the reindeer sleigh!

I'd yoke the dogs to the loaded sled,

I'd chase the otter to its bed,

I'd fight the bears when the rest had fled,

I'd never run away!

Lapland, Lapland, ever so far,

Oh! ever so far away it lies,

Under the sleepy Northern star,

Beyond the dreamland skies.

The light fades out of the rosy west,

Hold me safe to your comfy breast,

Please tell me another story—do

Here in *my* lapland, close to you.



# LESSONS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

AN UNPUBLISHED PAPER

BY THOMAS DE QUINCEY

*We feel that under the peculiar circumstances some explanation is required. It is really quite exceptional for us to hold a manuscript for sixty-five years before printing it. We say this for the encouragement of our contributors who suffer a weekly disappointment in not seeing their articles in type. If *The Independent*, now, were one of these sensational periodicals that we despise (all except their subscription list), we should call this "The Mystery of a Manuscript" and make much of it, perhaps offering a prize to any one who could solve it. But being what we are, we merely publish it for what it is worth, with this introduction telling what we know about it.*

*This, after all, is very little. The manuscript has been in our office longer than any of us can remember. Dr. William Hayes Ward, who has been on the staff for the last forty-five years, says it was kicking around when he came, and nobody then could tell where it came from.*

*The manuscript is closely written in an old-fashioned hand, on eight sheets of note paper, fastened together at the top with white thread.*

*Part of the paper is blue, watermarked P L & C and L = J; part of it cream, watermarked O L M and Q U E. The margins are yellowed by age, and in places eaten away by mice, cockroaches or the tooth of time, so that the endings of some lines are lost.*

*Every few years some energetic sub-editor, in rummaging over the back pigeonholes of the safe, would come across it, and the following colloquy would ensue. The speakers changed, of course, in successive editorial generations, but the dialog remained much the same.*

*"Here's an article by De Quincey. Why not use it this week? It would be a unique feature, because De Quincey has not been writing much for the magazines lately."*

*"Is it worth printing?"*

*"Anything by De Quincey is worth printing."*

*"How do you know it is by De Quincey?"*

*"It says so. Here it is, right at the top: 'An Unpublished Paper (probably written about 1848), by Thomas De Quincey.'"*

*"Who says so?"*

*"I don't know. But if we do not know who sent it in we will not have*

*to pay anything for it. It is like finding a bill in an old vest pocket."*

*"How do you know that somebody else has not found the original and published it?"*

*"It is not included in any of De Quincey's works. I have been over to the library to see."*

*"But if we print it we may be told that it is by somebody else, as every schoolboy knows."*

*"Let's run the risk. Just see what timely stuff it is: We live in a period of changes; awakening of Asia; an age of violent innovation; the question of woman's sphere; the duty of the hour in the face of popular discontent, etc."*

*"Was there ever a time in the history of man when such stuff was not timely? There is no danger of its going out of date and it's getting more antiquated and valuable the longer we hold it. Put it back in the safe. Perhaps we will use it next week; perhaps later."*

*But now we have sold the old safe, before we moved into our new quarters. We can't be bothered with this any longer. It doesn't seem right to throw away a manuscript as old as *The Independent*. So here it is.—*  
THE EDITOR.

WE live in a period of changes. Vast revolutions amongst the leading nations, and upon a scale of perilous magnitude, have been passing for two generations; revolutions not less portentous advancing from the rear. Some are silently shaping themselves, some are steadily unrolling. Christendom has even conveyed this contagion of change to Asia, and life is stirring there among the dead bones of long-fixed custom and tradition. Prospects unknown to our fathers are for us governing speculations and occupy our daily thoughts. Other thoughts than they ever entertained rule and unconsciously direct and impel new hopes, new fears; for rich and poor alike other views prevail; a new age has succeeded; other struggles are commencing; other prizes appear in view—"other palms are won."

All political change, though in the result it should prove a blessing, is in the process an evil. Amid such storms and conflicts some inevitable dislocation is certain, convulsions and revolutions are possible. And for the \* \* \* what is the appropriate preparation which will arm us against the worst—which will (prevent?) them? I waive, as not prop-

erly belonging to my theme, the redoubled influence of religious knowledge and religious graces. From that armoury of truth, we may be assured that in all emergencies alike the aids must be sought forever in a spirit of conviction that such knowledge is the paramount knowledge—that which most interests us for all contests—that which most prepares us for the issue of such contests. And this I pass, and presume as not belonging to the particular province I have chosen. What is the human preparation, I ask, for a season of change and turbulent strife? Beyond all doubt a spirit of thoughtfulness and meditation. This is that temper which best fits a generation to contend with change; and there is no absolute despair except a spirit of indifference to it.

Let us look back at the great career of revolution which has swept over us for the last fifty-six years. In 1775 began the great trans-Atlantic strife; and in direct succession from that, and indeed much accelerated by that tumult, though in no part caused, that which rushed over our heads—the unparalleled storm of the French Revolution. Now at length that dreamlike tragedy is over and the catastrophe past, though its re-

sults . . . now that war has ceased to ruin, and armies no longer traverse the face of Europe—when the rain is over and gone, and the voice of the turtle is heard again in the land—a meditative voice may be heard issuing from among the vast multitude, whom the sorrows of the time drew away from levity and carelessness to deep thought—to whom misery taught its secrets and the grave gave its warning; scholars disciplined by woe and inspired by affliction. At the opening of the great drama, a seer, as we should consider him, arose amongst us—Edmund Burke—to whose words and monitorial counsels we gave almost the sanctity of prophetic truth. Yet, answer me in sincerity. This man's magnificent genius is acknowledged: the depth, the expansiveness of his intellect I do not question. But, practically speaking, has he not been found in error, and would not this Burke have been himself the first to acknowledge that he was? For is not the France of this hour—that France which has emerged from the mighty furnace of affliction—is she not a far better, happier, more hopeful France than she was in 1788? With whatever evil in her lot or seeds of evil to come, is it not after all true that the poor



sons and daughters of labour now retire to a more peaceful sleep than under Louis XVI, though he was personally a benign prince? Is not the poor Pariah unchained? the abject hewer of wood and drawer of water, that under this good King could not so much as lift up his eyes to heaven, with any hope or prospect of hope, does he not at present eat his humble meal in consolation? Does he any longer curse the day in which it is said that a man-child is born into his house? Is not his straw-built shed now sacred as the golden chambers of the Luxembourg or the Louvre? Does he not sit under his native vine with peace at his heart?

Yes, we must all answer with sincerity, and because we are all interested in France, which is one of the great vital organs for European life, we must answer with fervent gratitude. The great fever, the huge affliction of that unparalleled delusion *has* terminated in the way you represent. But is it therefore true that Edmund Burke was in error? No. The Revolution was what he painted—it tended to all that he foretold. But the resistance—that . . . resistance which he organized and headed, that mighty repulsion, that vast antagonism, allying itself with Christendom, reinvests it with the gleams and the sunlights of hope.

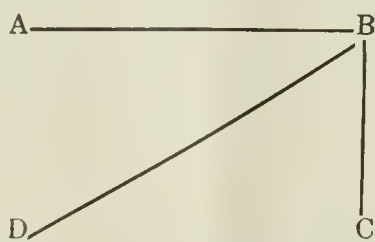
That it is which made France what she now is. Neither the power nor the resistance, the movement of the Revolution nor the anti-movement; neither the agency nor the counter-agency, was the shaper of the result, but the middle force which resulted from their conflict. That forced the drunken fiend, that forced the frenzied infuriate enemy into a third line diagonal to both the others, if not in opposition to them. And even our own Christian axiom illustrates the same law. We know that God, bringing, out of all confusions, his own counsels to pass, and out of all darkness his own ineffable light, takes away all pretences for final despair. And a weak interpreter might upon that argument thus counsel inaction for man. But how is the result brought about? By and through these very human efforts which God has laid and premoulded in the very evils that prompt them. He brings order out of anarchy; ineffable counsels out of shapeless chaos.

But it is his choice to do that through human agencies, not slumbering as if given for no end, but roused and stimulated to action by such excitements as he laid in the evils themselves. The very forces to

be overthrown he has made the seminal principle of the resistance. And, humanly speaking, had Burke not struggled against the Revolution, it would not have led to that peace which we now see: it might have been peace, but the peace of universal servitude and subjection—it may be even said that it would have been that sleep of death from which Burke in England roused this Europe drunk with the chalice of Napoleon.

It is by one man's wisdom, or at least by the contagion of a spirit which emanates from him, that the French Revolution was disarmed of its evils, of military domination for Europe, of restless frenzy for France. And universally it remains true, upon that as upon all other experience, that thoughtful knowledge, or the discipline of a reflective intellect, is the sole commensurate weapon for facing an age of violent innovation. And where is this meditative spirit chiefly to be lodged? I contend in women. And the next principle I advance is that, from a peculiar circumstance in the condition of women, upon her devolves the burden of meditation in a degree which is greatly increasing in our age, or almost to the English-speaking race which is peculiar to England, and which has wrapt up in it the germs of the profoundest movements in the future.

The principle I have laid down that it was neither the Revolution taken singly, nor was it the resistance taken singly to that Revolution organized by Burke which effected this change, may be represented thus by diagram below: it was neither to the line from B to A, which represents the first principle, nor the line from D (B?) to C which represents the second, but to the diagonal line from B to D which inclusively represents both:



The Revolution simply is = 0, simply a negative as an event not occurring. It would have left France to sleep the sleep which leads to Death.

The Revolution as an unresisted quantity (force = + x) would have left France in the sleep which succeeds to death: the sleep of Napoleonist slavery, or the delirium of endless anarchy, which woe is even worse than any sleep: sleep mortal to

sleep anti-mortal. In no way could it benefit us at all but as a positive force, balanced, thwarted, controlled, directed by another and an antagonistic principle.

So of the changes which are coming: they impose upon all new duties—wrong or right—and after all the question is less about that than about the preparation of a particular order for exercising national functions good in themselves and suitable to a body neither dependent on opinion nor any way to be reached by the influences of dependency. One thing is certain. They ought to be met with searching opposition. Even he who views them as *sine quâ non* or indispensable crown of popular power ought to pray that they may be promptly opposed. Thus only can they be shaped finely, rough-hew them how you will. In a balance of forces exquisitely adjusted to each other, in a synthesis of things, therefore, which contemplates resistance, which presumes counteragency, nothing is done rightly which is not carried to its last stage, through a course of persistent integrations.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEFT-HANDEDNESS

**A** GERMAN philosopher, Dr. Ewald Stier, has set himself with true Teutonic thoroughness to discover the inwardness of being left-handed. According to the modern fashion, he begins pretty far back, in fact with the monkeys, which, he says, are completely ambidextrous, there being no signs of right-handed or left-handed individuals among them. The examination of tools and implements of the stone and bronze ages leads Dr. Stier to believe that, in prehistoric times, perhaps one-half of the population was left-handed. Modern left-handed people he looks at askance, as a kind of reversion to stone-age manners, as remnants of a variety of *homo sapiens* in process of extinction.

The characteristics of left-handed people as a whole give them, in his eyes, an unfavorable, even a degenerate aspect; and he pours ridicule on the attempt to revert to the ambidexterity of monkey times, which is now attempted in our training schools. Evidently Dr. Ewald does not use the typewriter or he would appreciate the advantage of being able to write with both hands at once. We offer him the suggestion that the unfavorable feelings expressed by such phrases as "a left-handed compliment," or a "sinister" cast of countenance, may be evidence in favor of his theory of degeneracy.





"REDEEMABLE NOWHERE, IN NOTHING AND BY NOBODY"

FIAT MONEY

**H**UMORISTS who deal with currency legislation today confine themselves to picturing farmers offering eggs and bales of hay at the bankers' windows as security; in the sixties and seventies they went further. "Greenbacks" or legal tender notes were first issued during the Civil War. Specie payments, suspended in 1862, were not resumed till 1879, and the gold value of the greenbacks depreciated greatly. A gold dollar was still worth eleven cents more than a paper one in 1876, when the Greenback Party was organized on a fiat money platform. Two years later this party polled over a million votes.

The note here pictured is a curious by-product of this campaign for unsecured currency, which it sharply ridicules. It purports to be a \$1,000 United States banknote, "absolute" money, but is expressly stated to be redeemable nowhere, in nothing, and by nobody; and is dated on Swindle Avenue, Washington, July 24th, 1880. It is printed in green ink, and has on its face a picture of Uncle Sam grinding paper money out of what looks like a cider-press.

It is declared a mortgage on all property of the United States, and a full tender for all debts, and pronounces "eternal damnation to any man who refuses to take this bill at par." The signatures are Brick Pomeroy, Treasurer, and B. F. Butler, General Distributor. "When this note has been spent," the holder is informed, "another may be had on application at the U. S. Treasury."

Pleasantly anarchistic sentiments adorn the reverse. The lucky possessor is told that this is the Poor Man's money—"the more he has of it the poorer he is," an unexpected but eminently just application of the pet phrase of that era; and the maker of this wonderful currency adds: "The people want cheap money and plenty of it; this is cheap as dirt and plenty as the lice and locusts of Egypt." Quotations from the stump-orators of that day in favor of unlimited pa-

per currency are given. One of these declares that "civilization demands paper currency representing no artificial balm," to whom this money is especially recommended as "just the thing—represents no value whatever." This *reductio ad absurdum* of the greenback must have preached a powerful sermon wherever it "circulated."

EXPENSIVE ELOQUENCE

**A** BELGIAN statistician has been amusing himself and his countrymen by calculating the cost to Belgium of Parliamentary oratory and of the confusion incident thereto.

This investigator has estimated that each hour of the sittings of the Belgian Chamber costs 7286 francs; each minute 121.43 francs, and each second something more than two francs. Upon this basis it is calculated that the words uttered by the president at the opening of each sitting—"Gentlemen, the Chamber is now sitting"—cost about five francs. A laugh, for which the statistician could perceive no reason, was timed by him to cost six francs ten centimes.

"Marks of approval on many benches," cost as much as \$10 or \$15; a suitably "prolonged movement" cannot be produced at less than eighteen francs or even twenty-five francs. "Ironical cheers at the Left" are exceedingly costly, while "Loud approval at the Right" runs to a "price beyond reason."

OUR SUBMERGED FORBEARS

BY F. STUART CHAPIN, PH. D.  
INSTRUCTOR IN SOCIOLOGY, SMITH COLLEGE

**I**T is common knowledge that as one goes back in time the number of one's ancestors increases. Each one of us has had two parents, four grandparents, eight greatgrandparents, and so on, until, disregarding the chances of intermarriage, each one of us had one million ancestors of the twentieth generation back. For one hundred generations it would be true that every one of that time who has living issue now is ancestral to all of us. Considering the actual descent of families we might assume that twenty generations in Europe would represent eight hundred to nine hundred years, and among primitive peoples perhaps only a little less. Hence one hundred generations would bring us well within the historical period, and there would not be a western European rough or polished stone hatchet that is not a family relic for every living person.

Considering the chances of intermarriage large numbers of one's ancestors would be duplicated in different parental and maternal lines. Consequently it is impossible that one should have as great a number of ancestors as theory requires. The number of ancestors of the German Emperor illustrates this point:

Generation	Theoretical number of ancestors	Actual number of ancestors
I .....	2	2
II .....	4	4
III .....	8	8
IV .....	16	14
V .....	32	24
VI .....	64	44
VII .....	128	74
VIII .....	256	116
IX .....	512	177
X .....	1024	256
XI .....	2048	342
XII .....	4096	533
XX .....	1,048,576	

Local conditions would determine the extent to which any given person's ancestral line would approximate the theoretical numbers. For example, a small mountain community which had increased almost

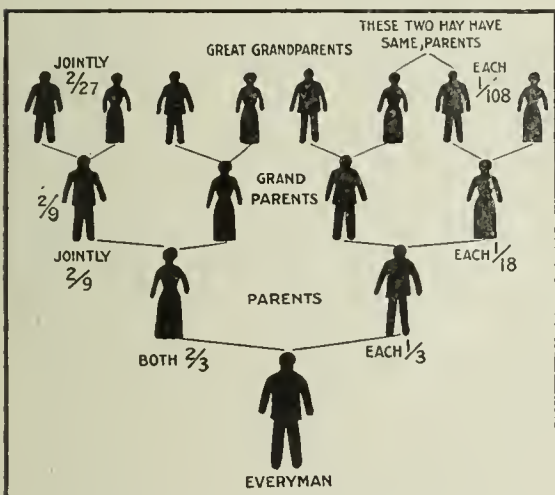


"THE POOR MAN'S MONEY—THE MORE HE HAS OF IT THE POORER HE IS"



entirely by natural multiplication rather than by accession of outsiders would necessarily have experienced much intermarriage and duplication of ancestors. It is therefore obvious that the ancestry of this group cannot contain anything like the million of people required by the theory. On the other hand, in the large cosmopolitan communities of modern America, where the increase is largely by immigration, intermarriage and consequent duplication of ancestors is not of such frequent occurrence. Under present conditions "the incalculable drift and soak of population" is tending to bring us to a state in which the actual number of one's ancestors approaches the theoretical number.

The more one lets one's mind play upon this interesting biological fact, the more one realizes the true meaning of that spreading relation with the past. One begins to realize that the individual is not only part of a thought process, but part of one flow of life and blood. There is a unity of the species scarcely recognized before, and there is a quantitative

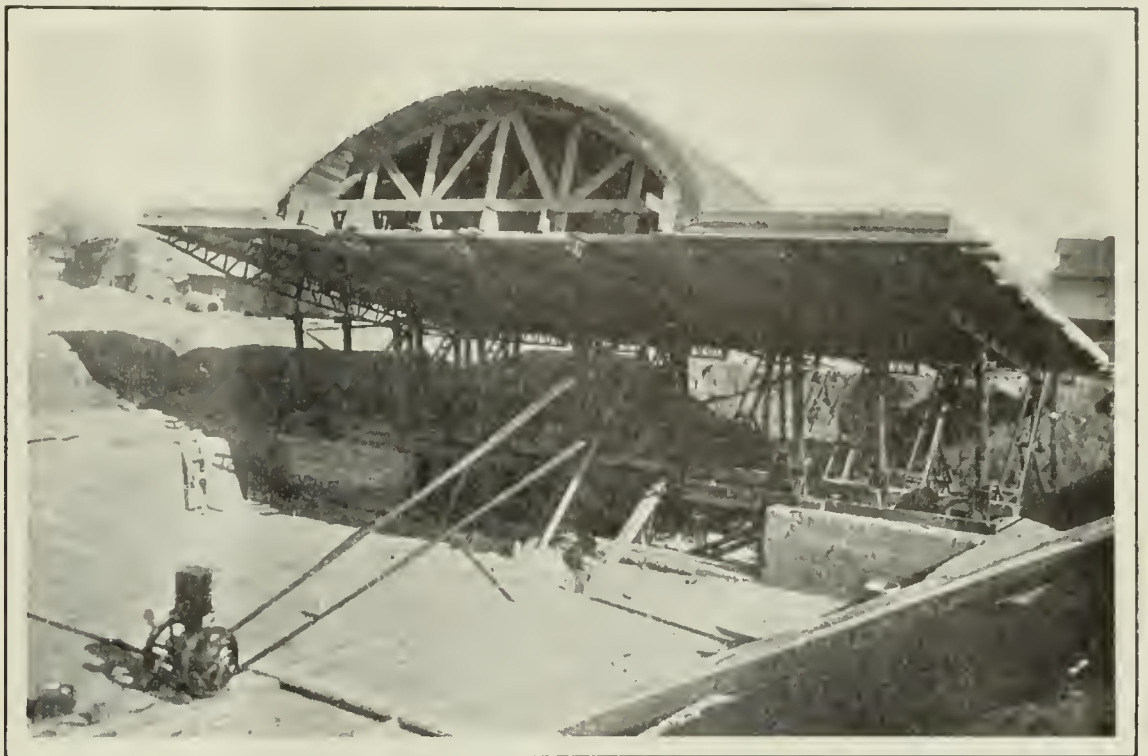


EVERYMAN'S FAMILY TREE

The fractions represent the average share of Everyman's inheritance contributed by individual ancestors.

aspect of this relationship that challenges our habits of thought.

Students of human heredity have shown that the intensity of heredity for parents and grandparents is reducible to quantitative results which are reasonably accurate. The intensity of heredity for each parent may be expressed by the value of about one-third. For example, if the mother differs in her stature by an amount of 9 cm. from the average individual, then we may expect the child to be one-third of 9 cm., or 3 cm., above the average stature. The effect would be cumulative in case both parents differed from the average of their people by the same amount. In such a case the child would be 6 cm. taller than the average person, since the joint effect of the two parents would be a coefficient of about  $2/3$ . It



"PUTTING UP" A CHURCH WALL

This was a particularly difficult test of the tilting process for concrete walls, as the ten-foot curve made very careful work necessary. The little gas engine in the foreground supplied all the power necessary to raise the wall.

seems probable that the grandparents have jointly an influence of about  $2/9$ , and the great-grandparents jointly of about  $2/27$ . Thus the human individual is a mosaic of ancestral traits, some of which appear to skip a generation and exhibit modified Mendelian proportions, while others appear to show some alternation.

In view of these facts children cease to be, in as absolute a measure as parents fondly believe, blood of their blood and bone of their bone. One finds but a small proportion of a family at best. The man of great wealth or the person with ambitions for name who complacently imagines the transmission of wealth and fame to the farthest generation of his descendants, would discover that after a few brief generations the heir and namesake might not have one-thousandth part of his heredity. In this spreading relation with the future there will appear "a thousand odd and unpredictable people thrust in to mingle with one's blood and one's pride."

### SETTING WALLS ON EDGE

**A**N ingenious method of concrete construction is to set the forms for the walls of a house almost level, and after pouring the concrete and allowing it to harden, to tilt the wall on edge as the photographs indicate. Economy is the main advantage of this system; a saving of time, labor and money, so the inventor claims, and the method has been used with success in large buildings erected by the Federal Government and large corporations. Churches, factories, arsenals, hospi-

tals—in fact, all large and low structures—can be built by this method to advantage. Walls of 120 feet in length have been raised in one piece, but it is not adapted to structures of great height.

The device consists of a series of jackscrews supporting a trussed frame, upon which the form for the wall is built. The frame sets at a very slight angle, and the workmen can move about on it with ease, doing their work faster than when nailing upright forms in place. One side of the form is not needed at all, as the upper surface of the concrete is smoothed out, or finished in various ways; this results in a saving of almost half the lumber required for upright forms.

After the concrete has hardened, the operation of tilting the wall upright takes place; this is accomplished by means of a small engine which operates all the jackscrews simultaneously, so that the great mass of the wall is raised evenly and set upon its foundation. Of course it is essential to use great care in securing perfect alignment of the jackscrews and the frames. As each wall is set in place it is braced and the corners where two walls meet are joined by concrete, so that the finished structure is practically a monolith. Usually the reinforcing rods are allowed to project at the corners, strengthening the joint further.

The system is also adapted for light structures, which are too frequently built as flimsy fire-traps. By this method, a light, thin concrete wall can be erected at low cost, so that the farmhouse, barn or storage house can be made fireproof with economy in the first outlay.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## ROMANTIC SOUTH AMERICA

**M**R. A. S. FORREST has written a book on South America as he saw it. Now, South America is nearly as hard to see on a flying trip as any other part of the globe. The average traveler may bring back impressions which are quite vivid for him, but are rarely either vivid or valuable for anybody else. We don't know how long Mr. Forrest spent on his trip, but we do know that he has the seeing eye. Which, perhaps, is only natural, considering that he is artist as well as author.

Being an artist, he has also seen the dramatic interest of some of the episodes of the southern republics. He hasn't tried to give us a complete statistical account—gleaned from dull histories—of how each several republic repeated the story of all the rest, and for this we are duly grateful. It is the high lights of history that Mr. Forrest has been happy in selecting. The three first chapters on "Adventures and Discoveries," "Sighting the Pacific," and "Buccaneers," introduce us to the continent with a concreteness and color not often encountered in such retellings. Of course, we know that Mr. Forrest wasn't there when the things happened, but we rather feel that he saw them enacted again before him, when he stood on the stage of so many curious adventures, so many diabolical cruelties, so many noble self-abnegations. So much for having the artist's eye for form and color.

We are spared a diary of the author's itinerary. He hasn't worried much about commercial blue books with figures in them. He has been too modest to hazard much guesswork about present politics and tendencies that nobody yet knows the goal of. For these things, too, we are personally thankful. In place of such facts Mr. Forrest has given us *seen* things. First he saw Panama and the Canal, and saw it vividly. Later on, in the chapters devoted to the great industry of Argentina—cattle raising—he has painted us a very real picture of how things look and how we should see them ourselves, providing, always, that we had the eyes to see. In Brazil it is the growing of coffee and the overawing presence of the Brazilian forest that have caught and held his attention. These are really the two factors that make Brazil today, that governed her past and that will govern her future,

just as the nitrate beds have made Chile. The disproportionate time that the author spends on them—their appearance, their *feel*—is the secret of the concreteness of the book; for these are the things that really count.

It is scarcely a piece of light reading that we have. The pages are loaded—at times overloaded—with detail. But it is always visible and nearly always telling detail. We feel that the man who drew the pictures and wrote the text is telling us only about what he actually saw, and that he saw only interpretive, memorable things, and that he didn't go to compendiums to rehash for us what he didn't see.

His facts are in the main correct and his observations true and informing. We wish that all the Spanish and Portuguese names could have been correctly spelled—but that is Utopian. Artistically, his profuse illustrations leave something to be desired, but he has the big advantage of not having had to depend upon the stock photographs—invariably lifeless—of the average traveler. He has frequently caught the dominant quality of a scene or figure in a realistic fashion. In short, we know no recent book which leaves one with as vivid an impression of the continent to the south.

Considering the novelty and sometimes the excitement of it, it is strange that so few of us have attempted the circuit of South America. Books on the subject are multiplying, to be sure, but then that is because everybody who does it writes a book. They have to. Anna Wentworth Sears has done the trip and the book both—with some differences. Among other things she has made herself a benefactor by giving information about wearing apparel and other supplies—the things which all the travelers around the continent complain nobody told them to take. Nobody did. Because nobody really knew.

But *Two on a Tour* is neither a compendium nor a guide book. All the information is delightfully first hand. It is a breezy story, that's all. It is more concerned about what they did than what they saw. It never lags and is never dull—being about the readable story of the sort that we have seen. It is rather comfortable to travel by proxy, at times, with a delightful woman, who knows how. From snowy, slushy New York we slip straightaway into blue and gold

harbors of "Carabee," cross the Isthmus—of course—but don't linger, lie smothering under mosquito nets, breathing citronella, off the fever-haunted banks of the Guayas River and Guayaquil, and steam along the barren, rainless western coast into Valparaiso. We climb the somewhat nerve-racking Andean pass and cross the Cumbre just under the titanic figure of Christ, cast out of broken up cannon, marking the pact between two nations, and, after the choking dust of the ride across the plains, we dazzle ourselves with the glitter and wealth of Buenos Ayres. One day we spend in Rio and another in Bahia, "where they make big black cigars and where live big black people." And so home, without so much as a dull moment. This story seems to have been written not for information, but for the pleasure of it—it seems; and the pleasure of traveling should justify any book.

Two handsome volumes describe in Mr. Savage-Landor's entertaining style a journey which fell mainly in the year 1911. The route was from London to Rio; by rail to Sao Paulo; by rail to Morro da Meza; by mule to Goyaz (population 13,000); by mule to the Salesian missions of the Matto Grosso; to Diamantino; to the Arinos River; down the Arinos by canoe to the Tapajoz; on foot and *barefoot*, across to the Madeira; back to the Tapajoz; by steamer down to Pará; by steamer up to Iquitos; by steamer up the Ucayali; by mule over the traveled road to Oroya; by rail to Lima; by steamer to Mollendo; by rail to Cuzco and by steamer over Lake Titicaca to La Paz; to Oruro; by rail to Antofagasta; by steamer to Santiago; by trans-Andine railway to Buenos Aires, and back to London. The part of the journey in what may be called "unknown" country was from the Salesian Missions to the Tapajoz River, occupying about three months, not eighteen months as stated in the advertisement on the cover, a distance of about a thousand miles. This was the important feature of the whole time and his trip down the Arinos River in a dugout canoe forty-two feet long and three and one-half feet wide, with a crew of outcasts and criminals, presents the chief novelty of the book. It ought to be an important contribution to geographic knowledge, but its value is impaired by the author's generally fantastic statements. He gives a magnetic traverse of his route down the river with



characteristics of the surroundings, rapids, islands, etc. There were many rapids and there was much hard work, and this was a creditable performance.

Mr. Landor is, first of all, a traveler by profession. He goes forth to see things and write a book, and consequently he sees them. In this case the Brazilian Government contributed \$20,000. There is hardly a dull page in the two volumes, but the reader must be wary about accepting, unconditionally, the conclusions, or depending on the narrative for accurate information. There is something of a Don Quixote flavor about it.

In describing the rubber industry he several times gives weights in kilometres, which, considering that rubber is so very elastic, looks, at first glance, admirably original. It is, of course, only an error in proof-reading, yet it gages the value of the work as a serious contribution to geographic knowledge. His geological theories are also astonishingly original. The continents, he maintains, were formed by a simple pulling asunder, leaving great gaps extending from pole to pole for the oceans to fill. Anybody, he declares, can see the correctness of this idea by simply looking at a map of the world! He thinks the Grand Canyon of the Colorado was formed in a similar way. Suess, Penck, Powell, Dutton, Gilbert, Davis and all the other savants are dead to him. Nor does he appear, either, to have any clear understanding of the denuding power of water. Everything in his ken is produced by cataclysms. The sandstone buttes of horizontal strata which he saw in crossing the plateau of Matto Grosso, were formed, he decides, by the subsidence of the surroundings, whereas his own photographs indicate that they are buttes of erosion like thousands in our Southwest. One beautiful specimen, the *Paredao Grande*, from his photographs, seems to be a detached mass of homogeneous sandstone, the product of denudation, with the customary arch fracture of this formation in weathering, and these surface arches he ascribes to the former existence of great cauldrons whose roofs have blown up or fallen in, leaving only these marks on the cliff sides. Of course faulting may have played a part in some cases in the production of these cliffs, but not in the way he imagines.

He is little better in ethnology. After a few days at the Salesian Missions among the Bororo Indians he is able to write three chapters on them with entire confidence, and presents another of his astonishing

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theories. He thinks the Bororos resemble the Malay races, therefore they are of that stock. He is sure, however, they did not come via Bering Strait; no, "it is not they who have moved, but it is the country under them which has shifted and separated them, leaving members of the same race thousands of miles apart." (Preface, p. xii.)

The photographic illustrations are excellent, but nothing can be said in favor of the color reproductions from the author's water colors. He is no more of an artist than he is of a geologist or ethnologist. Perhaps his most extraordinary feat was the marching for sixteen days, on the journey to the Madeira, without any food whatever, and at the same time with no footgear, his bare feet serving him for all those miles thru tropical undergrowth. Nothing like it was ever performed before. But the volumes are full of the extraordinary. In a way they are a curiosity.

*A Tour Through South America*, by A. S. Forrest. New York: James Pott & Co. \$3.

*Two on a Tour in South America* by Anna Wentworth Sears. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

*Across Unknown South America*, by A. Henry Savage-Landor. Illustrations and maps. Two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$10.

## LITERARY NOTES

*Football for Public and Player* (Stokes, \$1.50), by Herbert Reed ("Right Wing"), is not only a good text book for the player, but if read by the average female spectator, might enlighten her to the extent of eliminating some of her outrageous questions which at present disturb the most exciting moments for her unfortunate escort.

The fifth volume of Professor Kent's "Historical Bible" is the most important of the series since it deals with *The Life and Teachings of Jesus* (Scribner's, \$1.25). There is a very useful introduction discussing the literary characteristics, relation and contents of the sources and a short presentation of the background of Jesus' life. Professor Kent follows the more generally received critical views as to sources and interpretations, and his book will prove of great value to open-minded Sunday School teachers and students.

The Outing Publishing Company has just produced five new "Outing Handbooks." *Ice Boating*, by H. Percy Ashley, deals with the building and sailing of ice yachts and "scooters"; *Intensive Farming*, by S. C. Corbett, concerns itself mostly with the growing of fruit and vegetables; *Pigeon Raising*, by Alice MacLeod, is a practical manual on a small scale; *Taxidermy*, by Leon L. Pray, instructs in the mounting of birds, fishes, reptiles, deer and other creatures, and *Tennis Tactics*, by Raymond D. Little, is a brief treatise on the game illustrated with photographs of famous players. The price of the books is 70 cents each.

## Deep Breathing

By D. O. HARRELL, M.D.

I believe we must all admit that deep breathing is a very desirable practice. Furthermore, we know it to be a fact that not one person in twenty, or perhaps one person in a hundred, really breathes deeply. Every physician can verify the statement that we are daily called upon to prescribe drugs for ailments that owe their cause directly to insufficient and improper breathing.—Oxygen Starvation.

Breathing is the Vital Force of Life. Every muscle, nerve cell, in fact every fibre of our body, is directly dependent upon the air we breathe. Health, Strength and Endurance are impossible without well-oxygenated blood. The food we eat must combine with abundant oxygen before it can become of any value to the body. Breathing is to the body what free draught is to the steam boiler. Shut off the draught, and you will kill your fire, no matter how excellent coal you use. Similarly, if you breathe shallowly, you must become anaemic, weak and thin, no matter how carefully you may select your diet.

I might continue indefinitely to cite examples of the great physiological value of deep breathing. For instance, it is a well known fact that worry, fear, and intense mental concentration practically paralyze the breathing muscles. This depressing condition can be entirely overcome through conscious deep breathing.

The main benefit of physical exercise lies in the activity it gives the lungs. What we term "lack of healthful exercise" in reality means insufficient lung action. Exercise that does not compel vigorous deep breathing is of little real value. Unfortunately few persons have the strength and endurance to exercise violently enough to stir the lungs into rapid action. This is especially true of women and also of men who have permitted their muscles to become weak. Common sense, therefore, dictates that the lungs should be exercised independently through deep breathing gymnastics.

Recently there has been brought to my notice a brochure on this important subject of respiration, that to my knowledge for the first time really treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific and practical manner. I refer to the booklet, entitled "Deep Breathing," by Paul von Boeckmann, R.S. In this treatise, the author describes proper breathing, so that even the most uninformed layman can get a correct idea of the act. The booklet contains a mass of common sense teachings on the subject of Deep Breathing, and "Internal Exercise." The author has had the courage to think for himself, and to expose the weaknesses in our modern systems of physical culture.

I believe this booklet gives us the real key to constitutional strength. It shows us plainly the danger of excessive exercise, that is, the danger of developing the external body at the expense of the internal body. The author's arguments are so logical it is self-evident that his theories must be based upon vast experience. Personally I know that his teachings are most profoundly scientific and thoroughly practical, for I have had occasion to see them tested with a number of my patients.

The booklet to which I refer can be obtained upon payment of ten cents in coin or stamps by addressing Dr. von Boeckmann directly at 2094 Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., New York. The simple exercises he describes therein are in themselves well worth ten times the small price demanded.—*Advertisement.*





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Nowadays every newsstand is crowded with new periodicals, elbowing their way to the front, trying to outshine one another, beseeching the purchase of the passerby with every device of typographical gesticulation and clarion color. Enticed by these allures one invests a dime or a dime and a half in a new acquaintance and doubtless gets his money's worth. But next time he passes the stand his eye is quite likely to be caught by some new and more dazzling competitor for popular favor, or if he is so much pleased with the magazine he had bought before as to persevere in his demand for it he may find after a few months that it has so degenerated in character that he no longer wants to be seen publicly in its company or that it has vanished away as utterly as tho it had caught sight of the boo-jum snark. There never was a time when the birthrate among periodicals was so high as it now is, or the deathrate either.

But acquaintances however numerous and attractive cannot altogether take the place of friends. Even in this day of evanescent periodicals there are some that bear a different relationship to their readers than that of the casual acquaintance picked up on the street corner. Some periodicals retain their subscribers year after year, even generation after generation, and in the course of time there grows up between them almost a relation amounting to personal friendship, a mutual trust and affection. The editor comes to feel that he can rely upon the steadfastness of the body of his readers and that gives him a sense of freedom. He can speak his mind frankly as he does in the circle of his intimates, without having to guard every word and qualify every statement for fear of being misunderstood. The reader on the other hand takes a personal interest in the prosperity of the periodical and when it says something that displeases them they do not drop it as one cuts a disagreeable acquaintance, but they scold it with the privilege of friendship.

The Independent, because it has been favored with long life and continuity of management, has an unusual number of such constant friends. Some of them have grown old with it; some have grown up with it. They are patient with our peculiarities and forgiving to our faults. There is no one now connected with the editorial or publishing department of The Independent who was on the paper when it

(Continued on page 39.)

1865



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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### TRUST LEGISLATION

Some say that Vice-President Marshall is at variance with the President concerning legislation which may follow the tariff and currency acts. Last week Mr. Marshall gave to the public his views, as follows:

My personal opinion is that the tariff and currency bills are all that the Democratic party ought to undertake now. Let us wait and see how these two new laws work out. I sincerely believe they will prove to be the solution of the country's problems. Let us watch the patient under treatment. If these remedies do not work well, then we can change the treatment. There is no need of anti-trust legislation at this time. The trusts are now coming in and eating out of the hand of the Attorney General.

But the President intends to send to Congress two or three weeks hence a special message about the trust problem, and it has been understood that he would recommend legislation supplementary to the Sherman act. The expectation has been that he would ask for something more severe than that statute. There are indications, however, that his attitude has undergone some change, owing, it may be, to evidence of a reaction in business, and now it is predicted that the message will be distinctly conservative in tone. It is said to be the opinion of the Attorney General that the Sherman act and the Interstate Commerce law are sufficient for the treatment of nearly all cases of trade restraint or discrimination.

It is not improbable that the attitude of the Government has been affected by the voluntary dissolution or reorganization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and by the overtures of other companies which the Department of Justice is prosecuting or has intended to prosecute. And therefore it may be that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall are not far apart with respect to this subject. Negotiations are in progress between the department and the United Shoe Machinery Company. There have been conferences with representatives of the accused wholesale dealers in jewelry and of the motion picture defendants. The accused association of bill posters has offered to meet the Government's demands. An investigation by the department's agents has proved that there is no Peanut Trust. Prosecution of the New Haven Railroad Company has been deferred, in order that the company's officers may have an opportunity to make that dissolution which the Government requires. But it is asserted, apparently upon the authority of the department, that no advances have been made by the Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, the Kodak Company or the American Can Company. Cases against several other corpora-

tions are pending, and there are intimations at Washington that negotiations affecting some of them are now going on. Combinations which are open to attack under the Sherman act are inclined to prefer dealings with the national Government to prosecution under the laws of certain states. Last week, twenty-five lumber companies, found guilty of belonging to an association which made price lists and co-operated in other ways, were fined \$436,000 by the Supreme Court of Missouri and expelled from that state. At the conclusion of suits against combinations in other states very heavy fines have been imposed and exacted. Fines, under the Sherman act, with perhaps one notable exception, have not been burdensome.

In his brief letter to the Attorney General concerning the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the President said he was gaining the impression "more and more from week to week" that the business men of the country were "sincerely desirous of conforming with the law." Two or three days later he said to callers at the White House that there seemed to be a very general disposition on the part of business men and corporations to be enlightened as to the requirements of the law and to comply with them. If he is correctly informed as to this, it is not probable that he will insist upon additional and drastic legislation, and it would be unfortunate if he should do so. Business interests are acutely sensitive. In the closing months of the year there has been a growing reaction, with some indications of approaching depression. Quite recently, however, following the enactment of the currency bill and the telephone and telegraph adjustment, there has been some revival of optimism. This should be encouraged.

### EFFECT OF TARIFF REVISION

Dispatches from London say that manufacturers of tin plate in Wales have recently booked orders for 40,000 tons for delivery to American canning and oil companies in the coming six months. The new tariff, it is asserted, will greatly aid them, "as they now find they are able to compete successfully with transatlantic producers." Opponents here of the recent revision point to this as evidence that the domestic industry is about to be deprest. Under the protective tariff duty, which has now been greatly reduced, the industry was created in this country. It grew until it not only supplied the entire domestic demand, but also exported large quantities of its product. An industry thus developed, which sells its product abroad, in open competition with foreign tin plate, is able to defy importations in its home market. If it cannot do so, this is proof that its sales abroad have been made at prices below those which it has exacted from the

American people, who gave it protection. But 40,000 tons in six months is a small quantity, in comparison with the American output. Probably the tin plate is to be imported in bond, with a drawback allowance for subsequent exportation. There is nothing new in such imports for our oil companies.

The steel industry is deprest, but not because of tariff reduction. There is lack of demand at the mills, but this is not due to importations. The chief cause is the decline of railway purchases. But the chairman of the Republic Company, Mr. Topping, says that 25,000 steel employees are idle or are receiving reduced wages on account of tariff revision. The trouble, he says, is at sea-coast points. But official reports do not show the imports. And why should not an industry that exports such great quantities of its products be able to hold domestic markets against invasion, even at the coast?

Thus far, the effect of tariff revision upon domestic production and prices has been almost imperceptible. Predictions are made in the wool trade that the effect of free wool will not be seen until next winter. Imports of leather gloves have increased. There are indications of an unfavorable effect in the beet sugar industry. Free potatoes from abroad have been excluded by a quarantine against a potato disease. The quantities of beef imported have been very small, in comparison with the quantities of domestic beef consumed, and our people have not noticed any reduction of price. The largest cargo shipped to this country, 3,400,000 pounds, is due at New York this week, but it will make only a slight impression upon a limited market. It may be that certain industries—the manufacture of fine woolen goods, for example—will eventually be affected, but the effect is not yet to be seen. Neither the general average of prices nor the cost of living has yet been reduced.

The following dividends are announced:

The Importers and Traders National Bank, 12 per cent, payable January 2.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, coupons from Collateral Trust Bonds, 4 per cent, payable January 1.

Bank of America, semi-annual, 14 per cent, payable January 2.

Eastern District Savings Bank, 4 per cent per annum, payable after January 21.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable January 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable January 30.

Manhattan Savings Institution, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on or after January 19.

Kings County Savings Institution, 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after January 19.

Greater New York Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 19.

German Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable after January 20.

The Franklin Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 19.

Merchants Exchange National Bank, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable on and after January 2.

United States Realty and Improvement Company, coupons on twenty-year Debenture 5 per cent bonds, payable on January 2.

Citizens' Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 19.



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Investment Securities

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(Continued from page 37.)  
started in 1848, but we have a number of subscribers who have taken every issue from the beginning.  
Some who appeared in the honor roll of our Fiftieth Anniversary Number of 1898 and our Sixtieth of 1908 are no longer with us, for instance, Judge J. M. Tebbetts of Pennsylvania, who died at the age of 93, and the Rev. A. Kidder of Wisconsin, who died at the age of 91.

If we had space we should like to print the letters we have received from our old friends, for almost every one contains some kind words or interesting reminiscences. But we can give only a few extracts. Mrs. Buckley of Strawberry Point, Iowa, deserves the honor of first mention because her recollection of The Independent extends to the time before it was in existence:

It was in 1848, I was a young girl then, and was at tea at a neighbor's. The conversation turned upon a newspaper about to be started in New York and what it was to stand for and I thought I wish we could have that paper in our family. Not long after that an agent came around soliciting subscribers for The Independent and urged my mother to subscribe and she did and we had it in our family until I married and came to Iowa. It was a welcome guest, its great blanket sheet coming every week.

The subscribers that rallied to the support of The Independent in the perilous days of its infancy were men of independence like Mr. Crosby, whose devotion to the cause of freedom antedated by a dozen years the founding of this paper; and Mr. Grinnell, who by his own exertions abolished slavery so far as certain individuals were concerned:

When The Independent was started in 1848, I was a boy of seven, living in Hampden, Me. My father, Samuel N. Crosby, was an Abolitionist as early as 1836. He was active in the cause when only one other man in our town stood with him. In answer to the contempt and abuse heaped upon him he told his accusers that he would ask for no better epitaph than that "He was an Abolitionist in 1836." He lived to see the curse removed. Before he died I asked him if he would like this statement upon his monument and he said, no, times had changed and it would seem to be boasting.  
GEO. H. CROSBY.

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Capital,	-	-	-	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	-	-	-	3,803,845.95
Assets,	-	-	-	39,384,072.66

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Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise.  
Manages Property as Agent for the Owners.  
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**BANKERS TRUST CO. New York City**



### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO. at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1913:

#### RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:

Public securities, market value...	\$1,452,871.25
Other securities, market value....	11,394,943.75
Real estate owned.....	1,530,294.72
Mortgages owned.....	5,651,773.05
Loans secured by other collateral..	4,484,471.36
Bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	10,878,586.04
Overdrafts, secured.....	75,076.87
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	761,451.85
Specie .....	3,700,000.00
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.....	200,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Insurance account bonds and mortgages .....	198.00
Suspense account.....	520,219.03
Accrued interest not entered.....	43,552.97
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$40,693,438.89</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus including all undivided profits .....	3,825,032.86
Reserved for taxes.....	10,660.00
Preferred deposits.....	3,487,403.01
Deposits not preferred.....	28,832,221.88
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	262,445.74
Other liabilities, viz.:	
General account interest.....	347,582.35
Life insurance.....	367,631.92
Annuities .....	2,523,348.67
Contingent account.....	3,649.37
Accrued interest not entered.....	33,463.09
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$40,693,438.89</b>

HENRY PARISH, President.  
ZEGER W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

## FRANKLIN National Bank

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Philadelphia, October 21, 1913.

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$25,867,353.00
Due from banks.....	8,979,559.04
Cash and reserve.....	7,764,625.44
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	2,472,136.09
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$42,083,673.57</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits.....	3,307,775.65
Circulation .....	438,300.00
Deposits .....	37,337,597.92
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$42,083,673.57</b>

**E. P. PASSMORE, Vice-President and Cashier**

### THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 19, 1913.

The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray street, Tuesday, January 13, 1914. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the corporation known as Henry Romeike, Inc., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 15th of January, 1914, at 2 P. M. at the office of the corporation, 106-110 Seventh avenue, New York City.

ALBERT ROMEIKE, Secretary.

My father, the Rev. Jeremiah A. Grinnell, together with Levi Coffin and many other notables, was a conductor on the underground railroad when it took principles and courage to espouse the cause of the colored man. And the fearlessness of The Independent won many warm supporters, whose children yet remember the days of old.

FORDYCE GRINNELL.

Some correspondents are uncertain about the date when The Independent first came into the family, but as they remember it in its early 18 by 24 inch format this fixes the date near enough. One septuagenarian writes us that this "blanket sheet" was very handy as a bed cover, from which we infer that he was not brought up in a steam-heated flat. Several nice old ladies have told us how much they regretted it when we cut down the size of the page, for no other paper was so highly valued for covering pantry shelves and making bustles.

It must not be supposed that all our faithful friends agree with us. Some take it for the opposite reason as the following shows:

You may add my name to the long list of subscribers who have inherited a taste for The Independent from their fathers or grandfathers. My father was a minister "of credit and renown." He was also the senior professor in a theological seminary which stood for all that was truest and bluest in Presbyterianism. He always took The Independent, and he always railed against the heterodoxy of The Independent. I can perfectly remember him coming into my mother's room with The Independent in his hand, anathematizing the author of an article on the Higher Criticism, and declaring that such views were not fit for publication in a religious newspaper. And my mother—who was a gentle lady with a sense of humor—would wait for a lull in the storm, and then would ask: "But, dear, why do you read it if it excites you so?" And he would retort vehemently: "I have to know what the Devil is doing!" For that reason or for some other, he continued to read The Independent to the day of his death.

E. C. MCKNIGHT.

Mr. Strong of Michigan sends us a photograph of his wheat field yielding 38 bushels to the acre and challenges us to a test of vitality: "I am ten years older than you are, but will run you a footrace any time."

#### CHARTER MEMBERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

We would not have it inferred that all whose names appear below are of sufficient age to have been readers of The Independent in 1848. But the continuity of a family is as real as the continuity of a periodical and we have included in the following list those whose parents took The Independent from the beginning or near it and who have continued it ever since:

Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York.

Mrs. Jane Andrews, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. E. N. Andrews, Columbia, S. C.

Ezra A. Atwater, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Marian Tebbetts Banes, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rev. William J. Batt, Concord Junction, Mass.

Mrs. Helen M. Buckley, Strawberry Point, Iowa.



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42 Wall Street

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SURPLUS . . . 1,500,000  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS . . . 650,000

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JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Vice-Pres.  
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier  
ALBERT S. COX, Asst. Cashier  
OWEN E. PAYNTER, Asst. Cashier  
FRANK L. HILTON, Asst. Cashier

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPITAL . . . \$300,000.00  
SURPLUS . . . 500,000.00  
UNDIVIDED PROFITS . . . 203,098.06

JOSEPH HUBER.....President  
JOHN W. WEBER.....Vice-President  
WM. S. IRISH.....Vice-President and Cashier  
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George H. Crosby, Grinnell, Iowa.  
G. D. Crittenden, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

F. S. Child, Fairfield, Conn.  
C. S. Doggett, Clemson College, S. C.  
William T. Denison, Pittsford, Vt.  
Mrs. M. M. Dewey, Moira, N. Y.  
Mrs. T. O. Douglass, Grinnell, Iowa.  
Christopher Easton, White Bear Lake, Minn.

J. Milton Ebert, Grenloch, N. J.  
Henry Turner Eddy, Minneapolis.  
Ellen Edwards, Canfield, Ohio.  
Isaac Firebough, Robinson, Ill.  
Mrs. John H. Gaby, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Mrs. R. W. Gibbes, Columbia, S. C.  
Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles L. Gold, West Cornwall, Ct.  
W. W. Goodwin, Newburyport, Mass.  
Dr. Fordyce Grinnell, Pasadena, Cal.  
Alfred Hayes, Ithaca, N. Y.  
P. M. Hill, Greensburg, Pa.  
C. H. Hitchcock, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
James H. Hoadley, New York.  
Rev. H. Hyde, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Dr. J. H. Jewett, Canandaigua, N. Y.  
Mrs. W. H. Louks, Lapeer, Mich.  
Rev. A. M. Keid, Steubenville, Ohio.  
Dr. E. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. M. B. King, Plymouth, Ill.  
Stephen H. Larned, Swarthmore, Pa.  
Mrs. E. J. McCall, Citronelle, Ala.  
Miss E. C. McKnight, Sewickley, Pa.  
W. C. McLaury, New Castle, Pa.  
Mrs. William C. McHarg, Brooklyn.  
Henry Mackay, Mt. Carroll, Ill.  
Thomas T. Merwin, New Haven, Ct.  
Miss E. F. Merrick, Lancaster, Mass.  
Mrs. C. B. Miller, Skaneateles, N. Y.  
Edwin A. Moore, Kensington, Conn.  
Mary F. Morris, Cleveland, Ohio.  
R. Llewellyn Moss, Elmira, N. Y.  
J. Olmsted, Hartford, Conn.  
Mrs. E. M. Orton, Pasadena, Cal.  
William F. Porter, New York.  
E. P. Powell, Sorrento, Fla.  
Clara Brewster Potwin, Summit, N. J.  
Henry Martyn Pomeroy, Seattle, W.  
A. L. Putnam, Provincetown, Mass.  
Elbert A. Read, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
Helen Jones Redfield, Kingston, R. I.  
Thomas E. Robertson, Washington, D. C.

Kate Brainerd Rogers, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. M. E. Safford, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Lorenzo Sears, Providence, R. I.  
Mrs. A. D. Shepard, Fanwood, N. J.  
Dr. J. L. Stephenson, Santa Ana, Cal.  
V. B. Sterling, New Milford, Conn.  
H. A. Stillman, Hartford, Conn.  
William Strong, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Miss E. H. Talcott, Elmwood, Conn.  
Harriet C. Taylor, Monroe, N. Y.  
Mrs. L. J. Taylor, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Lottie B. Tichenor, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Charles A. Ufford, Boston, Mass.  
James E. Victridge, Hanover, Conn.  
Rev. William Hayes Ward, Newark, N. J.

Robert Watson, Northfield, Minn.  
John M. Weld, Medina, N. Y.  
Miss M. L. Webster, Bangor, Me.  
Mrs. Mary R. Wilcox, Lawrenceville, N. J.  
Miss Mary Hunter Williams, N. Y.  
Mrs. Herbert Wiswall, Roxbury, Mass.

Mrs. James A. Woodburn, Bloomington, Ind.

Rev. Denis Wortman, East Orange, N. J.

## SLATER TRUST COMPANY

(Bank Est. 1855)

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

### General Banking Savings Trustships

Resources . . . \$11,525,288.52  
Deposits . . . 9,925,170.66  
Capital and Surplus . . . 1,600,117.86

FRANK A. SAYLES .....President  
HOWARD W. FITZ .....Vice-President  
ANDREW E. JENCKS ..Sec'y and Treas.  
JEREMIAH F. BROWNING..Asst. Treas.

### CONDENSED STATEMENT

## The Northwestern National Bank Minneapolis, Minnesota

At Close of Business, October 21, 1913.

### RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....\$22,278,473.95  
U. S. and other bonds..... 2,607,769.69  
Banking house ..... 575,000.00  
Overdrafts ..... 5,722.77  
Cash and due from banks..... 10,973,609.84

Total .....\$36,440,576.25

### LIABILITIES.

Capital, surplus and undivided profits ..... \$5,742,094.48  
Circulation ..... 1,200,000.00  
Deposits ..... 29,498,481.77

Total .....\$36,440,576.25

E. W. DECKER, President  
JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Vice-President  
J. A. LATTA, Vice-President  
A. V. OSTROM, Cashier

### INCREASE THE EARNING POWER OF YOUR SAVINGS

This Company Offers You



## PER CENT Certificates

issued in amounts of \$100, running for two years and amply secured by first mortgages on improved property.

A sound, convenient and liberal investment. Write to any publication in which you see this advertisement as to the trustworthiness of this company. Write us for the 6% book.

**THE CALVERT MORTGAGE COMPANY**  
1048 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.



DIVIDENDS

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 19, 1913.

A dividend of Twelve Per Cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 23, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1913.

E. V. GAMBIER Vice-Pres. and Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Bank for Savings

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 10, 1913.

189TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31, 1913, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of \$5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20, 1914. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1, 1914. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.  
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.  
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

The Franklin Savings Bank

Corner Eighth Avenue and 42d Street.

106th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from \$5 to \$3,000, payable on and after January 19, 1914. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first.

Assets .....\$23,934 260.75  
Surplus, par values..... 1,667,651.43

WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, President.  
JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

125th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, draw interest from January 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.

New York, December 24, 1913.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1913, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand (3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

ALFRED ROELKER, First Vice-President.  
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1827  
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

Interest at the rate of  
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.  
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

THE GREATER NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

498 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 12th Street  
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.

The trustees have allowed interest at the rate of  
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from \$5 to \$3,000 for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1913, payable on and after January 19, 1914.

Money deposited on or before January 13, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

CHARLES J. OBERMAYER, President.  
WILLIAM OBERMAYER, Secretary.

The Kings County Savings Institution

BROADWAY AND BEDFORD AVE.

Established 1860.

Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York,

December 8, 1913.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

4%

has been declared, and will be credited to depositors who on January 1, 1914, may be entitled thereto, payable on and after January 19, 1914.

All money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.

HUBER G. TAYLOR, President.  
John S. McKeon, Secretary.  
Jacob Hentz, Cashier.

Accounts can be opened by mail. Send for information blank.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1913, on all accounts entitled thereto from \$5.00 to \$3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1, 1914.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President.  
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer.

Eastern District Savings Bank

Gates Ave. and Broadway.

A dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors on all sums entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913, payable after January 21, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10 draw interest from January 1.

LEWIS E. MEEKER, President.  
A. MANNING SHEVILL, Cashier.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.  
111 Broadway, New York, December 27, 1913.  
The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on January 1 next, will be paid on January 2, upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 1408, Trinity Building.  
B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

INSURANCE AND COMMERCE

For the fourth time within the past forty-four years the Supreme Court has recently decided that insurance is not an activity covered by the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. The first piece of litigation under this head occurred in 1869 under a legal caption that has obtained in the world of business a wide currency and fame, Paul vs. Virginia.

The rule there laid down has had two unfavorable effects on the business of insurance: as many times observed it has extended the arbitrary power of the states over the companies; and it has erected an almost insurmountable obstacle to the supersession of state by national supervision—the dream of advanced insurance managers.

Prominent and distinguished among these is Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, who has labored for many years to free life insurance particularly of the onerous restrictions which clog its natural progress. The most recent decision on the legal question which constitutes the subject of our present consideration occurs under a case carried up from the Montana courts by the New York Life, involving the payment by the company of certain taxes levied in 1909 by Deer Lodge County in that state. It is not essential that we go into the details of the litigation, it being sufficient to say that the company resisted payment of the tax because it was unconstitutional, life insurance being an interstate commodity, and that therefore such an embargo was in restraint of interstate commerce. The Court reaffirmed the doctrine it had previously promulgated in Paul vs. Virginia, in Hopper vs. California and in New York Life vs. Craven.

On this occasion, however, it happens for the first time that the Court is not unanimous on this subject, Justices Hughes and Van Devanter dissenting from the majority opinion. The advocates of national supervision find a small amount of encouragement in this division among the members of the Court. Disavowing any disrespect of the Court in venturing to comment on its finding, Mr. Kingsley expresses gratification over the fact that "two distinguished members of the Court apparently agree to the doctrine that insurance, as now conducted, is commerce." Continuing he says: "A great system, in which place and power have entrenched themselves, has been established in the states as a result of the declaration that insurance is not commerce. . . . There are forty-eight state insurance departments, with all the political machinery that naturally goes with such organizations. In addition, the states collect something like \$18,000,000 a year in revenue from the insurance



companies for the mere privilege of doing business. It costs about \$1,000,000 to pay the expenses of the departments, so that insurance contributes between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000 a year to the running expenses of the various states. A reversal of the existing doctrine would, of course, have been followed by the assertion that the Federal Government is again invading the rights of the states. Such a decision would have reduced the field of operation of the various state insurance departments to the supervision of home companies and nothing more." Concluding, he says: "Those who believe that interstate insurance is commerce will inevitably take a similar position toward this last utterance of the Supreme Court. The doctrine laid down in Paul vs. Virginia in 1869 was economically wrong. That error has now been reaffirmed, but for the first time the reaffirmation comes from a divided court. Distinct progress has been made. The issue will be raised again and again. Sooner or later the principle for which we contend will be established because it is right."

Hopeful and industrious as we are for the coming in of every improvement, legislative and economic, that makes for the freedom of insurance from unequal governmental burdens, greatly to the comfort of policyholders, the real bearers of all its burdens, we do not share the confidence expressed by Mr. Kingsley respecting the beneficent results consequent upon the reversal of the existing doctrine. To us the matter, tho improved, would yet remain beset by serious difficulties. It may be accepted as a fixed fact that none of the states will yield any of the prerogatives they now exercise in their relations with "foreign" corporations and, without doing violence to the sovereignty they are presumed to enjoy, it is not easy to perceive how Congress or a Supreme Court decision could, without precipitating serious civil disorder, deprive them of it. It must be generally admitted that the state supervisory system, taken as a whole, is cumbersome, oppressive and expensive. But it appears to be inevitable. And we are not sure that national supervision would not eventually result in exchanging the ills we have for those we know not of.

One of our readers in San Antonio, Texas, is informed that the organization inquired about is an assessment association and that life insurance on that plan always proves to be unsatisfactory when it does not end disastrously. The association of which our correspondent is a member was examined this year by the New York Insurance Department, and while the report discloses the organization to be solvent, there are evidences—premonitory symptoms—of future trouble. The management seems to be doing all it can to upbuild the institution, altho some of its methods are censured by the examiners; but, reduced to a single phrase, it is endeavoring to overcome the science of mathematics and the steady pressure of the mortality table. That undertaking has never succeeded.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31, 1913.

WILLIAM R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.  
107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 19th on all sums of \$5 and up to \$3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1913, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.

HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.  
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the Company has insured property to the value of.....	\$26,453,358,064.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	249,388,081.88
Paid losses during that period .....	139,630,074.43
Issued certificates of profits to dealers .....	88,606,870.00
Of which there have been redeemed .....	81,310,840.00
Leaving outstanding at present time .....	7,296,030.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to .....	22,147,878.45

On December 31, 1912, the assets of the Company amounted to .....

13,623,851.38  
The profits of the Company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
JOHN H. JONES STEWART, 4th Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

1866



46th ANNUAL STATEMENT  
January 1, 1913

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus .....	1,925,594.88
Reserves .....	2,211,732.44
Assets .....	5,337,014.72

1913

It should be borne in mind that in contracting for steam boiler insurance one is primarily contracting for the performance of a certain amount of expert mechanical service

THE HARTFORD'S SPECIALTY IS THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS

the cost and value of which (if actually rendered and skillfully performed) are no more subject to competition, or to a variance in rate, than are the services of two equally competent engineers

L. B. BRAINERD, Pres. & Treas.  
F. B. ALLEN, Vice-Pres.  
CHAS. S. BLAKE Secretary  
L. F. MIDDLEBROOK, Asst. Secy.  
W. R. C. CORSON Asst. Secy.

Elliott Addressing Machines



OUR WAY

Elliott Addressing Machines, \$35.00 up. Addresses envelopes, circulars, etc., at a cost of 3c. per thousand. What is *your* cost per thousand?

Send for catalog.

THE ELLIOTT COMPANY

299 Broadway New York City



OLD WAY

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record December 25, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid January 15, 1914.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1913, will be paid Jan. 30, 1914.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1913.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.  
New York, Dec. 23, 1913.



# *Beauty and Economy*

walk hand in hand with that one soap—Pears—which has continued its successful course in the service of beauty for over one hundred and twenty years. The special properties which soften and beautify the skin

## *You'll Find Always in*

the famous Pears' Soap—and only in Pears. It enables women to have lovely complexions and keep the skin in a constant condition of perfect health. Its cost is low enough for anybody. So while beauty is increased and complexions helped it is best for beauty and economy to use

# Pears' Soap



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1914

NUMBER 3397



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THE SECRETARY OF WAR

AN ARTICLE BY MR. GARRISON ON "A SMALL ARMY  
BUT EFFICIENT" WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE



## FARMING AS A PROFESSION

THE London *Times* lately said that, in spite of a lavish expenditure by the United States on agricultural colleges, in spite of exceptional advantages in the way of soil and climate and market facilities, in spite of a steady inrush of the best European peasants, "the American farmer is very nearly the worst in the world." He settles on land as locusts settle, to devour everything before him, and moves on. The products of the farm supply not far short of half the materials used by American manufacturers, and cover seventy per cent of its exports, yet the time is not far distant when the United States will be unable to feed its own people. "Agriculture is the only industry in America that is still unorganized. The American farmers as a class—there are some exceptions, particularly in Wisconsin and among the fruit growers of the Pacific states—have not yet mastered even the elements of modern methods of marketing and distribution." We are told further that American farmers get less than half of what the consumer pays for the produce they raise, while their political influence is strikingly disproportionate to their economic importance.

We do not know where to find the story more succinctly told, not even among our own superabundant farmers' magazines and papers. That is not, however, to assent to all that our neighbor tells us. Beginning with the statement that the farmer does not get his rights, or power adequate to his position, we can assent, we believe truthfully. We almost agree with the opening statement that our agricultural colleges, backed up by climate and soil, are not doing the work that ought to be done by an industrial system of education. But just here we have to allow that this industrial scheme, instead of being as old as the classical universities, is a very raw proposition. It is barely half a century old, and in that half century it has worked wonders that could not have been worked by the classical schedule, if every teacher had been a Plato or a Socrates. We can justly say that for the length of time these agricultural colleges have been in existence they have done more to revolutionize agriculture and country life socially, and public sentiment generally, than any other influence ever set on foot. They have almost made farming a science, and they have led us to a vision of a land where land culture will not only feed the people that are, but feed five or six times as many more, who are destined to be added to the present population before the end of the century.

The vital point is right here: That the farmers as a class, "even in Wisconsin and along the Pacific slope," are not organized as farmers. Why not organize? There are efforts put forth in every direction for this definite purpose—unfortunately undefined efforts. We have the Granges; and from the colleges we have the orchard schools and the corn clubs and an unlimited number of propositions for instructing the people along rural lines; but we still have the middleman standing between the farmer and the market, and taking over one-half his just dues, the profits on his labor. Politically the farmer is generally an unknown quantity. Why should our farmers not constitute a profession? We take it this is the problem of today.

How can it be that with scientific methods and accurate knowledge open and free to the people, the larger part of our crop raising is done without any scientific knowledge whatever? Spraying of fruit and of vegetables against fungoid and insect enemies is neglected to such an extent that one-fifth of all our crops of that sort are wasted. For storage the farmer depends upon commercial organizations. Over the carriage of his crops to market the farmer has little or no control. His herds of cattle, weeded of those that waste his profits if they do not nullify them, would give more than double the milk and butter he now gets. And so you may go thru the whole range of farm life. We cannot say that the London *Times* has much overstated it, when we are told that the American farmer must be summed up as one of the poorest in the world—not all American farmers, but the sum total farmer.

A few years ago veterinary work was performed, in large degree, by untrained villagers. In those days blacksmithing could be taken up by anybody, and the horse's hoof had no protection of law. The amateur was at work in your mouth to pull teeth, and amateurs were busy at a great many things that pertain to everybody's welfare. All this is changed or changing. Professions have multiplied and the law has guarded against ignorance and carelessness. Why shall not farming, that is, the production of the food of the people, be put under control of such statutes as will constitute of the farmers a profession?

If we hire the commonest sort of a man to do the commonest sort of farming, all of which, however, needs precision and knowledge, in other words, trained hands and trained brains, he notifies us at any moment that he will leave to "go into business." Not one of these hirelings recognizes farming as business. He is going into saloon keeping as likely as not, and honestly holds it to be something superior to raising corn and wheat. This is exactly as it was with our school teachers, not so long ago. Our dish washers and sweepers left us to "teach school." This impertinence in education is being rapidly broken up. The college boy is no longer allowed to teach in one of our high schools, just to clear up his college debts. He must be professionally prepared; why not the farm boy? We shall never have the right sort of farming until we have the right sort of farmers. It does not make any difference how much our vocabulary changes to take in such new words as humus and legumes, and a dozen more given us by the sciences, if our workers in the fields, who come in closest contact with the crops, know nothing of progress and care nothing for evolution. Our schools are being changed over steadily to meet our demands; now let us be ready to use whatever is given to us and to apply every invention and discovery with promptitude.

How is this to come about? That is, in what way are we to exact professional knowledge and professional standing in the potato field and the orchard? Let us look at the matter minutely. We already have our boys organizing in "corn contests" and the vegetable gardens. We can easily imagine a very general organization of the young people right along this line; a required study of field work, for one year, under peripatetic



teachers—these teachers to constitute a sort of normal school. Why, also, now that we have in every state an agricultural college, with from one to three experiment stations, and in most of the states a growing number of agricultural schools, why should not those who propose to be farmers be required to take a course of from one to three years, and a diploma in some one of these schools? It looks now as if most of our states would very soon adopt either a county system or its equivalent; so that every county in the United States will be equipt for agricultural study, for all its young people who look to be farmers. Where this cannot be accomplished speedily, a correspondence course of two years can be required.

Look a little farther and say if it is not workable for our experiment stations to send to every applicant a small volume of bulletins, including experiments in soil making, in sanitation, in housekeeping, in whatever else is to be included in thoro homemaking and farming. In most of the states these bulletins are already obtainable, but rarely are they systematically becoming a part of an educational scheme. Our common school system is slowly but surely being worked over from its classical subservience to adopt industrial accomplishment as its end. We shall soon be very busy in these United States in making workers of all those who desire to work; and agriculture is the one industry that will stand at the front.

Shall we make our young people pass an examination before becoming established farmers? Why not? After spending one or more years under tuition, with applied work all the time, no one could be better prepared to show his preparation for the grandest of all professions, farming. Agriculture is inherently a profession; and that is not agriculture which simply scratches the soil and contents itself with a compensation scarcely exceeding that of the semi-savage. Farming should have its standing beside the practise of medicine and the practise of law.

#### AN ADMINISTRATION OF YOUTH

THE new Mayor of New York is thirty-four years old. The leading member of his "cabinet"—the city chamberlain—is scarcely thirty-two. The head of his Civil Service Commission is thirty-four. His Commissioner of Charities is thirty-seven. The average age of the four men who will cast eleven votes out of sixteen in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is but thirty-four years.

The new administration is an administration of youth. It is youthful not only in years, which is significant, but in spirit, which is vastly more important. Therein lies its promise.

To the young men who are facing the responsibility of governing a community of four million people and spending nearly two hundred million dollars a year in the process, nothing is impossible. They have their faces to the future. They have not lost their illusions.

Youth is dynamic. It does not settle itself in entrenched wisdom to await grimly the onslaught of the problems of life, but leaps eagerly to meet them. Age is the Japanese wrestler, massive, ponderous, immobile, winning its victories by sheer inertia. Youth is the football player whose cardinal strategy is "getting the jump" on his opponent.

The misgovernment of a great city, built up into a massive fortification by the diabolically skilful hands of a Tammany Hall, has tremendous inertia. Only the impetuous charge of the squadrons of youth can shake its foundations.

Elder statesmen no doubt constitute an admirable balance wheel for a smoothly running governmental machine. A government which must be rebuilt into a structure of efficiency, economy, honesty and justice needs not the restraint and wisdom of age, but the dynamic energy of youth.

In the youth of New York's new administration lies the city's hope.

#### INTERVENTION—NOT YET

PRESIDENT WILSON'S policy of "masterly inactivity" in regard to Mexico has commended itself to us, if not to all the American press. He who has both right and might on his side can afford to wait. It may not be wise to emulate the man who refused to answer letters on the ground that most of them needed no answer after three months. But it is certainly a useful maxim which runs: When in doubt do nothing. Besides if you give a criminal enough rope he is supposed to hang himself.

In the last few days rumors have reached us that the Administration is seriously considering a change of policy in regard to Mexico involving the possibility of intervention. Intervention means war. War means a campaign extending from three to five years, an expenditure of a million dollars a day, the loss of untold lives, and a consolidated hatred of the United States on the part of all Latin America that may take generations to dispel.

Intervention by the United States can be urged only on three grounds: first, to prevent the destruction of American and foreign property; second, to prevent the killing of American and foreign citizens; and third, to prevent Mexico from becoming an international "plague spot." There is no justification for intervention to save property. Foreigners who have invested in Mexico did so with their eyes open. They knew the risks they were taking, as the rates of interest demanded and the profits expected attest. These investors have simply wagered for big stakes and lost.

After a stable government is restored, the United States can send in a bill for damages and it will be paid. That is infinitely cheaper than going to war—to keep the argument on the comparatively low plane of financial advantage where the proponents of intervention put it by this reasoning.

There may be justification for intervention, however, if Americans or foreigners are massacred in Mexico by order or connivance of either Federals or insurrectos. But as yet very few have lost their lives. Indeed, both factions have taken pains to safeguard the lives of Americans and all other foreigners. It is not likely that we shall have to intervene to save the lives of foreigners in Mexico.

Nor has the time yet come when it is demonstrated that the forces of order within Mexico are utterly crushed. Mexico is by no means reduced to such a state of irretrievable anarchy and collapse as to preclude the possibility of recovery except by outside aid. Pa-



tience, patience, and then still more patience, must be our watchword for the present and for a long time to come.

Let President Wilson then devise other ways and means than intervention to restore peace and order in our southern sister republic. If that is not feasible, let him continue his disinterested and idealistic policy of "masterly inactivity" which must succeed, if not now, surely in the end.

## PRIVATE WEALTH FOR PUBLIC NEEDS

THE most perplexing of the problems of great wealth are those connected with inheritance. A man, who by his own exertions accumulates a large fortune, knows the value of money and often shows as sound judgment in expending as he did in gaining. But his children, being usually without his ability and having a very different training, are apt to waste their unearned millions in a way injurious to themselves and to the community. If on this account the testator bequeaths his fortune to some charity as a perpetual endowment there is no assurance that the institution will not suffer from dry rot or its objects become obsolete thru some change in social conditions. The British Parliament some years ago swept up a host of antiquated charitable endowments which had become useless, absurd or harmful, and bestowed the funds upon the University of London.

An ingenious plan for avoiding the evils of "the dead hand" has been devised and put into effect by the president of the Cleveland Trust Company, Mr. Goff. Its purpose is to prevent the present waste of wealth thru personal extravagance or institutional mismanagement. The Cleveland Foundation will undertake the administration of large or small estates in accordance with the wishes of the testator, but with discretion as to how the money shall be used. The income, in some cases the principal, is to be expended under the direction of five trustees of whom three are to be appointed by public officials, the Mayor of Cleveland, the judge of the Federal court and the judge of the Probate Court. Receipts and expenditures are to be published in the newspapers and the affairs of the Foundation are to be under the inspection of state and city officials. The trustees serve without salary and are elected for five years, so the management will be changing and may keep in touch with public needs. Except for the obligation of carrying out so far as possible the specific purposes of the testators and providing for their families, the trustees will be free to use the funds for the benefit of the people of Cleveland, whether it be the relief of poverty, the cure or prevention of disease, the establishment of parks and playgrounds, the promotion of education or scientific research or whatever philanthropic or charitable object seems most worthy at the time and most nearly in accordance with the desires of the donors.

Flexibility, responsibility, publicity and efficiency are the special features of this scheme, which has been worked out in consultation with prominent philanthropists and social service experts of the city and of the nation. The Foundation starts with pledges of bequests amounting to some \$5,000,000 and seems likely to have, in the course of time, very large funds at its disposal for the benefit of the people of Cleveland.

## KIKUYO

OUR readers had never heard of Kikuyo, nor had we, till a few weeks ago. It is a town in British East Africa, in which was held quite lately an interdenominational missionary conference of which the Bishop of Zanzibar says that, "there has not been a conference of such importance to the life of the *Ecclesia Anglicana* since the Reformation." Really it must be worth a few words from *The Independent*.

But what is the *Ecclesia Anglicana* and what was this fateful conference?

The *Ecclesia Anglicana* is simply the Church of England under a Latin name, and under that term the Bishop of Zanzibar speaks of it as the Church which is neither Roman nor Protestant, simply Catholic, midway between the two, equally foe to both. He says further:

If the *Ecclesia Anglicana* have need of us to Catholicize the heathen world for Christ, I am at her service now and always. But if to Protestantize the world, and modernize the Faith, I, for my part, have no longer place or lot within her borders.

Next for the Conference. The Church of Scotland has missions in Kikuyo and the neighborhood. Other missions in British and German East Africa and in Uganda were invited to the conference which had for its purpose to unify and in a measure federate the Christian forces so that they might move in harmony, and in particular against the pressure of advancing Islam. They agreed, Anglicans, Protestants and others, to recognize each others' baptism and church membership, to receive to communion communicants of other churches, to have a common scheme of instruction for catechumens; to allow ministers in a non-Anglican church to preach in an Anglican church when invited; and to have a certain amount of form of service common to all. The aim is ultimately to establish one common African Church.

All this the Bishop of Zanzibar denounces as "heresy." It would make him no better than a Protestant or Dissenter. It robs him and all other bishops of their prerogatives if Presbyterian ministers, who are only laymen, are treated as if ordained. The conference was attended by the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda, and they approved and even joined in a communion service in the Presbyterian Church with non-Anglicans. The Bishop of Zanzibar is shocked and indignant, and he has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury asking him to condemn the heresy. He says:

I have charged the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa with heresy in their teaching of the meaning and value of Episcopacy. . . . On the day that a bishop can communicate with a Protestant minister, deliberately and of set purpose, one of them is, it seems to me, bound in conscience to surrender the outward form which means so little to him.

As things now are, he declares, the Anglican Church is in chaos and has no settled teaching to present to the African heathen.

There is a large body in the Anglican Church, and in the American Episcopal Church, which is in sympathy with him of Zanzibar. Fortunately they are still a minority. The Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda are supported by the great Church Missionary Society, the largest in Protestant Christendom. The position of the Episcopal Church in this country appears in the large majority with which the House of Deputies last October approved membership in the Federal Council of Churches. This action was subsequently vetoed by the Bishops. Of this the London *Church Times*, organ of the High



Church party, says that adhesion to the Federal Council "would have been open surrender by the Church in the United States of all unique claim upon the allegiance and duty of American Christians."

If you would know the mind and duty of the Church, go to its fighting line, the mission field, and there you will hear its cry for federation, comity, unity. It has a mission, and the Kikuyo Conference presents no such peril as the specter which affrights the Bishop of Zanzibar.

Yet if we were to judge from the heat of the controversy over this Kikuyo incident we might conclude that a schism of the Anglican Church is impending. But it will not come. Both parties, those that favor and those that refuse fellowship with Dissenters, value too much the blessings of the Establishment. The dispute is no more bitter than was that when the Oxford Tracts appeared. Only a decision by an ecclesiastical court on one side could drive out the other. But what is serious about it is that it will hasten disestablishment in England as well as Wales, and that may become a burning question at any time. The present Liberal Ministry is moving fast, and Great Britain is being revolutionized. What a sad thing to quarrel over the Communion! It is better to have no Communion, like the Quakers.

### THE NEW DANCES—AGAIN

**A** BAKER'S dozen of letters have come to the editorial desk commenting upon our editorial published several weeks ago on dancing. Two of our correspondents commend the editorial unreservedly; eleven condemn it with equal vigor.

Our critics are of two classes, those who disapprove of all dancing and those who disapprove of the new dances. With the half dozen of our friends who have written us in the former spirit it would probably be useless for us to argue the point. They believe, more or less vigorously, what is expressed by one of their number when he says "Dancing is a snare of the devil." We believe, as the result of experience and observation, that dancing, when properly indulged in (as it is in nine cases out of ten), is a healthful, invigorating and thoroly desirable form of recreation. Between such diametrically opposed positions no middle ground of compromise would seem to be possible. Each believes that he is right. What can we do but agree, as amiably as we can, to disagree?

With our other friends who do not approve what we have said of the new dances, we do not want to agree to disagree. We want them to agree with us.

We fully realize that when they first were introduced the new dances were danced in large measure clumsily, extravagantly and, let us say, imprudently. But time has done its work. The dancing world has learned to use the new dances, with their irresistible tempos and their fascinating variety of steps, and not to abuse them. It is no longer good form or good manners to dance them suggestively or intimately. As they are now almost universally danced they are just as decent and proper as the waltz and two-step ever were.

Doubtless the new dances are at certain times, in certain places, by certain people, indulged in as they should not be indulged in. But so are mince pie, and ice cream soda, and tobacco, and chocolate creams, and

buggy riding, and moonlight, and dark piazzas. Shall we put the seal of our disapproval upon mince pie because boys, small and large, have been known to make pigs of themselves over it? Shall we abolish candy because school girls sometimes spoil their complexions and ruin their digestions with it? Shall no man smoke because some men violate the laws of health and of good breeding with their cigars? Shall no one ride in buggies or stroll in the moonlight or sit in a secluded corner of a piazza because young people sometimes forget themselves in such surroundings?

Shall we deprive our young people of dances which can be danced with infinite grace, with perfect propriety and with absolutely wholesome effects merely because they are not universally so danced?

We do not believe it.

### THE POWER OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT

**I**N the statement made by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in announcing the withdrawal of the members of the firm of which he is the head from the directorates of twenty-seven corporations there is one especially significant phrase. "An apparent change in public sentiment," says Mr. Morgan, warrants his partners and himself in resigning some of their connections.

There is no more powerful force in a republic than this same public sentiment. A generation ago a leader in the world of railroad and finance said, "The public be damned." But for all his pious wish, the public refused to do anything of the kind. Today the most prominent house in the financial world bows to the force of "a change in public sentiment" and voluntarily gives up connections which have unquestionably been a considerable element in its power.

Public sentiment goes on changing and men and organizations go on bowing to its decree. Sometimes they bow of their own will, as the house of Morgan has done. Sometimes they wait till the sentiment has been wrought into the mailed fist of the law, as some bankers will doubtless do now. But in the end they all bow.

The American public is rapidly becoming convinced that "interlocking directorates" do not make for the best interests of the great consuming public. By the action of the Morgan firm interlocking directorates have begun to go. Public sentiment will see to it that they do not stop.

The superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point has lately been credited with the statement that it would be better if the privilege of selecting students were taken from members of Congress, and the candidates were tested by competitive examination. There is no reason why congressmen should have this privilege, and they have often felt it an invidious right when exercised, and have given over the assignment to competition. We wish the law were changed. It would be fair to the youth and would raise the standard of scholarship in the academy.

It is a source for much gratification that in answer to the protests of both white people and colored the segregation of colored clerks in the departments at Washington has been in part corrected. We trust that President Wilson will see that it is entirely stopped.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The New Currency Law

More than a thousand national banks have applied for membership in the new reserve associations, which is sought also by a considerable number of state banks and trust companies. The state banks of New York are restrained, it appears, by a law which forbids them to hold stock in any corporation. Probably this law will be amended. It is expected that John Skelton Williams, now an assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Comptroller of the Currency and thus become a member of the central Federal Reserve Board. The United States Chamber of Commerce, it is said, will recommend the appointment of Prof. Laughlin, of Chicago, who was connected with the Citizens' League and its campaign of education concerning currency legislation.

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston, the organization commission which is to map out the districts of the regional reserve associations and select the reserve cities, will give

a little more than a month to the work, traveling about 10,000 miles in a special car. With them in this car, their office, will be private secretaries and stenographers. They expect to finish their tour on February 22.

## The Fire Panic at Calumet

At the close of an inquiry that consumed three days and in the course of which more than sixty witnesses testified, the coroner's jury at Calumet, Michigan, reported a verdict saying that the fire panic which caused the deaths of seventy-four persons was due to shouts from some one within the hall. There was substantially no support for the assertion of officers of the Western Federation of Miners that the cry of "Fire!" came from an enemy of the men on strike, a man who looked in at the entrance door and wore the badge of the Citizens' Alliance. The wives of several miners testified that the offender was a man in or near the center of the hall. One of these women grasped him by the shoulder

and sought to quiet him. The jury also exonerated and commended the guards and sheriff's deputies, who had been accused by Moyer (the Federation's president) of forcibly restraining men who attempted to rescue the dying children. Union men standing at the door said that no one appeared there and shouted.

Sheriff Cruse asserts that Moyer, who was deported, was rescued by one of his deputies from a mob that had beaten and shot him. This deputy, he says, persuaded the mob to permit the deportation of Moyer, whom he accompanied on a railroad train. Senator Martine has demanded a special investigation by the Department of Justice, and an assistant District Attorney at Grand Rapids has been directed to make inquiry. The Senator holds that the deportation of Moyer was a violation of the Sherman act. The Chicago Federation of Labor asks for an investigation by Congress. About 14,000 men quit work when the strike was called, in July, and 11,000 men are now at work in the mines. The company will not recognize the Federation of Miners or employ any member of it.

Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, has sent to the Chairman of the House Committee on Mines a letter in which he asks for the adoption, without delay, of a joint resolution empowering the President to withdraw and reserve all the deposits of radium-bearing ores on the public lands. He was led to do this by the arguments of physicians connected with the National Radium Institute, whose reduction works, the largest of their kind, will be opened next month in Denver. Radium is needed for the treatment of cancer. Three-quarters of the world's output last year was extracted from American ores which had been carried to Europe. The quantity now in the United States is less than two grams, Mr. Lane says, or less than one-fourteenth of an ounce, and its value is a little more than \$200,000. Nearly half of it is now being used in the treatment of Representative Bremner, of New Jersey. Incipient cancers, or those on the surface, may be cured by radium, but its efficacy in cases of deep-seated cancer has not been shown.

It is extracted abroad from the ore by a secret process, but a process which promises to be successful has been invented by chemists of our



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## NEW YORK'S FIRST WOMAN DEPARTMENT HEAD

Dr. Katherine D. Davis, appointed by Mayor Mitchel as Commissioner of Correction. She has been serving as superintendent of the Bedford Reformatory for Women and is widely known as an authority on penology.





Photograph by Paul Thompson

## THE FIRST IMPORTANT CITY MANAGER

Henry M. Waite took up on January 1 in Dayton, Ohio, the work of a brand new municipal office. Only the little cities of Staunton, Virginia, and Sumter, South Carolina, have previously had city managers. Mr. Waite was formerly Service Director of the city of Cincinnati, and takes a position declined by Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Goethals. He was chosen by a commission of five men, and is individually responsible for the entire administrative machinery of the city. He appoints his department heads, subject to ratification of the commission; they are accountable only to him and may be removed by him at any time. This is commission government with the best features of the mayoralty system in addition.

Bureau of Mines, and it is to be used at Denver. Nearly all of the radium extracted there will be owned by the Government and be distributed for public use. The largest known deposits of ore are in Colorado and Utah, and, if the desired authority be granted, the Geological Survey is ready to withdraw a considerable area.

Colorado mining interests protest against the proposed withdrawals. Members of Congress from that state say that they object to any further segregation of public lands, because conservation has already restricted mining and discouraged exploration by prospectors. Their opinion is that a prohibition of exportation is all that is needed. There will soon be a hearing at a joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Mines.

## The Morgan Directorships

Announcement was made on the first business day of the new year that J. P. Morgan and four of his associates in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had by resignation given up thirty directorships in railroad companies and industrial corporations, and that other resignations would follow. There are

eleven members of the firm and they held sixty-three directorships. The resignations already announced leave for the firm no representation in the boards of the New York Central and New Haven railroad companies, or the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. They affect seats in the boards of the Steel Corporation, the Guaranty, Bankers', and Astor Trust companies, and several other corporations. The firm is still represented in the boards of the Steel Corporation, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Erie, Lehigh Valley, and other railroad companies; the National City, Commerce, First National and other banks; the Guaranty, Bankers' and Astor Trust companies; and the General Electric, International Harvester and other industrials.

The firm's action excited much interest, owing mainly to the report of the Pujo committee in denunciation of interlocking directorates and the expectation that legislation hostile to them will soon be enacted. Mr. Morgan's explanatory statement was as follows:

The necessity of attending many board meetings has been so serious a burden upon our time that we have long wished to withdraw from the directorates of many corporations. Most of these directorships we have accepted with reluctance, and only because we felt constrained to keep in touch with properties which we had reorganized, or whose securities we had recommended to the public, both here and abroad. An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections. Indeed, it may be, in view of the change in sentiment upon this subject, that we shall be in a better position to serve such properties and their security holders if we are not directors. We have already resigned from the companies mentioned, and we expect from time to time to withdraw from other boards upon which we feel there is no special obligation to remain.

The voting trust of the Guaranty Trust Company is to be dissolved. Voting trusts were attacked by the Pujo committee. George F. Baker, of the First National Bank, who is a director in fifty-seven corporations, says he "is going to get out of all they will let me out of." More than sixty directorships are held by the Rockefeller interests.

Gratification was expressed in Washington by representatives of the Department of Justice and other supporters of the policy of the Administration and the Democratic majority. The firm's action was regarded as an indication of a change in the attitude of powerful financiers. There was an attempt, some time ago, to include in the currency bill a prohibition of interlocking directorates,

and the exclusion of such a prohibition was accompanied by an understanding that there should be legislation in a separate bill. Such a bill is now being prepared in committee. It was alleged by the Pujo committee that such directorates promoted unlawful combinations, controlled credit and tended to enrich a few persons at the expense of corporations and their shareholders.

## The War in Mexico

The rebel assault upon Ojinaga, a border town near Presidio, Texas, began on December 29, and at last accounts was still in progress. A Federal garrison of nearly 4,000 was attacked by 6,000 of Villa's men, commanded by General Ortega. After five days, during which not less than 1,000 men were killed, the rebels had not taken the town, and Villa, angry at the failure, was approaching with reinforcements, promising to kill Generals Orozco, Salazar and Rojas with his own hand. The stubborn resistance of the Federal troops was due in part to Villa's orders to Ortega, who was directed to kill all the Federal generals and all of the 1,800 volunteers who were a part of the garrison. It was well known that surrender would be followed by death.



Photograph by G. V. Buck

## MISS FERN HOBBS

A member of the Oregon bar and private secretary to Governor West of that state. She is in the habit of performing extraordinary services. Her latest exploit was to close up the saloons of Copperfield after the city officials, of whom several are saloonkeepers, had refused to comply with a regulating ordinance and the sheriff had refused to enforce it. When her demand for the resignation of the mayor and councilmen was denied she ordered Colonel Lawson, of the Coast Artillery, to place the town under martial law, and when the city was tightly closed proceeded to act as special counsel for the state at a hearing to remove the sheriff of Baker County.





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE CAUSE OF MONTREAL'S WATER FAMINE

Montreal enjoyed a nearly waterless holiday season when this great blowout—70 feet long—in a cement conduit carrying the entire water supply of the city left the people to the mercy of antiquated methods of distribution.

More than 500 Federals deserted and crossed the river to Texas. The wounded were disarmed and cared for by the American troops; those who had no wounds were sent back. There were no tents for the wounded, but doctors and nurses had been summoned to the little town, and the Mexicans had surgical treatment. This neither Federals nor rebels could have on the Mexican side of the river, for there were no surgeons accompanying either army, the Red Cross having been refused the customary guarantees.

Three days after the beginning of this fight, the rebels attacked a garrison at Nuevo Laredo, and were repulsed. In this engagement about 100 were killed. Shells and bullets fell in the streets of Laredo, Texas, where there were some narrow escapes. Bullets also crossed the river at Ojinaga. At both places the combatants were repeatedly warned by American commanders that they must not shoot across the boundary. At Nuevo Laredo the Federals hanged a dozen rebel prisoners. In the south, Zapata's men are said to be planning attacks upon the railroad which extends from the capital to Vera Cruz, and it is feared that they will gain possession of this line of communication with the outside world.

Mr. Lind, President Wilson's special envoy or representative, came up on the cruiser "Chester" to a port near the place where Mr. Wilson is spending his vacation. The latter went on board the cruiser for a conference of two or three hours. Mr. Lind returned on the following day. There appears to be no warrant for

a report that some prominent Mexican came northward with him. The President said to the press that there had been no change of policy and that no new plan had been considered. Our State Department has advised American refugees not to return to Mexico at present. There have been many reports about loans procured by Huerta in Paris or elsewhere, and as many denials. He has prolonged by fifteen days the holiday ordered for the relief of the banks.

Senator Catron, of New Mexico, who has been talking with Villa, says that intervention is inevitable. He asserts that there has been an appalling loss of American lives in Mexico, and that two-fifths of the American property there has been destroyed. Some think that Villa will oust or supplant Carranza, who is not active enough to satisfy the bandit commander. In Chihuahua, Villa's word is law. Street cars, breweries, retail stores and gambling houses do business under his direction, and the profits go into the rebel purse. For the release of young Luis Terrazas he is about to receive a ransom of \$250,000, and for the freedom of other members of the Terrazas family he demands \$1,000,000.

#### Santo Domingo's Election

The three representatives of the State Department who were sent to Santo Domingo to "observe" the recent election were aided in their work by twenty-nine United States officials from Porto Rico. They report that the delegates to the new convention for a revision of the Constitution were chosen at the "fairest

and freest" election ever held on the island. It will be recalled that the Government and the revolutionists were induced to stop fighting by the American Minister's promise that Government would exert its influence to secure such an election. It now appears that those in opposition to the Government of President Bordas elected seventeen of the twenty-four delegates.

On the second day of the balloting there was an interruption, due to the arrest of four prominent opponents of the Government, who were accused of conspiring to assassinate the President. The balloting was checked, voters complained of intimidation, the Opposition ticket was withdrawn, and there was danger of a resumption of hostilities. Following the advice of the American Minister, however, President Bordas agreed to submit the matters in dispute to a special session of Congress, and as Congress is controlled by the Opposition, peace was promptly restored. Under laws to be prepared by the constitutional convention a presidential election will be held.

Rumored Anglo-German Compact From several quarters come reports that Great Britain and Germany have reached an agreement, tho there is great diversity of opinion as to its extent and character. According to some, the two powers are to work together in opposition to the financial and commercial interests of the United States in Latin America, resisting the extension of American influence and trade toward the South. The existence of any such purpose or understanding is emphatically denied in England, and so far the only visible ground for the rumor is the admitted agreement between Great Britain and Germany that neither shall officially participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition. Both Governments have stuck to this, in spite of pressure from commercial interests.

Apparently better substantiated is the rumor that the conflict of interests between Germany and Great Britain in Asiatic Turkey has been arranged. The concession for the railroad from the Bosphorus to Bagdad, now about half completed, is held by a German company which has also secured exclusive harbor rights at Alexandretta, but the railroad will be comparatively unprofitable unless it can have an outlet at the head of the Persian Gulf. Great Britain, however, has long claimed the right to dominate the Gulf and has in recent years manifested this intent by naval and military demonstrations on the Persian and Arabian coasts. Then, too, English engineers



are engaged in the construction of the irrigation works on the Tigris and Euphrates above Bagdad, which are expected to restore Mesopotamia to its ancient fertility and prosperity. The region is also presumably rich in petroleum, for its asphalt beds are mentioned in the oldest parts of the Bible.

According to the report the Anglo-German agreement gives the oil fields of Mesopotamia as well as Arabia and Syria to Great Britain and two British directors are to be admitted to the board of the Bagdad railroad. The continuation of the route to the Gulf is to be obtained by giving a monopoly of the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates to an international company of which half of the shares shall be British and one-quarter German and one-quarter Turkish.

A more extensive and surprising deal is that the Portuguese possessions in Africa are to be divided amicably between Great Britain and Germany, the former taking the eastern territory and the latter the western. This would extend German Southwest Africa by the inclusion of Angola to the mouth of the Kongo River. By her recent demonstration at Agadir against the French in Morocco, Germany obtained a slice of French Kongo, which brings her territory from Kamerun south to the Kongo River. Portuguese East Africa, in whole or in part, will be ceded to the English, a very valuable acquisition, since it gives the Transvaal and Rhodesia access to the sea by the territory of Mozambique and Lourenço Marquez. Portugal makes no profit out of her African colonies and since the republic has been established the Government is thought to be more inclined to dispose of them to the highest bidder, tho hesitating to take such action for fear of arousing patriotic opposition.

Lloyd George's Policies While Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty announced in November that the continued growth of the German navy will necessitate much greater expenditure than ever before on the part of Great Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, is attacking large armaments in vigorous language. In a recent interview he said:

I cannot think of any advantage which has been reaped by any country in the world from this increase of military and naval expenditure, but I can think of a good deal of harm which has been done to all countries.

I feel convinced that even if Germany ever had any idea of challenging our supremacy at sea, the exigencies of the

military situation must necessarily put it completely out of her head.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that we can afford just quietly to maintain the superiority we possess at present without making feverish efforts to increase it any further. . . .

The common sense of the industrial classes, be they capitalist or labor, has risen against this organized insanity. This is a propitious moment for reconsidering the question of armaments, and unless Liberalism seizes the opportunity it will be false to its noblest conscience, and Liberals will be written down for all time as having grossly betrayed their trust.

The Liberal party as well as the cabinet is divided on the question of armament. The Government, as Mr. Asquith states, is committed to a policy of at least maintaining the present lead of sixty per cent over Germany, but a strong group of the Liberals in Parliament has been organized for the purpose of putting a stop to this wasteful competition between Germany and England. The Tories call this group "The Suicide Club" and are hoping that Winston Churchill will break with the Liberals on this question and go over to them. Such a split in the party would be likely to cause its overthrow and the failure of the Home Rule bill as well as put a stop to the land campaign just entered upon.

The reasons for the proposed reform of the land laws are best given by a quotation from the speech of Mr. Lloyd George before an audi-

ence of Welsh tenant farmers in Pwllheli on December 22:

The main object of those clauses was to secure a true valuation of the land, to form a fair basis for taxation, to check the extravagant prices demanded for land for all public purposes. This was the first time for centuries that the Government of this country had seriously challenged the power of the land monopoly. We made it clear then that that was the first step in the reckoning. We are now taking the second. Land on the Continent of Europe provides employment for three or four times the numbers of workmen of every grade who are engaged in cultivation here, and we find that farmers and laborers are still flocking from every rural area thruout Britain to Canada, the United States and Australia. . . . The life blood of the country districts is being gradually drained and poured into the veins of new lands across the seas, where the laborer is better treated. . . .

Why are so many of our vigorous and robust laborers trying to escape from their native land? . . . It is not the soil that is refusing to reward their labor. There is no soil in the world that so generously requites the care that is given to it. The land has not driven the laborer away. The greed and selfishness and stupidity of men, the land system, have driven him away. If you want him back this system must be overhauled from top to bottom, and a more rational and a more patriotic system substituted for it.

Here his wages are lowest, his hours are the longest, and his prospects are the poorest offered to the worker in any great industry in this country. His housing is often the worst, and he has less freedom and fewer of the amenities of life than in almost any business. If



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### BACK TO THE PRIMITIVE IN MONTREAL

Water-carts have been going up and down the streets six times a day, calling out the householders by the ringing of a bell, during the water famine caused by the break in the main shown on the opposite page.





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE FIRST AIRBOAT FERRY

Three hydroaeroplanes have been put in commission on a commercial basis in a commuters' ferry service between Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida. The trip is twenty-two miles long and the machines, under the direction of Tony Jannus, are to make about a mile a minute.

it be true, the marvel is that, with all the opportunities which the great wide world offers to men of courage and robustness to earn an honorable and independent living, there are any laborers today in many a county in Great Britain.

The Duke of Sutherland, who owns a million acres of deer forest and other wild land, offered to sell a large part of it to the Government at a pound an acre or less, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has declined to buy at the price.

#### Reconstruction in the Balkans

The first anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Albania at Valona, on November 28, 1912, was celebrated thruout the new nation with popular rejoicings, altho this feeling must be due more to hopes of the future rather than to any improvement in conditions so far accomplished. During this first year of nominal independence the country has been in a state of anarchy which is by no means ended, altho there is now a provisional government of representatives of the powers under the presidency of Ismail Kemal. The international commission has not yet completed the delimitation of the frontiers, for the work goes slowly both because of the winter weather and of the anxiety of the commissioners to draw the boundary line according to the race predominating in the frontier villages. Meanwhile both Greeks and Serbs have been actually engaged in altering the racial complexion of this debatable land by means of massacres, expulsions and oppression. The Albanian refugees driven out from Dibra by the

Serbs number 80,000, and they are in a frightfully destitute condition. Prince William of Wied, who has been selected by the Powers to become the first King or Prince of Albania, is expected to assume that office some time this month, making Elbasan the capital.

The Macedonian territory acquired by Serbia by her wars against Turkey and Bulgaria has been organized under the name of New Serbia and was granted a constitution by royal decree on December 6. This is modeled after the Servian constitution of 1903, but with most of its liberal features omitted. The population of the new territory is not to be given either self government or the right to representation in the national Skupschtina. They will have no right to trial by jury, nor are they insured freedom of the press or of public meetings. Political offenses may be punished with death. Evidently the Servian Government intends to keep its acquired population under strict surveillance during the period of probation and reconstruction, which is set at ten years. It should be remembered in justification of this policy that the annexed district was one of the most turbulent in the Ottoman empire and that the mutual hostility of its inhabitants has been aggravated by the recent wars and massacres. The proportion of Serbs in New Serbia is less than the Bulgars, Albanians and other nationals.

The Jews in the Balkans have apparently improved their status thru the patriotism manifested by their readiness to serve in the armies. The Servian Government is to build a synagog for them and support the

rabbis. King Carol of Rumania has promised to alleviate the condition of the Jews in his kingdom, where in spite of the fact that the Rumanian constitution since 1878 has provided for religious freedom, the Jews have been almost as badly oppressed as in Russia.

Foreign military critics have been disposed to lay the blame of the collapse of the Turkish defense to the German training and German arms of the Ottoman troops, but the Government of Turkey has obviously not lost faith in the German methods. The reorganization of the Ottoman armies will, in spite of Russian protest, be put in charge of a German military mission, headed by General Liman von Sanders. The new Minister of War is Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader who recaptured Adrianople, and he is decidedly pro-German in his sympathies.

#### The Bulgarian Elections

Ever since the overthrow of Bulgaria in the day of her triumph by the simultaneous attack of Greece, Serbia, Rumania and Turkey, it has been questioned whether King Ferdinand would hold his throne, especially as he is regarded as personally responsible for the catastrophe. It appears that he gave orders directly for the opening of hostilities against Bulgaria's allies without the knowledge of his ministers. The feeling against the King was manifested by the conduct of the opposition at the opening of the Sobranje on January 1. As the king began his speech the Socialists, who number thirty-seven in the new parliament, shouted, "Down with the monarchy! Long live the Republic!" and one of them added, "Sixty thousand Bulgarians have been sacrificed to the grandeur of the monarchy." The forty-seven Agrarian members refused to return the royal salute.

The increase in the strength of the Opposition and in particular the introduction of a large radical group is due to the new election law which provides for minority representation so that the members of a relatively small party, tho scattered over the country, may combine their votes and elect one or more representatives. Over half of the voters of this election had never exercised the suffrage before. The Government, which now commands only 95 members to 109 in the Opposition, will have to form a combination with one of the more radical groups. What comes out most clearly in the vote is that the Bulgarian people are opposed to Russian dominance. The Russophile party is practically wiped out.



# A SMALL ARMY BUT EFFICIENT

BY LINDLEY M. GARRISON

SECRETARY OF WAR

HAVING a certain number of soldiers, so many cannons, so many rounds of ammunition and so many forts does not constitute having an army, because the combined units, no matter how great, numerically, can be neutralized by lack of efficiency. The advocacy, therefore, of an adequate army for the United States does not necessarily mean the establishment of a vast body of soldiery with a corresponding increase thruout its fundamental structure, but it does mean having an army whose efficiency is of the highest, so as to carry out the spirit and purpose of the American people themselves—efficiency, and efficiency by concentration wherever possible.

In establishing efficiency in the army, the question of increases and decreases—for both are apparent and necessary—will be automatically settled, because elimination and addition both will be engineered and brought about by the natural process of modernization. To carry out this purpose, however, the War Department must be actuated by one motive—efficiency. But efficiency cannot be achieved so long as the strictly military attributes of the problem of reorganizing our army are clouded by politics or more or less private antagonism. Fortunately, there has been very little personal feeling in the forces which have retarded legislation favoring the modernization of our army. Most of the opposition, evidently susceptible of elimination, has been and is due to a certain misconception of facts anent the military body, which has often, and wrongly, been confounded with militarism.

## OUR NATIONAL NEED

As a matter of fact, I am personally as well as officially as much opposed to a big army as any other citizen of the United States, but I am in favor of an adequate army—an army worthy of a peacefully inclined nation of 100,000,000 people. And we face two alternatives; that of a large standing army or the creation of a reserve force of trained men competent in every possible disciplinary and military way to do their duty in case of war with any power whose own army is of the highest efficiency.

No man, either by instinct or training, is more eager for the peaceful settlement of international disputes than I am, but we must not forget that the other nations of the world

have not subscribed to that doctrine except in theory, and are at the present day building up immense armaments. We must, therefore, either retire from the field or put ourselves upon a footing for adequate defense. Now there is a difference between defense and offense, and we as a nation have always been against the policy of aggressiveness, but certainly we have never taken second place in that which enables us to enforce righteousness. By insuring ourselves against the greatest of all dangers we cannot be suspected of harboring sentiments of militarism. On the contrary, we would be carrying out the natural impulse, prevailing in every individual, of self-preservation.

## OUR EXISTING RESOURCES

But to what extent are we prepared, as a nation, to defend ourselves, with the army of less than 35,000 regular soldiers, in the continental United States, which we have now? Our present army is just three times greater than the number of policemen in New York City. Based on the same ratio, if 11,000 policemen are enough to protect 4,000,000 persons, it would require an additional 70,000 soldiers to guard and protect our present population. But that is speaking of times of peace, not of war. As I said, we have about 35,000 men ready and trained for warfare, and if we look to our National Guard we can count on 150,000 more men. But in case of war we would need 600,000 men in a month's time, and that number is good only to start with. Where, then, would the other 425,000 men come from? Would we feel safe in entrusting our national welfare to the hands of that many raw recruits—volunteers whose spirit would not make up for their lack of military training? Volunteers form a great asset, but only when they back a well-disciplined army. The two combined forces are almost beyond defeat, but a small army and a larger number of undisciplined volunteers can never combine into an adequate homogeneous military body in time of great emergency.

## SHORT-TERM, HIGH-CLASS RECRUITS

The question, therefore, resolves itself into an increase in efficiency of our army without increasing its number to the ratio of strictly military nations, for the latter case would mean the establishment of an

army of perhaps four millions of men, if we were to follow the ratio of army to population which is observed by certain European powers. The best method for the United States to achieve the desired result is to reduce the present period of enlistment of seven years to three years, and grant certain advantages that, coupled with a special educational campaign, would appeal to the best young men in the country, and would give them advantageous training and schooling without inflicting upon them any loss in time or gain. It would be of service in another way by removing the decision to enlist from the category of self-interest, as in the case of many men who enlist when they fail to find work or are anxious for a change, to the category of self-help, combined with the natural enthusiasm that accompanies any action on the part of the individual citizen where the nation as a whole becomes likewise the gainer.

It is obvious that a seven-year enlistment is too long and will deter many men from enlisting who would be willing to serve half that time or even less. The reduction of the period of enlistment is the only solution by which we can escape the necessity of a large standing army, which none of us wants, and at the same time enable us as a power to be prepared for any and all emergencies, and to do this we must attract young men to the training which the army affords without requiring them to give up four years of their life at a sacrifice to themselves and to no advantage to the country. Officers of the army as well as innumerable citizens with whom I have discussed this proposal agree with me in favor of this plan. Of course, a campaign of education is necessary, and I have no doubt but that Congress will co-operate with the War Department as far as possible in bringing about the desired result. We need coöperation and support from the people, but I am sure that both coöperation and support will be given as soon as the actual needs of the War Department and the intentions and ideals of the officers in charge of the army are thoroly understood.

## WE NEED AN EFFICIENT RESERVE

Above all, and what I wish to impress upon the minds of the people, is that what we most need and what we must have is an efficient reserve. And we must arrange the law so as to induce the youth of the nation to join the army as a patriotic duty.



In order to get young men to appreciate that military training in the regular army will be beneficial to them, we must not only make them feel that in serving in the army they are not wasting their time, so far as their future careers are concerned, but actually prove it to them under the proposed arrangement. Their military training would give them the same incentive as a college education, and they would apply themselves to their duties with enough energy and enthusiasm to enable them to graduate from the ranks in possibly less than a year's time. The exact period of graduation as an enlisted man cannot, in the absence of more practical data, be limited to a given period, because it will depend mainly upon each individual, but proficiency could be demonstrated by examinations, and when a man had reached the required percentage he would be honorably discharged.

#### TRAINING FOR PEACE AND WAR

A large part of the time of the men is free for other than strictly military duties. At almost every post there are various trades and occupations in which the men could become trained, and it is my purpose to extend to them the opportunity to become proficient, during the time that they are in the service, in such trades and occupations as are available. By enabling them to enlist for a short period—tentatively set at three years—and encouraging them to learn the duties of a soldier as quickly as possible, we should be building up a trained reserve which in time of war could be relied upon to fill the skeleton ranks of the regular army. And the vast possibilities of this method can be easily surmised by the assurances given to me by many of the younger officers now in the service, that by intensive training a soldier could be thoroly drilled and instructed in his duties in a year, more or less.

Such a policy, obviously, would encourage industry and zeal upon the part of enlisted men, because merit would then be rewarded by release from the service with the troops. In a few years the reserve would run up into thousands, without limit as to its increase. By taking advantage of whatever civil pursuit is available as above outlined, then men would be fitted to return to civil life amply prepared to take up their duties as citizens and wage-earners, all the while amply efficient as soldiers to do their best for their country, and likewise for themselves, in case of war. Training for any civil pursuit is always its own reward, but when it is reinforced by proper military in-

struction and army discipline its advantages immediately increase.

During my recent trip to the Pacific coast, when I had occasion to discuss these plans with officers as well as citizens, I was assured that many young men would respond to the Government's invitation to enlist under the new regime as soon as it were put in effect. Fathers assured me that they would urge their sons to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the new method, against the lack of opportunities under the present method.

It would, moreover, revitalize our army, which has been suffering from the handicap of good intentions against the limitations imposed by law. I am sure that the increased expenditure, to which many of our Congressmen might object, would be amply compensated by the advantages and efficiency obtained, and certainly this method is least expensive in comparison with the expenditure made necessary by a large standing army without the reserve plan. And the size of a standing army with a long enlistment service will always remain problematical in the absence of enforced conscription.

#### WE ARE UNPREPARED FOR WAR

Without wishing to become an alarmist, I must admit that so far as the army is concerned the United States is unprepared for war. Tho the army has never been in a better condition than it is today, it is a fact that in many instances we have but 65 men to a company, which in time of war must be increased to its normal complement of 150 men. Unless we had a satisfactory reserve we would be compelled to fill up the ranks from the body of volunteers at large, and therefore we would be confronted with a company made up of 65 trained men—whose own efficiency would be highly impaired—and 85 inefficient men.

Our present authorized standing army is of about 100,000 men, altho we have never attempted to recruit to a greater number than 90,000. But the actual mobile force in the United States proper is approximately 35,000 men, if not less, because over-sea requirements and the coast defenses subtract from the general total about 55,000 men. It is not proposed at this time, or ever, unless conditions should change, to urge any increase in the authorized standing army. With a national population of 100,000,000 or thereabouts, the standing army would mean, in its present proportions, a soldier to each 1100 of population. Is there any hint of militarism in that ratio? Is the total an unwarranted one? If so, I

fail to see it. But tho we have nominally about 90,000 men, we do not have that number actually, as I have already shown, and the problem that demands solution is how to put and keep ourselves in a reasonably safe situation to meet emergencies which may at any moment confront us. No one can or will pretend that with a mobile force of less than 35,000 men we are prepared for war. In fact, we are not even prepared to prepare, unless we alter conditions, and the mere fact that we have unlimited resources behind the army will not aid the army. Unless we plan and prepare in advance and have a reserve of trained men to make an army respectable in size and efficiency, we literally would send out men to acquire their education in armies under the fire of an enemy.

#### THE NATIONAL GUARD

I have already indicated how to provide for a reserve of trained officers and men. The next step would be to work up the various National Guards, and to give much of the work now done by National Guards to other bodies of trained men akin to the Northwestern mounted police of Canada or the Pennsylvania Constabulary—bodies of men to cope with purely civic disturbances within their provinces. The third, to make provision for a volunteer soldiery drawn from the body of citizenship, which will have to be effectually trained and which will have an opportunity to train while the regulars, the reserves and the National Guards are out at the first call.

We have no provision, as I have outlined, for creating reserves. When the trained, efficient soldier serves out his period of enlistment, that ends the matter so far as counting on him is concerned. It takes away from the army all its valuable material without excuse and leaves vacancies that can be filled only with raw recruits.

#### EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION

I do not believe that there is much disagreement on the question that there are entirely too many army posts and that many of them are not where they are useful or desirable under existing conditions. The question will follow whether the best remedy lies in concentrating the army into a few large posts or into only so many as would permit a regiment at least to be quartered in each; much may be said effectively upon either plan.

When my predecessor, Secretary Stimson, doing the best he could under existing conditions, assigned the regiments to brigades and the bri-



gades to divisions in such a way that the commander of each of the latter, upon being ordered to do so, could at once concentrate or mobilize his entire command, necessitating only one order from headquarters to set the whole machinery in motion, he had in mind the efficiency that can be achieved by having the various units, which compose each larger unit, assigned thereto. Under his order, the regular army was organized into divisions and brigades. This was done for two principal objects—the first being the definite assignment of commanders, their staff officers, and organizations to the higher tactical units, which heretofore has always been done in times of stress and confusion; the second being the higher tactical training of the commanders, their staffs and the organizations, so as to make these effective. The purpose of Mr. Stimson's order, in so far as the first object is concerned, was accomplished; but accomplishing the second will not be so easy of execution, because owing to circumstances over which the army has no control, the army is stationed in many posts and in small commands. It is, however, important that some plan be worked out to permit the assembling of larger units for the purpose of what may be called war training.

I am not a militarist, and I do not find any man among the leaders in our army who is one. On the contrary, the things which officers in charge describe as necessary and urgent and which they properly and strenuously advocate, are the very reverse of militarism. Militarism, as I understand it, means the existence of a large standing army, and its advocates are always and constantly urging its expansion. We are in favor of a small efficient standing army with workable provisions for a reserve. We want to accomplish the desired purpose without creating professional soldiery—which must be avoided—and naturally, the change must be operated with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of cost. I adopted the suggestion of shortening the term of service with the colors, in actual service, so as to train more men in shorter periods and turn them back into civil life equipt with the immensely valuable military experience which makes them immediately available in case of need.

What I have set forth forms the bulk of the recommendations that will be forwarded to Congress for the increased efficiency and more businesslike handling of our army, technically and financially, and I believe the plans to be feasible. Nothing can be more senseless than to refuse to prepare for an emergency because we

do not foresee its coming and trust to luck that it will not come to us. I am confident that if the people will only interest themselves in this most urgent and most important matter, they will be brought to see the necessity and will enthusiastically uphold our hands in all proper means to achieve the desired end.

Those who would oppose the army's reconstruction must be either in favor of maintaining a large number of professional soldiers or willing to neglect to provide necessary protection against reasonably anticipated emergencies.

Washington, D. C.

### THE PHILANDERER

**W**HY Bernard Shaw's *The Philanderer* is now given in New York, tho it is twenty years since it was written, may be explained by quoting what Chesterton says about it in his life of Shaw: "It is irritating to think what diamonds, what dazzling silver of Shavian wit has been sunk in such an out-of-date warship. In *The Philanderer* there are five hundred excellent and about five magnificent things."

*The Philanderer* is indeed dated as indelibly as Tennyson's *Princess*, Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience* or Mrs. Humphry Ward's *Robert Elsmere*. An archeological sociologist of the future, contemporary of the New

Zealander on the bridge, happening to discover a stray page from *Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant*, would identify its epoch with as much assurance as a geologist does a fossil and with greater exactness. It was written when women's clubs and Ibsen's plays were new and consequently shocking. This is the basis of its humor, and it cannot be fully appreciated by the younger generation. Ibsen is, no doubt, as unknown to most of them as he was to their parents, but not Ibsenism. This they have unconsciously inhaled from childhood, and they need no primer to it, such as Shaw supplied in his *Quintessence of Ibsenism*. Their puzzle will be to understand why the people on the stage are making such a fuss about these commonplace ideas and a "standard classic" like Ibsen.

The New Woman in the play will be equally puzzling to the young people of the day, for she seems so old fashioned. Those were the days when feminism consisted chiefly in adopting masculine styles and manners in the hope of thereby acquiring masculine prerogatives. Nowadays the woman movement is on another tack. The suffragist dresses as daintily as the anti and is not so apt to smoke cigarets. Even the militants are less masculine. The Sylvia of our time is not at all like the Sylvia of the play, tho we are not sure that she is an improvement.

But the *Philanderer* himself is still with us and altho Shaw in his last line says that he is not to be made a hero of yet he serves well as a center for the other characters—or should we say, symbols?—to revolve about. Mr. Charles Maude plays the part with proper airiness and the Little Theater, with its 299 seats all on one floor, is especially adapted to light comedy such as this. Shaw tells us in his preface that he threw aside the play after it was written in 1893 because the Independent Theater for which he wrote it could not command "the expert and delicate sort of acting" essential for its presentation. He would, however, have reason to be satisfied with the form of its first presentation in New York and with the reception by the audience of his quips at fashionable foibles including his own hobbies, vegetarianism, antivivisection, anti-foxhunting, atheism and Ibsen. It is Shaw's willingness to laugh at what he is most earnest about that makes him endurable to those he most provokes. Tho his point of view in *The Philanderer* has lost the attraction of novelty and his satire has become somewhat blunted by time, the play retains its interest and is well worth seeing.

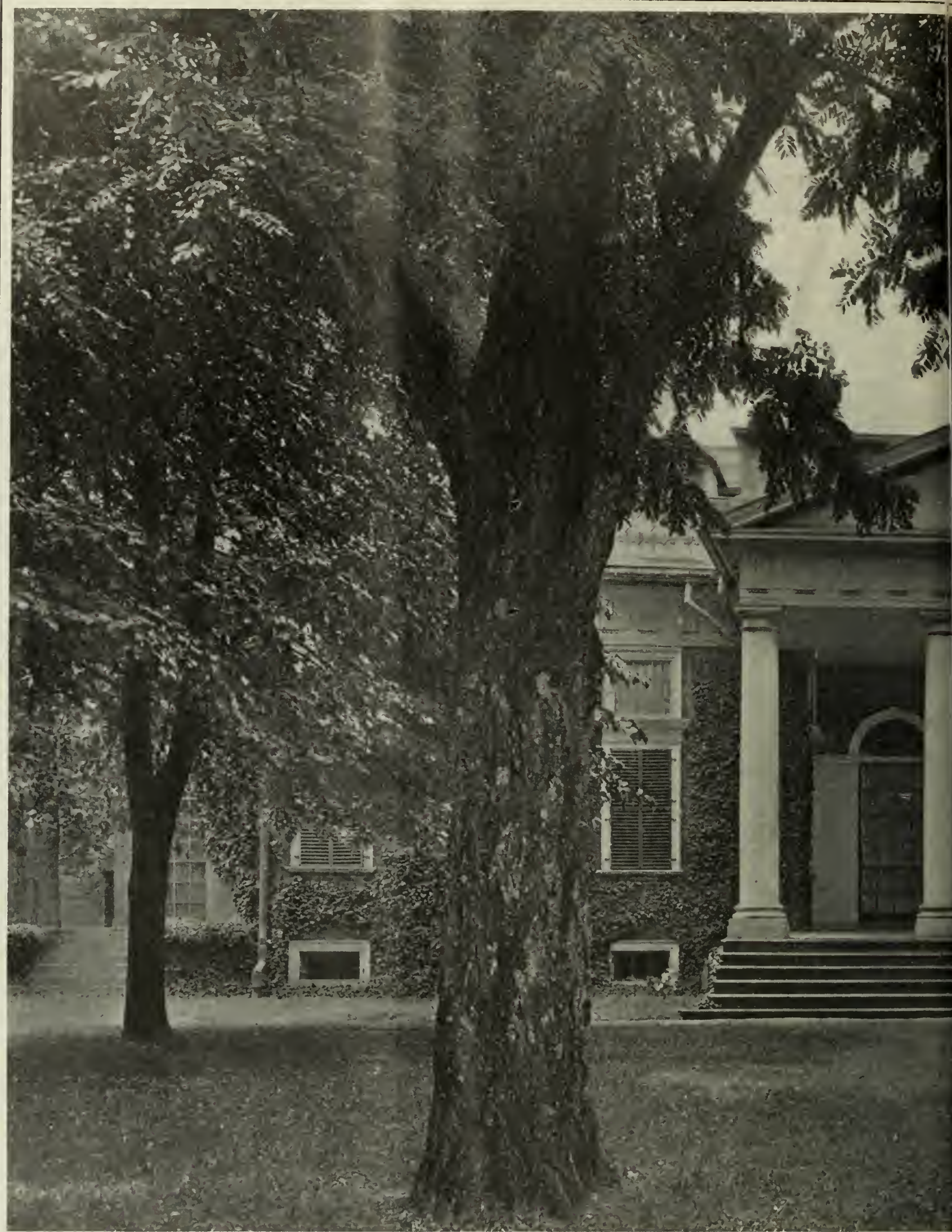


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#### THE WOMANLY WOMAN

Miss Mary Lawton takes the role of Julia, the feminine foil in Shaw's play, "The Philanderer," at the Little Theater, New York.





MONTICELLO, THE OLD VIRGINIA HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON  
The campaign for securing this estate as a national monument





OF THOMAS JEFFERSON  
orial is described on a succeeding page.





MRS. MARTIN W. LITTLETON

The leader of the movement to make Monticello a national monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson



# A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

AT the top of one of the blue hills of central Virginia, three miles from the town of Charlottesville, there is a grave with this inscription:

*Here was Buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence—Of the Statue of Virginia Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia.*

An obelisk of granite surmounts the grave and a little lot 100 feet square surrounds it. At the home where Thomas Jefferson lived and died, this is the only memorial of him which belongs to the people. The house which he built almost with his own hands—so closely were his designs followed—and which he treasured above every earthly possession, fell at his death into alien hands, in which it still remains. The estate of Monticello is owned by someone who has no relationship with the Jefferson family, and when we visit the grave of Thomas Jefferson we are intruders on private property; we enter the gates of Monticello only by the indulgence of the owner.

The story of Monticello is a simple one, but it is one with which fate has played rather whimsically. Jefferson bought the place when he was twenty-one years old, had the house built entirely according to his own plans and lived there happily for many years. Toward the end of his life he became financially involved, and in order to pay his debts he sold, bit by bit, nearly all his personal belongings. Yet he could not bear to part with his home, and he managed to hold this until he died in 1826. In his declining years he was in continual fear lest, after his death, the estate should pass into strange hands, but in the last year of his life subscriptions were made to free the estate from debt and secure a home for his daughter, so that he died with his mind at rest about the future of Monticello.

The subscriptions, however, were insufficient, the estate was sold, was occupied for a while, and was then

abandoned and put up at auction. At this point a number of patriotic Philadelphians, shocked by the imminent desecration, resolved to buy the property and subscribed \$3,000, which they sent by messenger to Charlottesville. Report has it that the messenger became intoxicated on the way and was delayed for a day, during which the auction was withdrawn and the estate sold privately to Uriah P. Levy for \$2500.

During Captain Levy's occupation of Monticello, the sentiment in favor of making it a national memorial persisted and finally induced him to leave it in his will to the people of the United States. Thru a technicality, however, the will became void, with the result that the estate past into the hands of one of the heirs—Jefferson M. Levy, its present owner. Thruout these vicissitudes, by a clause in the deed of sale the little grave at the top of the hill had remained in the hands of the Jefferson heirs and they had induced the government to erect over it the present monument.

Some of our readers may remember the country-wide agitation in 1858, led by a southern woman, in a patriotic endeavor to buy and preserve as a memorial that the people could enjoy, the home of George Washington at Mount Vernon. Two years of unremitting effort secured the prize; the money was raised by subscription, and the house bought by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, by whom it has since been cared for.

A very similar agitation is in progress today with the end of securing the home of Jefferson at Monticello, and making of it a national relic and a lasting memorial to which the people of the country may have free access. Like the Mount Vernon enterprise, this, too, is led by a woman of wonderful energy and patriotism.

Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, the wife of Congressman Littleton, of New York City, has, for the past three years, devoted her entire time to the cause. She has interested members of

Congress and people of influence thruout the country; she has worked among women's clubs, gaining their enthusiastic support, and she has organized a Monticello Association to help her carry on her "campaign" to a successful finish.

Her first step toward recovering Monticello from its present hands was an appeal to the owner, Mr. Levy, to sell the estate at a reasonable price. This he persistently refused to do, maintaining that Monticello was a home to which he had become so sincerely attached that nothing could induce him to give it up. She then resolved that the government must be persuaded to condemn the property under the right of eminent domain, with the purpose of transforming the estate into a National Monument.

On July, 25, 1912, a resolution was introduced into Congress to appoint a committee to inquire into the wisdom of acquiring Monticello as the property of the people of the United States.

This resolution was past unanimously by the Senate, but was defeated by the House, in the following year. In the early part of this year it is expected that a bill will be introduced providing for the purchase of the property. At that time there will be filed petitions from societies and individuals thruout the United States, in support of the bill. Mrs. Littleton has these petitions ready to hand.

Mrs. Littleton has worked unselfishly and untiringly. She has sent out quantities of literature almost entirely at her own expense, she has secured the signing of petitions, gained the interest of historical and patriotic societies, and begun a campaign, which, if it receives the support it deserves, will almost certainly accomplish the important result.

"The day has come," she says, in her *Story of Monticello*, "when there is an earnest desire of the people of the United States to keep Monticello as a national shrine—to open its doors that no man may shut them."

## DANTE IN VERONA

BY FERDINAND M. REYHER

He walked apart, a man of shadow he;

Thinking his somber, lonely thoughts that burned:  
Thoughts of his grief, and that indignity

His own had thrust upon him; till he turned  
Upon the inner sadness of his soul

The grave deep searchings of his eagle's sight—  
And saw at last the truth of darkness roll

Before him with the splendid crash of light.

Daily he past in silence thru the town—

Stern, solitary man of solemn thought;

It seemed the ground must tremble at his frown,

The frown of one by wrong and sorrow taught.

Small wonder then the women chatting gaily

Within the door-frames or beside the well

Should whisper as he past in silence daily:

"Ecco! It is the man who hath seen hell!"





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#### NEW YORK'S NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN

Henry Bruère, who has been appointed by Mayor Mitchel to the office of City Chamberlain, is thirty-two years old. On his father's side he comes from German Huguenot stock; his maternal grandfather was an exile of the Polish revolution of 1830. He was educated in the public schools of St. Charles, Missouri, the preparatory school of Washington University in St. Louis, Cornell University, the University of Chicago, the Harvard Law School, and the Law School of New York University. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1911. Indefatigable, combining constructive efficiency with democratic idealism, intellectually trenchant yet open-minded and magnanimous, he typifies the younger generation of public servants to whom public service is a religion.



# A SERVANT TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

## HENRY BRUÈRE, APPOINTED TO MAKE NEW YORK'S GOVERNMENT EFFICIENT

MAYOR MITCHEL'S appointment of Henry Bruère to the office of City Chamberlain of New York was made in recognition of the ideal of municipal government for which Mr. Bruère has worked with signal success since he began his career as a constructive reformer eight years ago. Mr. Bruère's first public achievement was the investigation of the office of the Borough President of Manhattan, which incidentally resulted in the deposition of Borough President Ahearn by Governor Hughes. *Incidentally*, because that investigation was aimed, not so much at the corrupt official, as at the ignorance and lethargy of public opinion that tolerated the pork-barrel conception of public office.

Mr. Bruère took up the task of municipal reform where the muck-rakers left off; while attorneys retained by the City Club were prosecuting Mr. Ahearn, he labored to arouse public opinion to an appreciation of the civic possibilities of the borough president's office, he mastered the administrative technique of that office, and later, when, largely as the result of the Ahearn investigation and the subsequent investigation of the four other borough presidencies, a reform administration was elected, he coöperated with Mr. McAneny in making the office of borough president responsive to enlightened public demands.

The constructive spirit of the Ahearn investigation opened to Mr. Bruère the doors of practically all of the municipal departments, and for eight years he has worked in harmonious coöperation with one after another of the departmental heads. He shared in the reorganization of the comptroller's office, both under Mr. Metz and under Mr. Prendergast, who has just been reëlected to that office; he conducted a survey of the Health Department and helped to draft a model health budget as a basis for a comprehensive health program; he had much to do with the creation of the Division of Child Hygiene. The list might be greatly elaborated. His spirit of helpful coöperation has given him a practical inside acquaintance with every branch of the city's government. Always he has avoided the attitude of the detective and prosecutor. He has consistently conducted himself as a servant to conscientious public servants. For this reason, his appointment has met with the cordial approbation of every member of the new administration.

The Ahearn investigation gave

Mr. Bruère the opportunity to prove his capacity for constructive reform. But it was the New York Bureau of Municipal Research—originally the Bureau for City Betterment—that made the Ahearn investigation itself possible. The inception of the Ahearn investigation was due in the first instance to the initiative of Dr. William H. Allen, who was at that time General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Experiments conducted by that association had resulted in the establishment of a number of municipal baths. Under the prevailing pork-barrel conception of government, these baths had degenerated into tools of patronage and graft. In attempting to test the efficiency of their administration, Dr. Allen had found it impossible to get at the facts. He invited Mr. Bruère to make a thoro investigation. Mr. Bruère's conduct of the inquiry led him into the heart of the boss-ridden government of New York. To make the investigation more than a muck-raking excursion, it became obvious that its scope would have to be greatly widened. The splendid critical work of the muck-rakers had prepared public opinion for a constructive municipal program based upon facts and educational publicity. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, then president of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was appealed to, and he provided the funds upon which the Bureau of City Betterment was established.

During its first years, Mr. Bruère was sole director of the Bureau. He made it the leading organization of constructive reform in the city. As the scope of its activities widened, the name of the Bureau was changed from the Bureau of City Betterment to the Bureau of Municipal Research, and Dr. Allen and Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, who later, as a result of his work with the bureau, was made chairman of the Federal Commission of Economy and Efficiency, joined Mr. Bruère as co-directors. The central achievement of the bureau has been the creation of a modern municipal budget for New York City. The lump-sum budget of the old days was the pork-barrel, *par excellence*. The present itemized budget, based upon full public discussion of work done and new work proposed, is the superlative instrument of public criticism and control over public finance. Together with the annual budget exhibit, it has greatly advanced public enlightenment with

regard to municipal affairs; it has resulted in important reductions in operating expenditures, and correspondingly important extensions of efficient expenditure in the social service departments, such as education, charities, hospitals, and health.

It was the Ahearn investigation, too, that first brought Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Bruère together. The preliminary facts brought to light by that investigation were of such manifest importance that Mayor McClellan appointed Mr. Mitchel to follow them up and to coöperate with Mr. Bruère and his associates in making them the basis of a program of constructive publicity and administrative reorganization. Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Bruère hit it off from the start. Their conceptions of the investigation were identical; they shared the conviction that the public business could be conducted as efficiently as the best private business; both were inspired by the faith that if the facts of government were brought fully and candidly to public attention, the people would prove their capacity for efficient self-government. For six years they have worked together like brothers. They have been held together, not primarily by considerations of friendship; but by their common ideal of socialized public service.

Because of his share in the establishment and enforcement of new standards of public service in New York, Mr. Bruère has been acting as expert counsel to the citizens of Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Springfield, Massachusetts, and other municipalities in the reorganization of their municipal governments. Last May, Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Bruère were invited by President Wilson to devise plans by which the government of the District of Columbia might be made a national standard. In the meantime, the citizens of New York, recognizing Mr. Mitchel's caliber, elected him first to be president of their Board of Aldermen (and *ex-officio* a voting member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment), and then Mayor.

In appointing Henry Bruère to the first position in his cabinet, Mr. Mitchel expressed the hope that by working together and in coöperation with the other members of the new administration, they may be able to establish in New York City standards of efficiency in public service, which other municipalities will not be reluctant to follow.

The Independent wishes them God-speed in their undertaking.





**HENRY MOSKOWITZ**

The New President of the Civil Service Commission of New York City



# HENRY MOSKOWITZ: A USEFUL CITIZEN

BY HAMILTON HOLT

THE year after I graduated from Yale and came on *The Independent* I was invited by James B. Reynolds, then the head worker of the University Settlement at 184 Delancey street, to become one of its residents for the winter. I was very glad to accept this invitation, as my evenings were free and I was anxious to learn all I could of the East Side—that great city within a city, which to this day I have always regarded as the real moral and intellectual center of New York.

I shall never forget that on my first evening in residence I attended the S. E. I. Club. It was the banner boys' club of the house and consisted of as bright a set of lads as it has since been my privilege to know. They were engaged in debate as I entered the room, and before the evening was over nearly every member took part. I can truthfully say that never before, in preparatory school or even in college, had I heard an impromptu debate of such excellence, tho the boys were only fourteen or fifteen years of age. I remember I was at once attracted to a short, thickset, sunny-faced fellow who was evidently the real leader of the club, tho not, I believe, at that time its president. That boy was Henry Moskowitz. Today Henry Moskowitz is perhaps the most useful man of his age in New York City. His career, which has evidently only just begun, is therefore worth telling.

Born thirty-four years ago in the little town of Husch, Rumania, of Polish Jewish lineage, he emigrated to New York with his mother when he was four years old. His father, who had been a small tradesman in the old country, had come to New York a year previously and had eked out a scanty living as a pushcart peddler, selling suspenders and notions. Young Moskowitz went to school as soon as he was able, and supported himself by selling papers after school hours. Every afternoon he would go to Printing House Square, buy an armful of papers, race as hard as he could to the corner of Grand street and the Bowery, and then, when his supply was exhausted, buy another stock of papers from the newspaper wagons and spend the evening often till midnight selling them on the street in front of the Bowery theaters.

It was at this period that young Moskowitz came under the influence of Stanton Coit, who founded the University Settlement, the first social settlement in the United States, and his successor Charles B. Stover, recently Park Commissioner of New

York. These were the men, he has told me, who gave him his first inspiration for social service and his ambition to get an education. He was forced, however, to leave school in the second grade and go into a sweat shop, where, as a baster, he earned \$3 a week. Then, after various vicissitudes as an errand boy, he found employment in a law office as office boy, where, by dint of studying in spare moments and at night, he prepared himself, without any outside tutoring, to enter the College of the City of New York, thru which he largely worked his way and from which he graduated in 1899.

While in college he used to attend on Sunday mornings Dr. Felix Adler's lectures—then in Chickering Hall, and so moved was he by Dr. Adler's ethical appeals that he resolved to devote his life to social betterment.

From that time on his rise was rapid. After two years of post-graduate work in philosophy and economics in Columbia University he went to Germany, where he received his Ph. D. degree at Erlangen. In the meantime he had established the Downtown Ethical Society, which later became Madison House, a settlement on the East Side of which he has been the head ever since and from which he has directed all his public work. He has been an active member of almost all movements for social and political reform in New York during the past decade. It was he who started in 1899 the investigation of vice conditions on the East Side which led to the formation of the Committee of Fifteen, and resulted in the reform wave that elected Low.

It has been my privilege to have worked with Dr. Moskowitz in recent years in city politics and in social and industrial reform. We were both members of the Committee of One Hundred in the New York City campaign of 1909 and the Committee of One Hundred and Seven last autumn. I believe it is fair to say that Dr. Moskowitz had as much to do with shaping the initial stages of the movement in 1909 as any man who aided in bringing about the fusion victory. And there is no doubt in my mind that in the recent campaign Mayor Mitchel owes his nomination to him more than to any other man. Mitchel was not seriously considered until Dr. Moskowitz turned to him and led the fight for his candidacy in the executive committee and then in the full committee of one hundred and seven.

The work of Dr. Moskowitz in pro-

moting industrial peace, especially in the great women's garment trade in New York is familiar to me. I have described in *The Independent* of February 6, 1913, the remarkable peace protocol under which the employers and the workers agree to adjust all their differences without strikes or lockouts, first thru a board of grievances and on appeal to a board of arbitration. Dr. Moskowitz is clerk of the board of arbitration, of which I am a member, but he is much more than that, for he sits with us in all our public and private sessions, and, except that he has not the power to vote, his influence in the councils of the board is as decisive as that of any one of the judges.

Dr. Moskowitz has always been an independent in politics until the Progressive party was formed, when he joined it because its social program was one he had ever espoused. In the fall of 1912 he ran for Congress on the Progressive ticket, but was defeated by Congressman Goldfogle.

Last week Mayor Mitchel appointed him President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, by which he becomes a member of the Mayor's unofficial cabinet. The Municipal Civil Service Commission offers a very broad scope for the most constructive kind of public service during the next four years. Not only will it recruit candidates for the civil service, certify pay rolls of all the city departments, classify city officials and promulgate civil service rules, but it will be called upon to cooperate with the city administration in standardizing offices and salaries, and especially in making rules for promotions and transfers in the vital police and fire departments. Indeed it is empowered to make an investigation of any city department.

It is pleasant to hark back to the days of the old S. E. I. Club. A remarkable group of young East Siders they were. I remember among them Meyer Bloomfield, authority on vocational guidance; Paul Abelson, expert on industrial relations and immigration; Jacob Epstein, sculptor; Emil Fuchs, recently Deputy Attorney General; Samuel Rosensohm, special District Attorney, who secured so many convictions in the recent election fraud cases; Louis Lande, the lawyer who was chiefly instrumental in putting Judge Bolte in jail; and leader of them all, Henry Moskowitz. A settlement in a Jewish ghetto of a city that can produce such a group of men is an honor to any city. A city that honors them honors itself.



# THE WORM TURNS

AN INDICTMENT OF WOMEN AND A DEFENSE OF MEN

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

*We print the following article, not because we agree with it, but because we feel sure that many of our readers will not agree with it.*

*It expresses in forcible language a feeling that is not uncommon but not often voiced thru the medium of press or platform, that is, the irritation felt by men, in full sympathy with the feminist movement, at the bitter and unjust attacks made nowadays upon their sex. This new and discordant note is an echo of the lamentable family quarrel going on in Great Britain. In the agitation which has resulted in establishing political equality in a third of the territory of the United States and of the British Empire sex antagonism has rarely been aroused. The women have gained their cause, wherever they have gained it, by "sweet reasonableness" which met with a ready response from the masculine sense of justice. The newer policy of perpetual pestering introduced by the militants has so far accomplished nothing anywhere, and does not seem likely to have any other effect than to embitter and therefore to prolong the struggle.*

*The "duel of the sexes" may well be left to the neurotic novelists and decadent poets who are so fond of the phrase. It is as out of place in politics as it is in ordinary life.*

*We hope that any of our readers who feel themselves stirred to the point of expression by the point of view presented in this article, will let us hear from them. There are two sides to every question and the author of this article does not pretend that it is anything but one sided. Our pages will be open, to the moderate extent to which we can devote space to any one subject, to a presentation of the other side, or even, if there should arise that rare being able to take a judicial view of a subject of this sort, to a consideration of both sides at once.—THE EDITOR.*

I AM tired of hearing my sex abused and misrepresented. I feel that the feminist movement is running amuck; that women are being dangerously overrated and men most ridiculously underrated. I am in favor of woman suffrage. I am in favor of higher education for women. I think it is time for organized effort to raise them to a higher standard of efficiency. I think that they are at least as fit for the ballot as were the pioneers in this country who first enjoyed its privileges and that they

will learn by use to exercise those privileges wisely. I am conscious of the fact that there is an ever-growing number of women in this country who have time and wealth at their disposal and who feel free from the multitude of little responsibilities that assail the women in poorer financial circumstances. It is a choice with these women between the turkey trot and cigaret or doing something worth while. I am not unappreciative of the healthy choice they have made in voting their influence toward the feminist movement. I believe that in time these favored women can be the leaders for those of their sex who are not so favored and weld womankind into a strength for the good of society and the nation.

But I want them to go toward that high purpose with a feeling of appreciation in their hearts for the blessings that have come to them from men. I want them to realize that if they have education it is because men opened schools to them; that if they have wealth men usually bestowed it upon them; that if they enjoy freedom of speech and find much time at their disposal they have men to thank. I want them to plead their cause calmly and tell the men that they feel ready for wider activities and greater responsibilities.

Instead of that, however, the plain man, like me, whose only sentiment toward suffrage and all that sort of thing, when it burst upon him as a problem a few years ago, was one of great astonishment—not opposition—finds such things as this hurled at his unsuspecting head: "If *this* can vote, why not *this*?" He finds that the male "*this*" is an Italian with a bomb, and the female "*this*" is quite evidently entitled to wear several alphabets of titles back of her name.

This sort of unfairness is reiterated in articles, tracts, fiction and plays, until one feels that he is a regular bomb-throwing radical as he rises to assert that he is as good as his wife. I stand upon the ground that men have stood upon for several thousands of years:

A man is a more valuable unit of society than a woman.

In the course of his normal life he contributes more to the world than she.

He is braver, stronger, more resourceful, more inventive, not less spiritual, and while her brain may be as capable as his, at present his reasons best and is therefore best entrusted with final decision in problems affecting the public welfare.

Men have believed those things for thousands of years, and they believe them today, but even as I write them I feel like one attacked from a thousand quarters, as one who has uttered some unspeakable truth. These are no longer the popular things to say and it appears that those who believe them are forced to silence. I protest against any such condition. I protest because I feel that in their zeal women have turned with ignoble ingratitude to bite the hands of those who have been their friends. And the more inconsistent feature of their position is that those who are the most favored by men make the most noise, while the great majority of women who are still busy with other things either scoff or pay little attention.

A few women, who are but little more entitled to present a brief for all their sisters than were the three historic tailors to refer to themselves as "we, the people of England," ask a constitutional amendment of the most far-reaching import, and because it is not adopted the next day they snarl. If they propose to pass upon constitutional amendments with the same rapidity they demand of men, that fact is one of the strongest arguments against woman suffrage.

In no spirit of bitterness, but with frankness (and let us hope some mercy), let us examine the record of the sex which has so recently discovered itself downtrodden and unfairly treated by men.

For several thousand years women have been bearing children, and until men opened the door and brushed aside their modesty in the interest of the welfare of the race about all they had ever learned to do by way of assisting themselves thru that crisis was to pray.

For an equal number of years women have been cooking food, and they turned the work into disorganized drudgery from the day they took hold of it. Every single contribution toward lightening their work has been made by men. And while man has never considered the kitchen his proper place, whenever there has been a demand for something more than ordinarily excellent in the way of food he has had to enter to prepare it.

Every attack of man upon some occupation of women has been successful until today very few of them make the clothes they wear nor do they even design them. Men have enriched themselves by taking women's work away from them, while



women, when they take the work of men, depress prices and in many instances sell their services at such low rates that men must come to their rescue with legislation.

Women are the natural audience for the feminist movement for a few years to come. They are scarcely ready to address themselves to men. While few care to tell them so except in the general sort of way in which I write, the assertion is ventured that if a score card could be drawn by which the efficiency of wives in the activities in their special sphere could be fairly measured it would be shown that their average efficiency is below what men would tolerate in their machinery or employees. It is fortunate for the women that they are not dependent upon their efficiency as housewives and mothers alone in order to "hold their jobs"—to put it bluntly.

"They haven't had a chance," will be the answer to this, I know. But some time back in the dawn of history the page must have been clean and men and women must have started without traditions that hampered the woman. The test of time has bestowed the work of the world upon those who have shown themselves most fit to perform it. Men are supposed to be the providers, and I hope I do not exaggerate when I say they perform their function. Nor do I go beyond the facts when I say that fully fifty per cent of them have to take a hand in the family finances to keep the household out of bankruptcy.

Like many other men I was not astounded at reports of violence on the part of English suffragists, because I believe there is a great deal of evidence to support the assertion that women are still rather barbaric in their natures. It is a widely known fact that their truthfulness under oath is seriously doubted in the courts of every land. It is universally recognized that they are not loyal one to another, nor even merciful in judgment. They are scornful of nearly all rules and delight in breaking them with impunity. As a rule they are not industrious except under compulsion. They are not punctual, and in the pursuit of what they desire they are not likely to recognize rules of warfare. If this is not plain indication of semi-barbarism I misunderstand the meaning of the word.

I have no apologies to make for the record of man in dealing with woman. I recognize all his failings of yesterday and today, but in the face of all of them I am proud of what he has done. I look back upon the traditions of my sex without shame and find in them great inspiration for

the future; for better relations between men and women, and for the evolution of a woman who will, with the assistance of men, be a far better woman.

I am proud of the fact that men have of their own free will, and under no compulsion except that of their sense of fairness and their love, ceased to make of woman a chattel to be bought and sold.

I am proud that to millions of men polygamy is abhorrent, not because they collectively lack the brute strength to put women back where they came from, but because they have willed otherwise.

I am proud of the fact that history is dotted with instances to show that when women of genius and unusual ability arose they have found their way to leadership without regard to the traditions of race or nation or creed.

I am proud of the fact that men such as stood aside for the women when the "Titanic" went down were just ordinary men, collected at random, making no claim beyond the average chivalry of men, nor picked by men as expressing anything higher than the average attitude of men toward women.

I am proud of the fact that every progressive measure upon an American statute book today was past by men under no fear of women nor compulsion by them, and I hurl back every charge of unfairness they make with the declaration that men are and have been the leaders in the fight for these measures and men will continue to pass in increasing number such laws whether there is woman suffrage or not. These measures I hold to be the outgrowth of a healthy public opinion shared by men as well as women.

It is becoming common to charge men with the existing white slave traffic and to say that women alone can destroy it. It would be interesting to know how many white slaves are sold to women.

I believe that every drunkard can be matched with a drunken woman or sloven or spendthrift, or one of habits equally fatal to the welfare of society.

I do not believe that women are the superiors of men in spirituality. I believe that they are more faithful to its forms, but I think that the tremendous growth of fraternal organizations in this country is an expression of the determination of men to organize for more effective and systematic practise day by day of the spirit of Christianity. The women were never more in the majority as supporters of the churches of this country and the churches were never

less important as American institutions than they are today.

I am proud of the fact that many of the men who subscribe to the double standard of morality are, in spite of all their lapses from what modern public opinion justly calls decency, loving husbands, good providers and fathers. I am even so wicked as to wonder if, after all, their lapses may not be due in part to the fact that the women are so far unequal to them mentally and physically that they cannot give the men a fair measure of support in the desire that most men certainly start out with—to be otherwise than they are. And I venture, in conclusion, to dare to ask comparison between these men as fathers, and the women who transgress the rules of morality as mothers.

In order to prevent the conclusion that this is an entirely one-sided view of women and utterly unfair, I wish to say that it started out to consider faults, not virtues, on the ground that there has been entirely too much emphasis on virtues without due account being taken of faults. It is written not by a woman-hater, nor for the purpose of inspiring hatred of women. It is written in the hope of influencing a new attitude toward men on the part of those who express the thought of the feminist movement. It is a plea for recognition of the fact that women are not better than men, that they have not been downtrodden; but that they have just awakened with the aid of men, and if they are to continue their advancement it will be with the aid of men and not by abusing them.

*San Antonio, Texas*

#### IN CLOVER

THE industry of the honey-bee is duly impressed on the minds of all properly educated infants, but statistical information on the subject is a comparative novelty.

Scientific experiment has shown that a red clover blossom contains on an average less than one-eighth of a grain of sugar. There being seven thousand grains in a pound the bee that makes a pound of honey must obtain its material from no less than fifty-six thousand clover heads.

But this is not all. In order to get the nectar the bee is compelled to insert its proboscis separately into each floret or flower-tube, composing the head of clover, and there are, it is said, about sixty florets in every head. The insect must, therefore, perform this operation sixty times fifty-six thousand, or three million three hundred and sixty thousand times, in order to obtain a pound of nectar!





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#### FIFTEEN ORDINARY LITTLE GIRLS HAVING AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD TIME

They are all ten years old, and were picked from a long list of applicants as being normal in mind and body. They are to work and play together under the care of Bryn Mawr teachers. Folk dancing, tennis, hockey, basketball, cricket, baseball, swimming and skating will all be part of their seven years' college preparatory course. No homework and plenty of school play are cardinal planks in the platform of this school.

### SURGERY WITHOUT SHOCK

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

**S**URGICAL shock is the one remaining danger of the modern operating room. He who shall discover a way to prevent shock from surgical treatment ought to have a place in the world's history with the man who gave us anesthesia and the man who introduced antisepsis. Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland, is the father of a new technic which goes a long way toward this goal, if it does not indeed achieve it. Dr. Crile has named his method "anoci-surgery," surgery which inflicts no injury. And judging by Crile's own results and the results of many other surgeons who have adopted the new technic, it looks very much as tho this keen student of psychology has robbed surgery of its terror.

The fact that a patient's muscles contract at the touch of the knife even when unconscious from ether or chloroform, proves that stimuli of a disagreeable or injurious nature are still conveyed along the nerves to the brain centers and reflected outward again as contraction impulses—unconscious protective efforts. If the stimuli are sufficiently severe and long continued, as in a major operation, the nerve centers, the cells, ultimately become exhausted; this constitutes what we call shock.

Dr. Crile learned in the course of an extended series of animal experiments that the environment of the subject prior to operation had much to do with the subsequent degree of

shock. For instance, if the animal was subjected to fright before the anesthetic was administered, there was invariably a greater degree of shock following the manipulations. It was also observed that the use of nitrous oxide ("laughing gas") made the operative manipulations less shocking than did ether or chloroform; animals or human beings go under nitrous oxide without the preliminary stage of excitement, smothering sensation and fear and fighting so characteristic of ether and chloroform.

"Fear," says Dr. Crile, "is a faculty of associative memory." We store in our subconscious mind the memory of every unpleasant experience we ever undergo, and whenever similar impressions reach the mind in after life the ideas consort together to set free impulses or messages of inhibition, which set the brakes on heart or respiration. Shock is nothing more than a reflex expression of fear. The "charming" of birds or animals by snakes has more than mere fancy to support it. The oppressive sense of "all-goneness" which comes over us when we approach the dentist's chair is another illustration of the influence of associative memory. Emotion may kill or cure quite as definitely as does the surgeon's knife. A cheerful smile in the sickroom is good medicine; a mere word or look of hopelessness detected by the sharp senses of the desperately ill surgical patient may be the straw that turns the scale against recovery.

In order to save the patient the

noci-associations of the operating-room environment—the fear-inspiring sights, sounds and odors—Dr. Crile administers a hypodermic dose of certain narcotic drugs about an hour before the probable time of operation. This places the patient in a dreamy state of indifference, like the drugged convict approaching the guillotine. Nitrous oxide and oxygen is then administered by an expert anesthetist, in the gentlest possible manner. As soon as the patient becomes unconscious, the nerves about the field of operation are "blocked," that is, injected with a solution of novocain to prevent the bearing of messages of injury to the ever wakeful brain cells. The operation then proceeds with dispatch, yet with the same gentle consideration for the tissue "feelings" as one would have for an unanesthetized patient. Just before the final stitches are inserted, the tissues are injected with a solution of quinine and urea hydrochlorid, a mild, lasting local anesthetic. Under this technic there is no after-pain; no unpleasant recollections of the events preceding and following the ordeal; no apparent shock; and no neurasthenia or nervous sequelæ, such as we often have to deal with in general surgery.

After a series of operations running well up in the hundreds, the "risks" being taken just as they came in the general surgical service of a large hospital and in his private practise, Dr. Crile concludes that the test of his technic is, that the patient's condition the day after operation shall be at least as favorable



as it was the day before. Crile's anoci-surgery is indeed a new era in itself. First came anesthesia—surgery without pain; then Lord Lister's antiseptis—surgery without blood poisoning; now comes Crile's anoci - surgery — surgery literally without danger! Verily we progress.

### THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY VS. A GREEN BEETLE

**A** LITTLE green beetle is going to change the whole system of corn growing in the Mississippi Valley. Its name is *Diabrotica*, and it is of the ilk of the hated cucumber beetle, and of the despised southern corn-root worm, but it is to be treated with great respect nevertheless, for it is spreading terror thruout all the Middle West.

These beetles swarm in the silky tassels of the corn during the summer and early fall, feeding on the silk and pollen of the flowers, but the real damage is done by the caterpillar-like grubs of the generation of the previous year, whose eggs, deposited in the soil of the field, have hatched, after a winter's inactivity, in May and June of the current year. These yearling caterpillars are now gnawing the roots of the corn and destroying its fruitfulness after it has had all the trouble of growing to a full height.

The remedy is almost as simple as that of burning a house to get rid of the rats, namely, not to plant corn two years in succession on the same ground, but, instead, to sow some other crop, as oats or other grain,



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#### WAKING UP FOR MORE "MODEL" EDUCATION

In the middle of the morning session at the Phebe Anna Thorne Open-Air Model School the little girls have an outdoor nap of half an hour. Light luncheons at 10:30 and 2:30, with a heartier meal at 12:30, are served at the school. The children who study here are to live so healthfully that they will laugh at the "strain of a college education" when they are ready to enter Bryn Mawr at seventeen.

upon which the larvæ of *Diabrotica* do not feed. Where lands are flooded every winter, as in much of the bottom lands along the Western rivers, this plan of starving out the pests by alternate crops is needless, because the inundation will kill them; but elsewhere the whole prevailing system of corn culture must be changed on account of this little green beetle.

### EVERYBODY'S COLD STORAGE

**T**HE city of Cleveland has struck a deadly blow at the cold storage trusts, high cost of living and many other hydra-headed monsters. A municipal storage plant at the disposal of the housekeeper for a trifling cost is the new enterprize of municipal government.

The humblest citizens of Cleveland is just as welcome at this plant as the biggest commission merchant. Think of the frugal householder leaving a basket of eggs or a crock of butter or a barrel of choice apples until the price has risen—all for a fee that leaves the city merely a nominal profit. And if one's butcher is not obliging, how easy to hang tough steaks in this great plant until they are tender!

If Mrs. Jones buys a barrel of apples today at a fair price she can store them with the city until next spring when those same apples are worth three times the present value, and the city will charge her only 40 cents. And suppose Mrs. Smith stored a hundred pounds of 20-cent butter in June, with what satisfaction would she take it out in the 40-cent-a-pound days of late winter! The citizens have already taken advantage of this great opportunity. This plant is now storing 40,000 pounds of butter, 42,000 dozen eggs, 45,000 pounds of cheese, 6000 bushels of cherries and 4000 bushels of fruits—and the city of Cleveland is making a small but real profit.



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#### OUTDOOR STUDY MAKES KEENER MINDS

If it is good for sick children, why is it not better for well ones? These little girls in Eskimo suits are to know nothing of indoor schoolrooms for seven years of a carefully planned course. They will be taught the ordinary college preparatory subjects so coherently and thoroly that they will have time and energy for learning other things that are not so common—how to interpret music by rhythmic dancing and gesture, for example, and perhaps how to express their own musical ideas in simple improvisations. The course is planned not to attempt untried pedagogical feats, but to combine the best methods already worked out in separate experiments.





# THE NEW BOOKS



## A POET OF PROMISE

That Mr. Lindsay is the promised coming poet we are all waiting for we are not convinced, but the first in the present volume of poems gives us pause. It represents the entrance into Heaven of General William Booth, which we reprinted in our issue of March 13, 1913. Now one might think of Erasmus' poetic description in prose of the entrance into Heaven of the famous scholar Reuchlin, or of the triumphant way that Christiana and her companions entered the Golden City as told by John Bunyan. This arrival of blind General Booth was in a very different way and with a different troop.

Booth led boldly with his big bass drum  
(Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?)

The Saints smiled gravely, and they said, "He's come"  
(Washed in the blood of the Lamb?)

Walking lepers followed, rank on rank,  
Lurching braves from the ditches dank,

Drabs from the alleyways and drug-fiends pale—

Minds still passion-ridden, soul-powers frail:—

Vermin-eaten saints with mouldy breath,

Unwashed legions with the ways of Death—

(Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?)

Every slum had sent its half a score  
The round world over (Booth had groaned for more).

Every banner that the wide world flies  
Bloomed with glory and transcendent dyes.

Big-voiced lassies made their banjoes bang,

Tranced, fanatical they shrieked and sang:

"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Hallelujah! It was queer to see  
Bull-necked convicts with that land make free.

Loons with trumpets blowed a blare, blare, blare,

On, on, upward thro' the golden air!  
(Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?)

It was a queer company that Booth led on, but, presto! see the change:

Jesus came from the court-house door,  
Stretched his hands above the passing poor.

Booth saw not, but led his queer ones there

Round and round the mighty court-house square.

Yet in an instant all that blear review  
Marched on spotless, clad in raiment new.

The lame were straightened, withered limbs uncured

And blind eyes opened on a new, sweet world.

There are seven of these stanzas,

and they are original, unusual and promising. The spirit is fine, and if the reader gets puzzled over the meter, that, too, is unusual, but fairly regular. The scheme of the line is

— — | — — — —

An extra syllable at the beginning well makes the measure iambic, and then it will be well to distribute the three short syllables in the middle of the line thus:

— — | — — — —

It is the strongest poem in the book, but there are others, well worth notice, such as "The City that Will Not Repent," "The Trap," and "On Reading Omar Khayyam." It is a new thing to find a poet who has been a tramp, who hates the dramshop as much as he loves the man who is down and out, and who dedicates his first volume to two missionaries in China. But his poems are not all as easy to understand as we wish.

Mr. Lindsay is a minstrel of the real old sort, wandering about the country without purse or scrip and selling his songs for a meal or a bed wherever he happens to be.

*General William Booth Enters into Heaven, and Other Poems*, by Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.25.

## AMERICAN HISTORY

This book, the second half of a new *Brief History of the American People*, in which Professors C. R. Fish, of Wisconsin, and E. B. Greene, of Illinois, are coöperating, is another attempt to meet the wide demand for a short, accurate and readable history of the United States. It invites a comparison with the volume of Professor Bassett, recently noticed in these columns, since both authors have consciously tried to supply the colleges with a suitable text and general readers with a reliable guide. It stands the test of comparison well, for while it is equally accurate it is more interesting and wider in its outlook. It is not only the best book of its type, but it has positive merits that give it a high value. Professor Fish has retold the old story of the period between the Revolution and the Civil War, but he has broken from the old tradition and given full recognition to the forces of economic and social conditions in shaping national growth. He is thoroly aware of the revolution that contemporary scholarship has wrought in the interpretation of American history, and he records the results in crisp, clear and pictur-

esque language. None of his illustrations are fanciful; his maps are clear and beautiful; and his bibliographical notes contain the suggestions that the ordinary reader or student needs. His summary of recent events is highly condensed, but deals with contemporary life with insight and poise.

*The Development of American Nationality*, by Carl Russell Fish. New York: American Book Company. \$2.25.

## JAPANESE DECORATION

The author is a teacher of the art of flower arrangement after the Japanese style, of which there are several minor schools. The most elaborate follows the school called Enshiu Ryu; but Miss Averill prefers for teaching western pupils the simpler rules of Kashu Ryu. Both schools are based on a three line arrangement, called Heaven, Man and Earth. The single tallest stem represents Heaven, below it at half the distance is Man, represented by a branch, and Earth is half as far below Man as Man is below Heaven. Rules are given for bending and trimming sprays so as to secure the quaint grace so much admired in Japanese art. The illustrations are abundant of flowers and vases, and the book is to be commended to such as wish something less elaborate and expensive than Josiah Conder's fine volume which is based on Enshiu Ryu.

*Japanese Flower Arrangement [Ikebana] Applied to Western Needs*, by Mary Averill. With Illustrations. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.50.

## SKETCHES AND STORIES

*The Hand of the Mighty*, a little group of sketches by Vaughan Kester, runs the gamut of human experience and temperament. They are simple and realistic, but *All That a Man Hath*, a monotonously long and uninteresting early attempt, is an unfortunate choice to end so good a collection of stories.

To enjoy a ramble along David Grayson's *Friendly Road*, one must first slip off the cloak of propriety and "seek something as simple and as quiet as the hills." Human life is never dull or commonplace with that cheery philosopher, and his companion of the road will find that some "love-o'-life" and sunny optimism of his *Adventures in Contentment* and *Friendship* making refreshingly unconventional friends at every turn.

A fanciful journey back into the shadowy land of childhood is *Zona*



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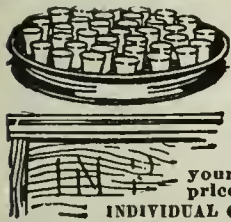
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The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the corporation known as Henry Romeike, Inc., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 15th of January, 1914, at 2 P. M. at the office of the corporation, 106-110 Seventh avenue, New York City.

ALBERT ROMEIKE, Secretary.

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EDITION

## DREER'S GARDEN BOOK - 1914 -

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Gale's *When I Was a Little Girl*, the sympathetic "I as I am now" viewpoint skilfully touching the vague wonder, the quaint philosophies and the every-day mischief of a very human and delightful "I as I was then." The author has a rare gift for creating an atmosphere of village life in all its wholesome freedom and neighborliness.

Undoubtedly a restless enthusiast like Bouck White cannot always ride the crest of the wave, nevertheless *The Mixing* comes as a disappointment after his thought-compelling *Call of the Carpenter*. There is an occasional flash of that spirit of the seer, and the same eager following of idea upon idea with a rapidity that outdistances mere correct sentence structure, but the attempt to lighten theory by a thread of narrative cloaks the real elements of interest in this plan of rural coöperation from the pen of an ardent socialist.

*The Hand of the Mighty*, by Vaughan Kester. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.35.

*The Friendly Road*, by David Grayson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.

*When I Was a Little Girl*, by Zona Gale. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

*The Mixing*, by Bouck White. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

### LITERARY NOTES

The two-volume history, *The American Civil War*, by James Kendall Hosmer, which was originally published in the American Nation Series, has been reprinted separately in two volumes (Harpers; with portraits and maps, \$3 the set). The excellence of this work has been attested by the wide favor which it has won among students of the Civil War. It is a comprehensive history, treating not only of campaigns and battles, but of social and political conditions North and South. It is impartial, and its style makes it an exceptionally readable history.

The vigor and directness of the late Mayor Gaynor's thought and the crispness of his expression gave him unusual power as a letter writer and maker of short addresses. Mr. W. B. Northrop has collected *Some of Mayor Gaynor's Letters and Speeches* (Greaves Pub. Company, \$1.25) covering a great variety of topics that interested the Mayor during his period of leadership in the city government.

Nearly a dozen of Dutton's new series of "Fellowship Books" (75 cents each), tastily bound in cloth, have already appeared under the editorship of Mary Stratton. Such thoughtful and happily exprest essays as those on *Friendship*, by Clifford Box, and *Childhood*, by Alice Meynell, furnish delightful and profitable reading for the quiet hour. Among the other topics treated by competent writers are *Solitude*, *Freedom*, *The Divine Discontent*, *Romance* and *The Quest of the Ideal*.



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## Eastern District Savings Bank

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LEWIS E. MEEKER, President.  
A. MANNING SHEVILL, Cashier.

The Manhattan  
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644-646 Broadway,] Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

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December 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, draw interest from January 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

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WELLS FARGO & COMPANY  
DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of Wells Fargo & Company has been declared, payable January 15, 1914, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock p. m.

The Stock Transfer Books will close December 31, 1913, at 5 o'clock p. m. and reopen at the opening of business on January 16, 1914.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.  
New York, December 23, 1913.

THE MARKET PLACE  
A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

## LOOKING AHEAD

Optimism characterizes a great majority of the opinions and forecasts given to the press at the beginning of the new year by prominent bankers, manufacturers and merchants. Reaction in the closing weeks of the old year was followed at the end by better sentiment, if not by actual recovery. As a whole, it was a good year, with farm products of unprecedented value, a record-breaking export trade, and a great trade balance in favor of the United States. Looking ahead, with this in mind, and regarding the reaction of the closing weeks as only temporary, nearly all of the men whose opinions have been sought predict recovery and progress in 1914.

All assert that underlying conditions are sound. It is pointed out that uncertainty as to tariff and currency legislation no longer exists; that the effect of tariff revision upon manufacturing industries has been scarcely perceptible, and that there is a general disposition to promote the success of the new currency act. Many say that permission to increase their rates by 5 per cent should be granted to the Eastern railroad companies, and deplore any delay in reaching a decision.

Much will depend, in the opinion of many whose judgments are entitled to respect, upon the attitude of the Government toward business interests, and the hope is quite generally expressed that no additional trust legislation will be taken up by Congress. It is maintained that the passage, or even the discussion, by Congress, of bills for additional laws would retard or prevent that recovery which is to be desired.

## THE MORGAN RESIGNATIONS

Mr. Morgan, announcing the retirement of members of his great banking house from thirty directorships in nearly as many prominent corporations, spoke of "an apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships." Such a change has taken place. So far as it relates in a general way to the representation of a few powerful banking houses in the boards of many railway companies, banking institutions and industrial corporations, it is due, first, to publicity which has directed attention to the great power that may be exercised by means of this representation; second, to the allegation by writers and by men in public office that the power has been exercised to the disadvantage of the people and for the profit of a few men; and, third, to the report and assertions of the Pujo Money Trust committee. But, in the case of the firm that has taken the important step of relinquishing so many board seats, there has been a direct expression of public sentiment on account of the recent history and deplorable condition of the New Haven Railroad Company. The firm was not only the fiscal agent of that company, but its influence was

dominant in its affairs. It will be noticed that nine of the directorships from which the firm retires were on the boards of that company and its railway, trolley or steamship subsidiaries.

The practise of placing representatives of banking houses in railroad boards may be said to have had its beginning in the reorganizations which followed and were caused by panic depression fifteen or twenty years ago. The capital required for the rehabilitation of bankrupt properties insisted upon the presence in the boards of its own agents, to be on guard there. From this beginning the practise was extended, and the same method was used, quite naturally, in the formation of great industrial combinations. The presence of bankers of international good repute in the boards tended to inspire confidence and, in most instances, to convince investors that their interests were in good hands. There has been no greater blow to public sentiment of this kind than the scandalous collapse of the New Haven railway system.

The methods which are attacked in denunciation of interlocking directorates have in many instances served the public interest, but there has come to be a too great and a dangerous concentration of power. "It has gone far enough," said one banker who has seats in fifty-seven boards, while testifying in Washington not long ago, and he admitted that the public would suffer if the power should "get into bad hands." The public thinks that the power should not exist, and there are indications that the practises which enable an exercise of it will be forbidden by national legislation. The Morgan resignations are made in recognition of this public conviction, emphasized, with respect to these board seats, by the New Haven failure.

Probably these resignations will be followed by many others. Undoubtedly there are capitalist bankers who would be glad to relinquish a considerable number of their directorships, some of which are held for the benefit, and at the request, of investors. Not long ago, speaking with reference to the voluntary dissolution of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (a corporation in whose board the Morgan firm had seats) President Wilson said he gained the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country were sincerely desirous of conforming with the law. These resignations are regarded by some as indications of the attitude to which he referred. But they were not required by law. They were made, however, on account of a prevailing public sentiment which will probably be expressed in a law.

The following dividends are announced:

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Assets Dec. 31, 1912	\$92,463,921.96
Liabilities - - -	84,977,263.06
Unassigned Funds - -	7,486,658.90

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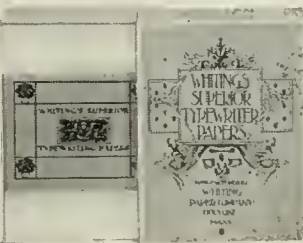
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### PEBBLES

"I hear neighbor Perkins has bought another goat."

"Yes, I just got wind of it."—*Purple Cow.*

I loved the girl but feared that I  
Would get from her a Christmas tie;  
Her present came; 'twas as I feared,  
And now I'll have to raise a beard.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"Please, sir," said the maid to the  
head of the house, "there's a gentleman  
here to see you on business."

"Tell him to take a chair."

"Oh, he's already taken them all, and  
now he's after the table. He's from the  
instalment house."—*New York Herald.*

### ODE TO A TOOTHBRUSH

While bristles left there were upon  
The toothbrush, getting soft as butter,  
We used it till they all were gone,  
And now it is a paper-cutter.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

### SOMEBODY'S FATHER

Into the club where the Suffrage girls  
Gather at dusk each day  
For a quiet smoke and a nip and a chat  
Or a hand at bridge to play,  
Wandered a man in a green plush hat  
And an awning pattern tie,  
And he stared at the Portrait of Mrs.  
Catt  
With a brutal leer in his eye.

"Get hence—get hence," said the President,

"Ere we call the bouncerette,  
This is no place for things like you—  
So hence and hitherward—get!"  
'Twas a bitter night and the winds  
were chill,

And he shivered and begged to stay.  
But she indicated a door marked  
"Push"

And haughtily turned away.

Then up spake a dame with a monocle,  
And her voice was clear and brave;  
Her eyes were bright as the gems she  
wore

And her hair in a Marcel wave.  
"Listen a moment, girls," she said;

"It's a perfectly terrible night.  
Let him crouch by the fire till the rain  
is done;

Let us do what we think is right!

"He was somebody's father once—  
Suppose it was one of our dads  
Wearing a hat and a tie like that  
And the suit of cubist plaids;  
Maybe they cried when he went away  
Alone in the storm to roam;  
Lead him down to the grill café,  
They are waiting for him at home!

"Somebody's father! Once on a time  
He shofered a baby's tram,  
And paid the rent and the gas and  
things,

Now—nobody gives a hang  
If he's dead or alive or stony broke,  
Hungry and old and gray.  
Give him the trundle bed under the  
bar—

Let somebody's father—stay!"

—*Life.*



# The Independent

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## THE SOLUTION OF THE TRUST PROBLEM

**T**HE Wilson Administration has in ten months of its existence made a remarkable record of constructive legislation. The tariff has been revised and the currency bill past. The President and the Democratic majority in Congress now face the third of their great tasks—legislation on the trust question. What is the problem which confronts them?

For twenty-three years there has stood upon the statute-books a law forbidding any contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and every attempt to monopolize trade. For many years it was questioned whether the Sherman act was intended to penalize every restraint of trade or merely such as were unreasonable. The doubt was finally resolved by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case. In Chief Justice White's masterly opinion it was declared that the statute must be interpreted in accordance with the rule of reason and, in effect, that only such restraints of trade as were unreasonable or undue were by it prohibited. The Sherman law today, then, prohibits combinations which unreasonably restrain interstate trade and combinations which attempt to monopolize interstate trade.

**I**N the course of the administration of the Sherman law one or the other of two convictions have arisen in the minds of many. In not a few both have come to exist side by side. The one conviction is that the Sherman law is inadequate to carry out effectively the purpose with which it is informed. The other is that the implications of the law are so hazy and uncertain that it is bound to result in an unreasonable and undesirable hampering of legitimate and proper business development.

With the truth of both these convictions we are profoundly impressed. Obviously if the Sherman act is insufficient to protect the great consuming public from the evils of monopoly it needs to be supplemented by legislation which will afford that protection. Quite as obviously, if the law is surrounded by such a twilight zone that the business man can not be sure until he has been haled into court just what he may and may not do in the development of his business, the Sherman law needs to be supplemented by legislation which will make him sure. President Wilson recognized this necessity when he said in his annual address to Congress: "It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments, and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open."

This then is the problem which awaits solution: To

supplement the Sherman law so as to make it the most efficient instrument possible against the evils of monopoly and at the same time to make clear to business men how they may develop and extend their business to meet the ever-changing conditions of modern life without running afoul of its prohibitions.

**I**N attempting to solve this problem two things must be kept clearly in mind. The first is that not all combination is monopolistic. The other is that not all competition is beneficent. To take the second point first. In the prosecutions under the Sherman law it has been clearly revealed that unfair competition is the most potent weapon of the monopolist. The monopolist does not "fight fair." He uses his power not merely to build up his own business but to crush out the business of his rivals. He goes into the territory occupied by a rival and sells at prices far below the point of possible profit with the expectation of recouping himself when his rival has succumbed to the deadly competition. He sets spies upon his rival's business. He maintains branches ostensibly independent in order to present the appearance of competition without submitting himself to the reality. He attempts to procure favorably discriminatory terms from common carriers. He secures exclusive control of raw materials essential to the product of his rivals and himself. He compels customers to deal exclusively with himself under pain of being excluded from dealing with him at all.

All this is done in the name of competition. But from such unfair competition neither business in general nor the consuming public gains anything but harm.

The first thing needful, then, is to supplement the Sherman law by making specifically unlawful all such practises of unfair competition.

**I**F it is true that not all competition is beneficent, it is no less true that not all combination is harmful. Combination which is brought about by the methods of unfair competition or which brings in its train the evils of monopoly is beyond question an evil itself.

No one would propose to prohibit all competition because under modern conditions unrestricted competition tends to become unfair. It would be as unwise to propose to prohibit all combination because under modern conditions unrestricted combination tends to become monopolistic. Competition and combination are two great forces—the one regulative, the other constructive—which must be utilized while at the same time they are kept under strict control.

The second thing needful is the regulation of combination. For over twenty years we have tried to regulate combination by lawsuit. We have declared illegal those



combinations which unduly restrain trade and tend to monopoly. We have put it in the hands of "the officers of the law" to see to it that monopolistic combinations were punished. The result has been doubly unsatisfactory. It has neither prevented monopoly as it ought to be prevented, nor encouraged the legitimate benefits of combination as they ought to be encouraged.

What is needed in this direction is not more punitive measures but a new method of regulation. Such a method is ready to hand in other fields. In the field of national banking and in that of interstate transportation we not only prohibit certain practises and punish them if they are committed, but we regulate the operation of the banks, the railroads and the steamship lines by administrative process.

The second supplement to the Sherman law should be the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission which should have under its jurisdiction the corporations doing an interstate business. The functions of this commission would be threefold:

First, to insure publicity of the operations and methods of interstate corporations. The business of any corporation which has within itself the potentiality of achieving monopolistic control is no longer private business, but public. It is not only the right but the duty of the representatives of the people to demand publicity in relation to every such business.

Second, to administer the decree of the court when any corporation or combination shall have been found guilty of violation of the Sherman law. Both the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company were satisfactorily found guilty of monopolistic practises, but the effectiveness of the dissolution in each case was so unsatisfactory as to be little short of farcical.

Third, to investigate business conditions, business methods and business requirements to the end that not only our legislation but the administration of the law shall be continually improved, both for the prevention of evils and the encouragement of beneficial development.

Fourth, to supervise combination in order to secure its benefits on behalf of the general welfare while preventing its evils.

Corporations should be brought under the supervision of the Trade Commission in three ways: First, by decree of a court under the Sherman law, in order to make the decree of the court immediately and continuingly effective; second, on the initiative of the commission, whenever it has reason to suspect a corporation of monopolistic tendencies; and third, by voluntary submission of the corporation itself whenever, confident of its own integrity, it is willing to lay all its operations bare and subject itself freely to administrative control.

THE solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of supplementing to the Sherman act by specific prohibitions of unfair methods of competition and the creation of an Interstate Trade Commission with large powers. Both additions will make the act more effective and at the same time smooth the way of honest and well-meaning business men by narrowing the twilight zone which surrounds the act. Both will encourage business development and business enterprise, while discouraging unfair and dishonest business and monopolistic exploitation.

## A POET'S PLEA FOR PEACE

UNDER the inspiration of the Rev. Frederick Lynch, its new editor and owner, the *Christian Work*, now amalgamated with the cheery *Evangelist* and the historic *Observer*, is rapidly becoming one of the real forces in contemporary journalism.

In its last issue there appeared a notable symposium by distinguished men on "The Most Notable Event of 1913." Of all the contributions published none seems to us more worthy of attention than that of the British poet, Alfred Noyes, who says:

To my mind the most significant event of 1913 is one that has not happened; that is to say, I think that the avoidance of armed intervention in Mexico is a great example to the rest of the world, and a distinct rebuff to the sinister forces that have so often plunged an unsuspecting nation into war for their own profit. If this policy be pursued it will inevitably result in a victory that will add immensely to the moral power and prestige of this great democracy, upon which I believe the hope of mankind now chiefly depends. Already (as always happens on the appearance of a moral leader) Europe is beginning to follow the United States on this question. It would be a disaster to humanity if the United States should falter on her steady progress toward that sublime leadership of the world.

This is well said. This is sound sense.

## WHY NOT TRY IT?

AMONG the voices of alarm over the increase of lawlessness in this and other countries and the failure of the legal authorities to hold even the most serious criminality in check, there is just one note of positive suggestion that appeals to clear-headed and well-informed men.

Remorseless certainty is the one absolutely essential element of effective legal action against disorder, ruffianism and brutal indifference to the lives of human beings in congested streets, tenements and workshops, and against the vocations of burglars, highwaymen and murderers. Men and women with claims to special knowledge of criminology and penology differ in opinion over policies of punishment or reformation, and over the respective merits of severity and kindness, but there are not two opinions upon the consequences of an excellent chance that offenders may escape arrest, or if arrested, conviction, or if convicted, imprisonment or execution.

Mayor Mitchel will have the hearty support of all good citizens of New York in his determination to rid the city of crooks and to break up the gangs of gunmen. The publicists of France will hear a plenty of smooth words in commendation of their warning that a vigorous campaign of moral education must be waged if the social fabric of France is to be saved from the ravages of the lawless. Sentimentalists of all creeds and ages will applaud a renewed attempt to abolish the whipping post in Delaware. Few hard-headed persons will be found to deny the contention of those who have recently investigated prison conditions at Auburn and Sing Sing, that such institutions are finishing schools for beginners in crime. But the crooks that Mitchel drives out of New York will congregate in other towns and ply their craft as diligently as heretofore. The task of uplifting a nation by moral discipline will not be achieved in a year, or a generation. Soft-heartedness and hard-headedness will continue to get in each other's way, and the immediate problem confronts us as before.

The one practical measure that thoughtful and decent



men should be able to get together on, is the obviously expedient plan of separating the function of determining guilt or innocence from the function of determining what disposition shall be made of the convicted offender. The judges and juries of criminal courts should decide whether prisoners at the bar are guilty or not, and there their work should cease. Responsible state boards with power to command the expert advice and service of physicians and alienists and of highly trained disciplinarians like New York's new Commissioner of Correction, Miss Davis, should determine the treatment, discipline, or punishment of the convicted offender, and decide when, if at all, he may be released from surveillance or restraint.

With these functions separated juries would no longer hesitate to convict and courts would no longer commit the innumerable follies which now, despite their best intentions, they do in fact commit when imposing sentence. The court as an arbiter in penology is a relic of ignorance and limited experience. It is no longer an efficient organ of social control. Let us have done with it, and try the other plan.

#### DR. ELIOT ON THE COMING RELIGION

DR. ELIOT has the gift of attracting attention on whatever subject he may speak, wisely or not so wisely; and he deserves to be listened to. When such a man, so honored, so wise, speaks on religion, the most interesting subject that can attract human attention, it is not strange that we listen. His new pamphlet is much talked of, and it is proper that we should comment on it.

Religion is a subject that interests him. His son is a Unitarian minister and has charge of the extension work of his denomination, and Dr. Eliot is himself president of the Unitarian General Conference. He is a suitable man, none better, to represent the views of the liberal, but not radical, body of the churches that put him forward as their leader.

But it is not all religion, but largely theology which is the philosophy of religion, that he speaks of in this pamphlet. He finds that theology has been much modified during the last hundred years. This is true; everybody knows it. He tells us that geology and biology allow us to accept the story of the creation of the world in Genesis as a valuable religious story, a sort of poem, but not as real history. Of course that is true; we all know it. He says we do not think, so much as we did, of God as the Creator who first made the world and then left it to run itself, but rather as the God who is in all nature dominant ever and evident in it. But so we always have thought of God and his oversight and providence.

Next he says that with the growth of democracy we cease to think so much of God as king over subjects, and more as the living Father of his children. That is true of course. The modern world, he continues, pays little heed, much less than of old, to creed and dogma. Beyond question this is true, notwithstanding the outbreak of Kikuyu. It is more concerned with practical religion than with the deductions of theology. Trials for heresy are out of date.

He proceeds to say that men of science have little faith in "magic or miracle." There is much truth in this statement, tho magic and miracle need not have been bracketed; but it is true that we do not depend for our faith

on miracles as much as we did, and some of them are of more hindrance than help. Criticism has done more than science in raising doubts as to miracles.

Dr. Eliot concludes that the past fifty years have vastly increased the spirit of brotherly helpfulness in human society. This also is true, and Christianity deserves the credit for it, not science nor criticism, but the teaching about "our Father" and "all ye are brethren." Here Dr. Eliot waxes eloquent on the influence of Jesus, whose teachings "have proved to be the undying root of all the best in human history since he lived."

What is Dr. Eliot's "Coming Religion"? Thus he defines it, or, rather, characterizes it: It is "a form of Christianity which prefers liberty to authority"; so says all Protestant Christendom. "Sees neither deities nor demons in the forces and processes of nature"; of course; each of them has slipt to his several grave. "Deities no human beings"; he means Jesus, for he is a Unitarian, but such a Jesus may be allowed to have had God in him. "Is not propitiatory, sacrificial or expiatory"; if not all those big words, why not? At least merciful, loving, fatherly. "Relieves man from irrational terrors"; oh, yes, of course. "Relies on reason and hope"; surely. Has ministers and pastors, but no mediatorial priests; certainly. And "the Church of the future will reverence more and more the personality of Jesus, and will dwell on the extraordinary quality of his teachings as proved by their historical effects during nineteen centuries"; this is true prophecy as to the coming religion, and it stands with the old religion of almost all the rest of us. We may believe more, and more may be true; but for Unitarianism this is not bad. Indeed, it bespeaks a reverent, religious spirit, even if it does not lay emphasis on the future life.

#### AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA

A SHANGHAI correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* has made the discovery that American influence in China is growing by leaps and bounds; that American shrewdness has outmaneuvered the statesmen of Japan, Great Britain and Russia; that the young Chinese officials who direct public sentiment have been educated in America and hold its free institutions to be their model and that President Yuan Shih-kai is an admirer of America. We knew all that before, but it comes to the Shanghai correspondent as a surprise, for what has American trade or diplomacy done for China?

Well, he must, of course, try to find the reason of this turning of the face of China to young America instead of to old England or the neighbor empire of Japan.

The reasons are somewhat out of the range of familiar diplomacy. Something has outmaneuvered the ambassadors which ambassadors had not thought of. Surprising—it is first and foremost the American missionary activity. The missionaries are everywhere, and they teach. They teach their pupils, he imagines, American political economy. We guess they do; it is the kind they know and believe in, the right of the people to rule, representative institutions, a kind of politics of which the United States is the most notable illustration, and offers the most persistent and benevolent propaganda. Then there is the Young Men's Christian Association, which "is worked almost exclusively by Americans," who are



"indefatigable in their work in all parts of the country," and who "have done more during the last five years to Americanize China than any other force operating there." So it happens that the ministers of state and a multitude of officials have been educated in the United States. He does not seem to know why, but the reason is clear. It is this same missionary influence which has set America as the model and goal for ambitious young men. Add this, that after the Boxer rebellion the missionaries would not take blood-money for the death of their martyrs, nor accept more than a fraction of the indemnity imposed on China, and it was restored, to be used in educating young Chinese in American colleges. Is it strange that the choice young men returning to China should hold dear the land of their student life?

In a single word the correspondent refers to what our Government has done for China in the matter of the Six-Power Loan. That showed goodwill to China. We refused to join the other nations in imposing conditions that would have seemed to limit Chinese independence in the control of her internal affairs. Many here complained of our action, and every one complained abroad, but it was wise, because it was sympathetic and right, and China appreciates our goodwill. What we did pleased much the independent patriots, educated in America, who had engineered the revolution and created the republic. To this was added the fact that President Wilson was the first to recognize the new republic. That was the occasion of great jubilation.

This story illustrates the new power of justice and goodwill in international affairs. It shows that missionary work, teaching Christianity, establishing schools, founding hospitals, giving Y. M. C. A. physical, mental and moral culture pays a good dividend. Says the correspondent again: "As a matter of fact, America has assumed the political and financial guidance of China." We would not have said as much, but we hope it is true. It is good for China. Christian missions have been sneered at by the local merchant class in the Concessions, but they are justified. More, much more, American money should just now be poured into China for these labors of benevolence, for universities and hospitals; and we trust that our men of finance will get some of the subsidiary advantages in the development of railroads and mines. The gain for us is far less than the gain for China, altho the correspondent speaks as if it were all shrewd diplomacy on our part, and he concludes that we will get "a mackerel as a reward for the sprat now being thrown." The "sprat" is many millions of dollars.

## HELLO!

IN Paris it is proposed to substitute *Voilà* for *Allo* as a telephone call. The change is hardly worth making, for the two words are equally suitable and *Allo* has now got into the language and even into the dictionary, tho there is a doubt of its derivation. Some say it is merely a corruption of *Allons*, in its sense of "Come now" or "Hurry up there." According to others, it is an adoption or adaptation of the English "Hallo"; this word having dropped its *h* in crossing the channel if indeed it had it in London. The courteous Briton addresses the metallic diaphragm with "Are you there?", an unwarranted sacrifice of sound to ceremony, since the plainest speech is carried none too well by the British telephone.

It has the advantage, however, of giving an unwilling recipient the opportunity to answer "No."

When the telephone was introduced into this country there were protests by the purists against addressing a friend or total stranger by the schoolboy hail, but the laws of phonetics as usual triumphed over those of propriety and "Hello" came into general use as the telephone call with "Well" as the response. The reason for the popularity of these forms is apparent. "Hello" or "Hallo" was adopted for the same reason that it had been developed as a distance hail, because of its carrying power, an important consideration in the early days of telephony. *L* is more of a vowel than a consonant. It serves as such in the final syllable of words like "trouble" and "bottle." Consonants like *d* and *t*, being mere interruptions of the flow of sound, are hardly to be conveyed by the telephone or caught by the phonograph. For calling attention there is nothing like an *l* or two, with a vowel in front or behind or both, as in "Lo!" "All Hail!" "Hallelujah!" "Voilà!" "Hallo!" and the like.

## PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

THE determination of the Ford Motor Company, announced by its president, Mr. Henry Ford, to distribute among its employees during the coming year ten million dollars of the company's profits, and to establish a minimum wage of five dollars a day for workers in its factories, is an event of great significance. In the platform of The Independent set forth in the first issue in its new form, is to be found this plank:

"We believe in the democracy of industry, thru which the workers shall come more and more into ownership of the tools with which they produce, and capital and labor shall become more and more partners in industry rather than rivals for a disproportionate share of the products of industry."

The action of the Ford Company is an application of the most practical kind of the principle which we there laid down. We are glad to welcome and applaud this action, not because it happens to agree with what we have said, but because it agrees with what we believe.

The treasurer of the Ford Company is reported as expressing the belief of the owners of the company that the division of its earnings between capital and labor is unequal. The much vexed problem of the relationship of capital and labor will never be solved, as the syndicalist and what we may call, for lack of a better name, the ultra-capitalist profess to believe, by the appeal to battle. Industry is a partnership, not a conflict. It is always cause for congratulation when we find one of that class in industry which, by the very force of circumstances, has the advantage of position, giving practical recognition to this supreme fact.

In a letter from Thomas Hardy read at a dinner in honor of M. Anatole France occurs the following criticism, which is worth being read five times over by aspiring young authors:

In these days when the literature of narrative and verse seems to be losing its qualities as an art, and to be assuming a structureless conglomerate character, it is a privilege that we should have come into our midst a writer who is faithful to the principles that make for permanence, who never forgets the value of organic form and symmetry, the force of reserve and the emphasis of under-statement, even in his lighter works.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



**The War in Mexico** After long and stubborn resistance, Ojinaga (across the river from Presidio, Texas) was taken by General "Pancho" Villa's rebel army on the 10th, in the night. Nearly all of the Federal soldiers escaped by crossing the Rio Grande. A majority of them deserted or ran away, altho they had fought well for several days. The report that their ammunition was exhausted is not true. About 300 were made prisoners by Villa, and a majority of these were promptly put to death. Villa sought eagerly for the three Generals, Orozco, Salazar and Rojas. He had promised to kill them. But they could not be found. On the American side of the river were 4,300 Federal soldiers and civilian refugees, guarded by 500 American cavalymen. Some were painfully making their way to the nearest railroad station, at Marfa, 67 miles away. Leaving a small garrison at Ojinaga, Villa, who now completely overshadows Carranza, prepared to move southward and to attack Torreon. After his arrival, with the reinforcements, at Ojinaga, there had been a curious delay. This was explained when he admitted that he had made a contract with a New York moving picture company that was to take photographs of the battle. The three men sent to do the work had not arrived.

In the south, Zapata's men were inactive. Zapata, in an interview, said he was fighting for the people and could take the capital at any time. He expected to be President. After taking the office, he said, he would destroy all the railroads, make good roads for mules and wagons, and drive out all foreigners.

Huerta says he has plenty of money and could raise \$175,000,000 by exacting \$2,500 from each one of the 70,000 haciendas. He has begun to draw forced loans from the towns in the vicinity of the capital. All the paper money issued by the States has been driven into general circulation by his decree, which makes the bills legal tender in all parts of the country.

It is understood that Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, whose published remarks indicating hostility toward the United States attracted much attention, is soon to be transferred to Brazil. A transfer was predicted in London two or three months ago. He has been an intimate friend and a conspicuous supporter

of Huerta. His explanation probably will be that the place in Brazil had been offered to him and that there was an understanding that he should serve for a few months in Mexico before going to Rio de Janeiro. But the truth appears to be that the British Government transfers him because he is *persona non grata* to the United States.

Reports that a change of President Wilson's policy has followed his conference with Mr. Lind have been authoritatively denied. Ex-Ambassador Wilson, speaking at a public dinner in New York, said he knew that Madero was killed by a guard in an automobile. Francisco de la Barra had assured him that Huerta was guiltless of Madero's murder, and that the assassin had sought to avenge the deaths of a military officer and two cadets, who were shot by Madero's order.

**Millions of Profits to Employees** Henry Ford, president and leading stockholder of the Ford Motor Company, whose main factory is in Detroit, informed the public, on the 5th, that the company would give to its employees \$10,000,000 of its profits in the present year, adding each one's share to the pay check, and making the distribution semi-monthly. The company had also decided, he said, to operate its factory continuously with three groups of workmen, each on duty for eight hours. At present there are two groups, each working nine hours. The change will permit an addition of about 4000 to the number of employees in Detroit, which is now 15,000. As 7000 are working in branch factories elsewhere (one is in England and another a few miles from the city of New York), about 26,000 will be affected by the company's plans. There is to be a minimum wage of \$5 a day, instead of the present minimum of \$2.34 for nine hours, and this will be paid to all who have reached the age of 22, even to the floor sweepers. But Mr. Ford explains that floor sweepers are speedily taught to do work of a higher class, if they are capable of doing it. Ten per cent of the employees are men under 22 years of age, or women. In these groups, only those who are supporting families or relatives will get the increased wage.

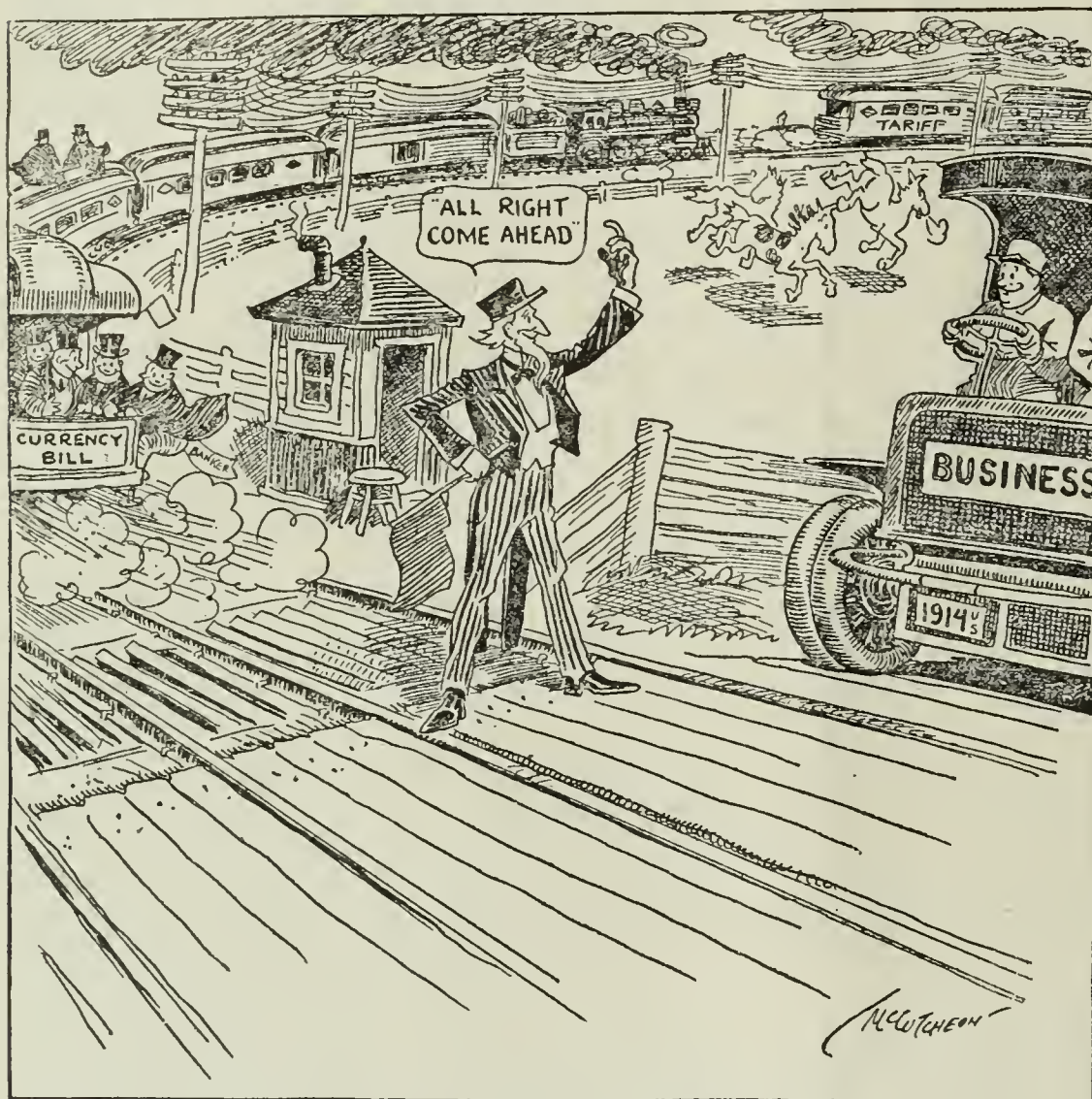
The company has been remarkably prosperous. In the year ending with September 20, 1913, its assets in-

creased from \$20,815,785 to \$35,033,919, and its surplus from \$14,745,095 to \$28,024,173. As dividends amounting to \$10,000,000 were paid, the year's profits were about \$37,500,000. Mr. Ford remarked that last year he had reduced the price of each car (200,000 were manufactured) by \$50, and that this year the payments to employees would take the place of a similar additional reduction.

He and Mr. Couzens, the company's treasurer, have given explanatory statements to the press. They say the increase is "neither charity nor wages," but profit-sharing and "efficiency engineering." They believe that labor does not get its just share of earnings and that "social justice begins at home." They want to help those from whom they themselves are receiving help; to promote the happiness of their employees, and "to bring capital and labor together on better terms." Mr. Ford does not care to leave a great fortune to his only child, a son who holds an office in the company and who, the father says, can take care of himself. What will be the effect upon other companies he does not know. "They must fight their own battles." The press has sought the opinions of many manufacturers. Some show that few corporations could afford to follow this example. Some say the high minimum wage is an economic mistake. Others see "a bid for efficiency."

**The New Haven Company Yields** To avert a suit for dissolution, under the Sherman act, the New Haven Railroad Company has consented to satisfy the demands of the Department of Justice. It will cancel its lease of the Boston & Albany road, give up its controlling interest in the Boston & Maine, dispose of its trolley lines, and sell three steamship properties—the Merchants' & Miners', the Eastern and the Maine Steamship Companies. Thus it will lose one-third of its steam road mileage. It is expected that the Boston & Maine will be placed in the hands of trustees. Plans have not been completed for the disposition of the many urban or interurban trolley systems which the company owns. It paid high prices for them, and as a rule they are said to be unprofitable. The company desired to retain them and the Long Island Sound steamships. It does retain the latter for the pres-





Copyright by John T. McCutcheon in the Chicago Daily Tribune

#### TIME TO COME ACROSS

The Tariff and Currency trains have passed the crossing, but the cartoonist neglects to inform us whether there is not a Trust Regulation express almost due to arrive.

ent, but the Interstate Commerce Commission may decide that it cannot keep them. The new law relating to Panama Canal traffic forbids a railroad company to own water lines that naturally compete with it, but it also empowers the Commission to ascertain the facts in the case of any company and to defer execution of the prohibition, if it thinks this should be done. The New Haven Company has applied to the Commission for a hearing and a decision concerning the lines on Long Island Sound.

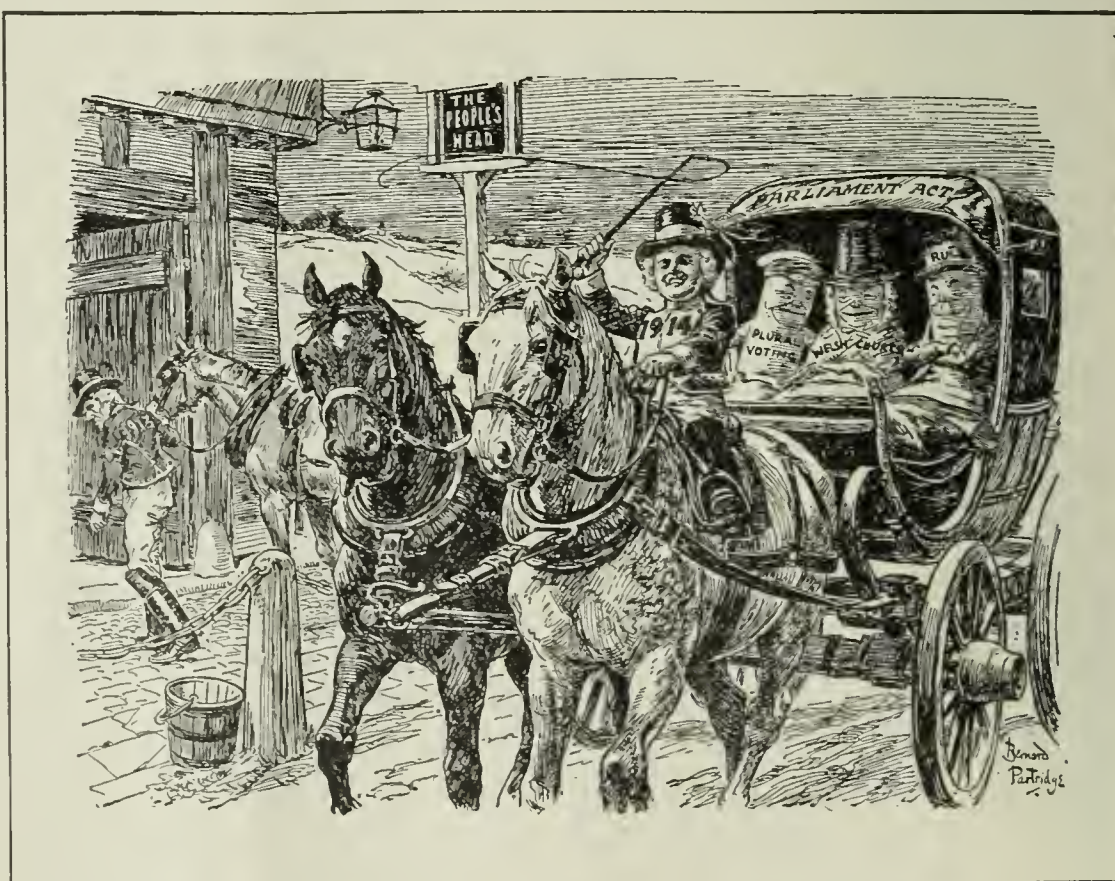
The agreement, which dissolves a combination controlling railway traffic in New England, together with transportation by water along the coast northward from New York, was reached at the conclusion of prolonged conferences in Washington with Attorney General McReynolds, the company being represented by Howard Elliott, chairman of its board, and President Hadley, of Yale University, one of the new directors. At the request of Mr. McReynolds, a projected investigation by the Senate was deferred, in order that the negotiations might not be interrupted. "The company," Mr. Elliott says, "intends to conduct its business hereafter in strict conformity with the Sherman act." He adds that while

he did not agree fully with the Department of Justice, he felt that to promote a peaceful solution of the problem it would be wise to yield and to act in harmony with the Attorney

General. Until the plans are perfected, all improvements will be postponed and the company will practice strict economy. Wages in the shops have been reduced by 10 per cent., and passenger service is soon to be restricted. The result of the conferences is regarded as a victory for the policy of President Wilson and his Administration concerning combinations held to be unlawful.

Just before the agreement was announced, the Massachusetts Supreme Court annulled the recent order of that State's Public Service Commission, allowing the company to issue \$67,000,000 of convertible bonds to meet obligations temporarily covered by short-term notes. It is said, however, that this decision will not seriously embarrass the company. Annulment ends the corporation's financial connection with J. P. Morgan and Company.

The Controversy in progress at Washington and at Bogota for a settlement of the controversy concerning the secession and independence of the Colombian province of Panama. Senor Ancizar, an agent of the Colombia Government, has been in Washington for several weeks, and it was reported recently that an agreement had almost been reached. During Mr. Taft's term, Colombia earnestly insisted upon arbitration at The Hague. To this our Government would not consent, but it made a proposition which involved the pay-



From Punch

#### THE THIRD STAGE

Three great Liberal measures—Home Rule for Ireland, Welsh disestablishment, and the abolition of plural voting—if all goes well, will be placed upon the statute books of Great Britain this spring without the consent and approval of the House of Lords.





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## ACROSS THE RIVER FROM CHAOS

Mexican refugees at Presidio, Texas, who fled to the protection of United States troops after the battle at Ojinaga had raged for two days. Two thousand were received on our neutral soil, and sentries were placed on guard to prevent firing from the Mexican side on the disarmed men and helpless women and children.

ment of \$10,000,000. This was rejected.

It is understood that Colombia has been induced to abandon the demand for arbitration and has made a proposition which requires the payment of \$30,000,000; also, that our Government is unwilling to pay so much. While no authoritative statement as to the negotiations has been given to the public, it is reported that Colombia insists upon an acknowledgment of wrongdoing on the part of our Government at the time of the revolution and secession. It is pointed out that a treaty covering the settlement, if one should be reached, would require a two-thirds vote in the Senate, and that such a vote could not, in all probability, be obtained if there should be in the treaty any assertion or admission that the action of President Roosevelt and his Administration at the time of the secession was unjust. It might be difficult, also, to get in the House the majority vote needed for an appropriation of the money, if \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 should be required.

Revolutionists in Hayti began, on the 2d, an attack upon the Government of President Oreste, who entered upon a term of six years in May last. The first up-

rising was at Thomazeau, twenty-five miles from the capital. Six hours after the flag of revolt had been raised there, Oreste's troops captured the leader and twenty of his associates, tried them by drumhead court martial and put them to death. At first it was asserted that the leader was General Cyriaque Celestin, for half a century prominent in Hayti, and Minister of War under President Nord Alexis, but it now appears that the revolutionists' commander was General Tiresias Celestin.

His death did not end the revolt. In the north several towns have been taken by the rebels, who are now led by Davilmar Theodore, a Senator and a coffee planter. The Governor of the northern provinces sought refuge from the revolutionists in the United States Consulate at Cape Haytien.

#### The Sabers of Zabern

many has been upheld by the decisions in the Zabern cases. Baron von Forstner, the young lieutenant who was last month sentenced by a court martial to forty-three days' imprisonment for sabering a lame shoemaker, has been cleared thru a reversal of the decision by the Court of Appeals of the Strassburg Army

The dominance of the military over the civil in Ger-

Corps. The court held that this was an act of "putative self defense" on the part of the noble lieutenant, altho the cripple was at the time held by soldiers on either side. The fact that a pocket knife was found in the pocket of the shoemaker was regarded as further evidence that he was a dangerous character.

Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad were also cleared by the court martial called to try them on the charge of making illegal arrests, wilful assault and disturbance of the peace. They had seized twenty-eight citizens of Zabern without warrant and imprisoned them all night in the coal cellar of the barracks. Among those arrested were people of prominence and public officials who had not intended any insult to the soldiery. But the court held that the decree issued by the King of Prussia in 1820 and authorizing the military to intervene to suppress disorder without waiting for a request from the civil authorities, was still valid and applied to Alsace.

The "disorder" in Zabern held to justify these wholesale arrests was chiefly that the school children laughed at the officers as they went by and the men stood around with their hands in their pockets. Colonel von Reuter declared that the people must quit laughing or be shot and he backed up his threat by having



machine guns brought out into the streets. One of the witnesses was a schoolboy who testified that Colonel von Reuter had called him a rascal. The Colonel on hearing this rose and solemnly address the court: "The fellow past me without taking off his cap. It is not thus that one passes a Prussian colonel."

Lieutenant Schad arrested the teller of a bank because he thought he detected a smile or grimace on his countenance as he transacted business with him. The lieutenant is only nineteen and according to testimony was tipsy at the time. In justification of his arrest of the public prosecutor and judges he testified:

The public prosecutor was particularly provocative. One of the judges said to me: "I will take no orders from you." Naturally I arrested him. I had every man whom I suspected of laughing at us arrested. As they were too cowardly to do it to our faces we had to be guided by presumption. We were obliged to break into some houses to catch the delinquents.

Apparently the court believed Lieutenant Schad was right in assuming that the citizens arrested in their homes would have laughed at him if they had dared.

The Crown Prince, who sent a telegram of congratulation to Colonel von Reuter at Zabern, has been recalled from the colonelcy of the Danzig regiment, known as "the Death's



Cesare in the New York Sun

#### DON'T LAUGH AT ME

The dignity of the German Army must be preserved, but unfortunately the whole earth cannot be sabered or manhandled if it persists in smiling.

Head Hussars," and assigned to staff duty in Berlin. The connection between these two things is disputed, but it is well known that the Crown Prince has repeatedly incurred the displeasure of the Kaiser thru his open espousal of the military party against the parliamentarian whenever such conflicts arise.

#### South African Railroad Strike

The Union of South Africa has suffered for the last six months from a series of industrial disturbances from which no relief is yet in sight. Last Fourth of July Johannesburg was in a state of anarchy from the strike of the miners and the imperial troops had to be called upon to aid the police in the restoration of order. The outbreak was thus quelled but the questions in dispute were not settled and the armed conflict between the strikers and the authorities left a heritage of animosity likely to embitter any similar controversy in the future.

Then came the revolt of the Hindus and Mohammedans in Natal against the head tax and restrictions imposed by the Government. At the instigation of their leader, Gandhi, the Indians adopted a policy of passive resistance and collective disregard of the objectionable regulations, but there were some cases of violence by the strikers and wholesale arrests by the Government.

The commission of investigation on the Indian question appointed in December consists of one judge, Sir William Solomon, and two barristers, Mr. Esselen and Lieutenant Colonel Wylie. Mr. Gandhi objects to the commission on the ground that the two latter have an anti-Asiatic bias.

Now another strike is on which is already assuming a revolutionary form. A strike of all the employees of the South African State Railway, including the clerical force, was called for seven o'clock in the morning of January 8 and was generally responded to in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The Government, realizing that the bloodshed of last summer was due to its delay, determined this time to take energetic measures at the outset. The police immediately took charge of the stations, reserves were called out and an embargo placed on arms and ammunition. Even the rifles of the cadets in the Government schools were called in. The leaders of the unions and labor party were arrested on charge of sedition. In retaliation for this the Johannesburg Trades Federation threatened to declare a general strike. Dynamite was at once brought into use and three attempts were made in one day to blow up passenger trains. In one case the explosion blew off the front wheels of the pilot engine.

Committees of public safety and volunteer patrols have been organized by the citizens of Johannesburg. All saloons have been closed. Pretoria was put under martial law on Sunday. There is food enough in Johannesburg to last only a week or



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### LI YUAN-HUNG

Vice-President of the republic of China, who is said to have urged President Yuan Shih-kai to the dissolution of the Chinese Parliament.

ten days and if the city is cut off much longer from supplies the natives in the mines will be starving and desperate.

Simultaneously with the railroad strike occurred an outbreak of natives in the diamond mines of Jagersfontein on account of the death of a Basuto from a kick by a white man. The natives drove the whites into a tunnel and kept them there until they were rescued by an armed white force of five hundred men. In this conflict seven natives were killed and thirty-six wounded.

#### Chinese Parliament Dissolved

Since the *coup d'etat* of last November, when President Yuan Shih-kai expelled from parliament the opposition majority, he has had things very much his own way. The southern rebellion had been crushed out and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, provisional president of the republic, had fled with other leaders to Japan. The hope of the opposition was in the Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, who had been himself a friend of Dr. Sun's and a member of the Kuo-ming-tong or Nationalist party, which the President had driven out of parliament. Li was, indeed, reported at that time to have protested against this high-handed interference with popular government, but if that was his attitude, it appears he has been won over by Yuan Shih-kai, for a proclamation of the President issued on December 19 represents him as favoring the abolition of parliament and together with the civil and military governors of the provinces petitioning to that effect, on the ground that "the Chinese parliament enacted no important law in the seven months of its existence and will not do so if it be permitted to continue for a hundred years." A proclamation dissolving parliament was issued January 11.



As a substitute for the parliament an Administrative Council, consisting of seventy-one members, appointed by the President and provincial governors, meets in the palace where reside President Yuan and Vice-President Li. It is a curious illustration of the popularity of American ideas in China that even this measure is defended by the citation of American precedent. "The Administrative Council now convened in Peking is similar to the convention formed by the thirteen states which assisted George Washington in the revision of the American Constitution." In order to attend to his new duties at Peking General Li has resigned his office as Tu-tu or military governor of the province of Hu-peh.

It was at first reported that Vice-President Li Yuan-hung was supporting the movement to make Confucianism the state religion of China, but in a recent interview with an American missionary he denied that such was the intention of the Government. The movement is strongly opposed by the Young Chinese on the ground that a state religion of any kind is incompatible with republican principles and that to make Confucianism obligatory on all officials would do an injustice to the Mohammedans as well as the Christians of China.

President Yuan is using his unlimited power to crush all opposition in the republic by disbanding troops

in the south and concentrating control at Peking, by wholesale executions of prominent persons suspected of disloyalty to himself and by suppressing secret societies of a radical tendency. He has even ordered the dissolution of the Chinese woman suffrage society organized by Miss Chen Pei-chen, because of its democratic ideals.

The railroad from Peking to the sea has been guarded since the outbreak of the revolution by foreign troops, as China was compelled to grant this privilege after the Boxer massacres. The Russian Government has proposed to the other powers to withdraw the international contingents and the United States and Germany are expected to fall in with the suggestion. Doubtless England, Japan and France would follow suit, much to the gratification of the Chinese Government, which regards the presence of the foreign troops as a reflection upon its ability to maintain order.

It becomes increasingly evident that Russia's ambitions will not be satisfied with the control of Outer Mongolia but that she has designs on Inner Mongolia as well. In order to checkmate these designs the Chinese Government proposes to declare Kalgan and four other towns beyond the Great Wall open as treaty ports with the hope that other powers will then have sufficient interest in Mongolia to keep the Russians from monopolizing it.

#### The Belgian School Question

The question of the religious control of the public schools which has been causing so much trouble in France and England is now the center of disturbance in Belgium, where both the Liberal and Socialist parties are fighting the Government education bill by mass meetings and other popular demonstration. The aim of the Government is a laudable one and some sort of school reform is obviously needed. In 1911 the percentage of young men called to military service who could neither read nor write was 7.74, and altho this is less than half the illiteracy reported in 1890, it is disgracefully high for such an enterprising country as Belgium. Each commune is now required to establish or to adopt an elementary school which is entitled to a state grant. The Catholics, however, complain that their schools are discriminated against in that they receive little or no state aid.

Two years ago Premier Schoolaert endeavored to solve the problem by giving school tickets or scholarships to each child with the privilege of using them in any school chosen by the parents. This project, however, failed to satisfy either the conservative or liberal side and so M. Schollaert went out of office. His successor, M. de Brocqueville, coming into power with an increased tho still slender majority, has proposed a new solution, namely, that of extending state grants to all schools of certain standards on the same terms, whether taught by lay teachers or members of a religious congregation. Instruction will be made free and compulsory for all children to the age of fourteen, and medical inspection provided for all schools. The state will relieve the communes of three-fourths of the increased expenditure required by these reforms. The state grants amount to \$120 a year for each class conducted by a male teacher and \$100 for each class conducted by a female teacher.

The Liberals and Socialists oppose the education bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional to appropriate government money for denominational purposes and that the Catholic schools teach that it is wrong to vote for either Socialist or Liberal candidates. They are trying to get an amendment to the bill prohibiting any instructor in state-subsidized schools from attacking the political, philosophical or religious convictions of the families of the pupils and requiring the instructor to inculcate tolerance and mutual respect for the opinions of others. The Catholics are strongly opposed to this amendment.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### CARRYING THE THEOLOGICAL WAR INTO AFRICA

The Bishop of Mombasa, who is here shown with some of his converts, has raised a storm of ecclesiastical controversy because he and the Bishop of Uganda admitted the Presbyterian missionaries to communion at Kikuyu. The Bishop of Zanzibar has demanded that the two bishops be reprimanded and Lord Halifax fears that his action may be "the occasion of a schism which will rend the Church of England in two." The Kikuyu controversy was commented on in The Independent last week.



# HOW SHALL THE SHERMAN LAW BE AMENDED?

BY GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

THE Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as authoritatively construed by the Supreme Court, condemns as illegal and criminal all contracts, combinations or conspiracies which by reason of the intent of the parties to them, or the inherent nature of their contemplated acts, prejudice the public interest by unduly restricting competition, or unduly obstructing the course of trade and commerce among the states or with foreign countries.

In the enforcement of this law, and under the comprehensive grant to the Federal courts of equity of power "to prevent and restrain violations of the act," the court may break thru all artificial barriers of corporate organization, merger, consolidation or stock holding under state authority. Acts innocent in themselves, when used to effect the prohibited purpose, may become evidence of unlawful intent, and be tainted with the same illegality, and such relief may be awarded as will result in terminating the illegal condition found to exist and effectually preventing its recurrence. So the courts have compelled the dissolution of associations of competing railroad companies which controlled interstate rates; associations of substantially all competitors in manufacturing and dealing in certain products in a given territory; holding corporations formed to acquire and hold the capital stocks of competing railroad companies, or the stocks of corporations engaged in different phases of the business of producing and marketing commodities in such manner as in effect to monopolize and control such business. Where one railroad company has, by means of the ownership of a large amount of the stock of a competing line, acquired the control of that line, it may be required to get rid of the stock so held, in some way other than by distributing it *pro rata* among its own stockholders, if such course is by the court deemed necessary in order effectually to remove any possibility of continuing or renewing the objectionable control.

The fact that the properties of competing corporations whose stocks were first acquired have been conveyed to the dominating corporation, and that by reason of conveyances,

leases, physical occupation and blending of business, a restoration of the original status has become impossible, will not prevent the court from compelling a disintegration which will effectually destroy the monopoly, and create *bona fide* competitive conditions. "While the law may not be able to enforce competition, it can reach combinations which render competition impracticable." So where competition between separate corporations has been prevented thru common officers, common directors, common sales or purchasing agencies, and common factories or offices, the court may prohibit the creation or continuance of such relations, and may, as was done in the cases of the Tobacco and Powder Trusts, enjoin individuals for a time from increasing their stock holdings, or restrict their power to vote. Justice Brewer in a famous opinion once wrote that the powers of a court of equity are equal to any emergency, and an examination of the decrees rendered during the past few years by the Federal courts in suits in equity under the Sherman act tends to confirm this dictum.

That the continuing injunctions contained in these decrees, even when

entered on the consent of the parties, are effective and enforceable, is illustrated by the recent action of the United States District Court in Alabama in imposing heavy fines upon a number of defendants for contempt of court in violating such a decree, entered in a suit brought by the government against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Moreover, the statute punishes, by fine and imprisonment, as crimes, the doing of the acts which it forbids; and while for some time juries would not convict individuals for acts which, while illegal, had been done during a period of general uncertainty as to the meaning of the law, yet, since the fuller discussion and the settled construction in the later decisions of the Supreme Court, a different attitude is noticeable, and successive convictions have been had of individuals found guilty of intentional violation of the now well recognized prohibitions of the act.

Perhaps as a result, certainly since the more vigorous enforcement of this statute, the process of concentration of control in railroads and industrials has absolutely ceased. No great monopolistic combination such as those which called forth this legislation—the Standard Oil, the American Tobacco, the DuPont Powder, the American Sugar, and similar combinations—has been formed during the last five years; no pooling associations, since the prosecution of the wire pools, the Imperial Window Glass Combination and the so-called Bathtub trust; and it is safe to say that no manufacturer, individual or corporation, would to-day engage in such practices to destroy competitors, as those which resulted in the conviction in February last and the imposition of prison sentences upon the officers of the National Cash Register Company.

In a word, the statute has been found adequate to meet the evil against which it was directed. A literal construction which would have reduced it to an absurdity was rejected, and by reading its sweeping provisions "in the light of reason," the act was made in effect, what its title purported it to be, namely, "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and mo-



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nopolies." Yet, at this stage of its accomplishment, a somewhat insistent cry has arisen for the amendment of the law, in order that its provisions may be made "more stringent," and we are informed that a number of illustrious legislators have prepared and are introducing in Congress bills to make the act "really effective."

#### THE REASONABLENESS OF THE "RULE OF REASON"

**E**SPECIALLY has there been a great outcry from the uninformed, against the "rule of reason." What is the rule of reason? Simply this: In the construction of the statute, two schools of interpretation arose. One gave to the words of the act a *literal* meaning, holding that every contract, etc., which directly or indirectly affected competition, was a contract, etc., in restraint of trade, and therefore, prohibited. The other school maintained that the act must be given a *reasonable* construction, so as not to interfere with the normal contracts and relations of business life, but that it should reach only those which operated to the prejudice of the public by *unduly* obstructing the course of interstate trade and commerce.

As the Circuit Court said in the Powder Trust case:

From early times it has been a rule of the courts not to construe a legislative act in a literal manner, where it is clear that by such construction the legislative purpose would be defeated. . . . It is undoubtedly the policy of the statute that competitive conditions in interstate trade should be maintained wherever their abolition would tend to suppress or diminish such trade. But this being true does not read into the statute a denunciation of all agreements that may restrain competition without regard to their purpose or direct effect to restrain "trade or commerce among the states."

It was only by the application of "the rule of reason," that is, by reading the statute as reasonable, intelligent men, in the light of the mischief it was designed to remedy, and the effect which would result from a different construction, that the act was rescued from the absurd effect which would have followed the adoption of the construction that some judges had put upon it, and made an effective instrument to accomplish the great purposes of its enactment. Otherwise, every agreement by way of partnership or incorporation, and every coöperative undertaking of whatever name—probably every labor union, or federation of unions—would have come under the ban of this act, which would then have become, to quote Justice Holmes, not a regulation of commerce, but an at-

tempt to reconstruct society—"the universal disintegration of society into single men, each at war with all the rest, or even the prevention of all further combinations for a common end."

#### ARE THE DECISIONS INEFFECTIVE?

**A**FURTHER complaint has been made, that the dissolutions of combinations ordered in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases left the stockholders of those aggregations in possession of all the property they had accumulated by monopolistic methods, and, moreover, that the decrees had not resulted in reducing the prices to the public of the commodity dealt in.

No provision is found in the statute for confiscating the property of those found guilty of illegally restraining interstate trade and commerce, or attempting to monopolize it. Where individual defendants are prosecuted criminally and found guilty of violations of the act, they may be fined or imprisoned, or both. But the fine is limited to five thousand dollars; and while a private party injured in his business or property by any person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden by the act may recover under the seventh section threefold the damages sustained by him, no such right is given the government.

As to the effect on price, it must be remembered that the combinations controlling the prices of oil, tobacco, powder, sugar and the like have been the growth of years, and altho separated into smaller units, and forbidden to continue relations which would prevent competition, yet there is no power in the government to compel them to compete with each other, and experience would naturally restrain them, for a time, at least, from entering upon price cutting contests. This may be a not unmixed evil, for price-cutting contests in the past have generally paved the way to monopoly, and a low price is not a sure indication of general prosperity.

During the debates in Congress when the Sherman bill was pending, Senator Edmunds pointed out that altho for the time being the Sugar Trust had perhaps reduced the price of sugar, and the Oil Trust certainly had reduced the price of oil immensely, that that did not alter the wrong principle of any trust. He argued that Congress should do all in its power to repress and break up and destroy forever monopolies of the character of the Oil and Sugar Trusts, "because in the long run, however seductive they may appear in lowering prices for the time being, all human experience and all human philosophy have proved that they are destructive of

the public welfare, and come to be tyrannies, grinding tyrannies." It is quite obvious from reading these debates, that in passing the Sherman Act, Congress was not primarily concerned with the reduction of prices. It had a deeper purpose. It was striking at the existence of a power over industry which was regarded as incompatible with republican institutions. Whether prices of oil, tobacco, sugar or what not are reduced by the breaking up of monopolistic conditions, is not the criterion of successful enforcement of the Anti-Trust Law.

Again, it is said that by limiting the prohibition of the act to *undue* restraints on trade and commerce, the court has introduced into the statute an element of uncertainty that subjects merchants and others to punishment for acts which depend for their illegality upon the varying considerations of different judges. But unless the literal interpretation referred to, with all of its absurd and demoralizing consequences, be adopted, some tribunal—the judges in equity cases, the jury in suits at law—must determine whether or not given acts, contracts, etc., operate in restraint of interstate commerce, or constitute an attempt to monopolize. Such problems have been solved by the judiciary from time immemorial.

As the Chief Justice suggested in the Standard Oil case,

Take, for instance, the familiar cases where the judiciary is called upon to determine whether a particular act or acts are within a given prohibition, depending upon wrongful intent. Take questions of fraud. Consider the power that must be exercised in every case where the courts are called upon to determine whether particular acts are invalid, which are, absolutely speaking, in and of themselves valid, but which are asserted to be invalid because of their direct effect upon interstate commerce.

#### THE FAULTS OF THE SEVEN SISTERS

**S**O far as the Sherman law itself is concerned, nothing would seem to be more unwise than now to attempt to amend an act that for twenty years has run the gamut of the courts, and has finally received an authoritative construction in the highest tribunal, which makes it adequate to reach by civil and criminal process every one of the evils against which it was directed. To tinker with that law would start anew a decade or more of uncertainty and litigation over the meaning and effect of the amending act.

Certain lines of *supplemental* legislation have been suggested. First by the enactment of provisions similar to those contained in the bills which were rushed thru the Legislature of New Jersey after the last Presidential election, and before the inauguration—apparently to remove



the criticism that during his term as governor of that state, Mr. Wilson had done nothing to cope with monopoly in that state, where most of the great monopolistic corporations are incorporated. These bills are colloquially known as the "Seven Sisters." One of them makes it a crime to use or control a corporation "directly or indirectly in restraint of trade, or in acquiring a monopoly." Another makes unlawful a combination or agreement between two or more persons or corporations "To fix any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled, any article, or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use or consumption in this state or elsewhere"; or "To make any agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers, in the sale or transportation of any article . . . either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price, or in any other manner by which the price might be affected." Such laws as these abolish any rule of reason, and so far from removing restraints upon the free course of trade and commerce among men, if enforced, they would effectually destroy the possibility of commercial intercourse, and, in Justice Holmes's picturesque phrase, "would make eternal the *bellum omnium contra omnes* and disintegrate society so far as it can into individual atoms." It can hardly be deemed possible that even under the most drastic caucus rule any such provisions as these should find their way onto the federal statute book.

Next, it has been recommended by eminent authority that the statute should be supplemented by an enumeration of the particular acts which

would constitute offenses under it, to the end, as the advocates of this class of amendment say, that all men may know precisely what is forbidden by the Act. But the difficulty with that proposition is that the Act deals with results, and not with methods. Acts entirely innocent in themselves, under certain conditions may become, and in several of the cases which have been decided in the Supreme Court have been held to be steps to the accomplishment of the unlawful purpose condemned by the law; as where, for example, purchases or leases of properties, each one in itself entirely innocent, being repeated to a degree and under conditions disclosing an intent to destroy competition and monopolize business, are held to be evidence of intent to attain an unlawful end. No statute has undertaken to define what constitutes fraud. Yet none the less does every intelligent person understand when his conduct is actuated by fraudulent intent. The methods adopted to circumvent the statute are infinite in variety. Any enumeration would be incomplete; any partial enumeration would be apt, like the New Jersey acts, to condemn as unlawful things natural and innocent in themselves, and which should be made unlawful only when used as methods to accomplish an unlawful purpose.

#### A CHANGE TO HELP INJURED PARTIES

ONE proposed amendment, in my opinion, is desirable; namely, that where, in a suit brought by the government, defendants have been adjudged to be in unlawful combination, that finding shall be conclusive in any action brought by private parties against the combination to recover damages suffered because of it. It is entirely reasonable that every citizen should be entitled, so far as that conclusion goes, to the judgment

recovered in favor of the United States.

Finally, it is proposed to create a commission modeled on the lines of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall exercise administrative control over this subject. The desirability of such commission depends entirely upon what powers are proposed to be given to it. I have always thought that there should be some administrative tribunal charged with the duty of passing upon any plan for the disintegration of combinations adjudged to be in violation of the act; and that the law officers of the government and the courts should be relieved of the responsibility of passing upon the economic questions involved in such problems. It is reasonable, too, that such a commission should be empowered to scrutinize proposed contracts, consolidations or mergers for the purpose of determining whether or not they are *prima facie* legal, and that no criminal prosecution should go against the parties thereto where the commission is unable to find legal objection to them, without, however, estopping the government from proceeding civilly to enjoin or dissolve in case experience shall tend to contradict the first impression of the commission.

The whole subject involved is fraught with great danger, and calls for the exercise of high statesmanship. On the one hand the demonstrated evil of concentrated control over vast industries demands the continued application of the prohibitions of the Sherman law; and on the other hand, the impossibility of conducting ordinary business affairs with the perpetual interference of government, suggests the need of so framing legislation as not to punish the innocent many because of the misdeeds of the wicked few.

New York City

## OJIBWAY GIRL'S LOVE-SONG

BY BLANCHE ADELINE WATSON

(SUGGESTED BY A PASSAGE IN "THE SILENT PLACES")

Jibiwanisi has looked into my heart;

He has looked into my heart, and it is still!  
He has stood upon the threshold of my heart;  
He has looked into my heart, and it is still!

He has stood within the doorway of my heart;  
He has cast his image far upon my soul;  
And I look, and 'neath the trees, the shadows part;  
And the light is, where the magic mists unroll.

Jibiwanisi, my heart is full of thee!  
Thou hast shut out all the world but only thee!  
And the frozen snow, it melts; the rivers glide;  
O, the snow it melts from off the tall fir tree.

Let me see thee break the trail across the snow,  
See thy hand caress the dogs that lick thy feet,  
Hear thy merry laugh that makes life overflow  
Catch the light in eyes mine may not meet.

O my lord, but let me live and toil for thee;  
Let me know thee in thy strength and in thy pride;  
Let me tend thee in thine hour of direst need,  
So my heart be full, be glad, be satisfied.

But depart, O Jibiwanisi, away?—  
So I lift mine eyes and see not thee, not thee!  
Then the ice upon my heart is ever bound;  
And it melts no more from off the sunless tree.



# THE PLAYS THAT COUNT

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "FAMOUS ACTOR-FAMILIES IN AMERICA," "HENRIK IBSEN, THE MAN AND HIS PLAYS,"  
"THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"

**A** THEATRICAL season is never quite as bad as it is painted. Tho the criticisms lodged against its general tendencies may be entirely just, there are, nevertheless, individual plays for which the theater-going public may be profoundly thankful—plays that appeal to our sense of beauty, that fill us with a refreshing enjoyment of unexpected humor, that contain in themselves decided marks of literary value. If these plays prove to be only artistic successes—which means that they are not making money at the box office—that should not discredit them. With the close of 1913, the theatrical season thruout the country shows disastrous results. Traveling companies are closing up and some of the best plays are struggling for an existence. Somewhere there is a cause for all this. The public is calling for something better all the time. And when the call is answered that public suddenly disappears.

In New York, the theater-going public is disseminated over a wide amusement area. At times it concentrates on particular plays, and such dramas as "Peg o' My Heart" and "Within the Law" abide with us over a year. At other times it feels a certain loyalty to the actor, as in the case of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and the result is that actor might have remained an interminable time had other engagements not demanded him elsewhere. But as a general rule, no matter how large the theater-going public is, the plays that count are subjected to too long runs. The manager never plans to alternate his bill; he squeezes dry the play he has in hand and throws his company away. He may have full houses for a month, and then play to empty seats: on his ledgers he calls the venture a failure. That is not the case. I have come to the conclusion that some of our best contemporary dramas have failed because too much was expected of them in their earning capacity; when for their existence they really needed the invigorating atmosphere of repertory. "Rutherford & Sons" was no "one hundred consecutive nights" play; it needed constant refreshing by alternate performance with some contrasting play. "Kindling" was never built for a "run," yet it was driven from Broadway because it was expected to earn an amount beyond its appealing power. A perspicacious manager some day will wake up to the fact that the public's cry for

better plays does not mean that when the better play arrives it will be supported for one hundred nights.

No more refreshing comedy has been given us for a long time than G. A. Birmingham's "General John Regan," with its spontaneous Irish fun and expansive Irish imagination.



MARGUERITE CLARKE AS PRUNELLA

Yet on its opening night, in spite of its delightful characterization and its quaint conceit, it displayed none of those popular elements which would mark it for a long run. There was little external "go" about it; it was an acute study of temperament. Ballymoy, a sleepy Irish town filled with village types, is visited by an energetic American who determines to wake the people up; so he invents an imaginary General John Regan for this purpose. The General was a native of Ballymoy, he says. None of the inhabitants have heard of him: the innkeeper, the editor, the major are at a loss to explain why a statue has never been erected to the Gener-

al's memory and in honor of the General's exploits. But Dr. O'Grady is equal to the occasion. He tells the American all he wants to know and more besides; he invents reminiscences, local points of interest, and sets afoot the erection of a statue to the General. The lie grows by what it feeds on; it involves all the villagers; it even entangles within its meshes the Lord Lieutenant, who is asked to the unveiling. And, to the joy of the American, it wakes up Ballymoy. This is the gist of "General John Regan"—a typical repertory play, to my mind, one whose freshness depends upon nurturing rather than on exploiting. Fifty performances would about exhaust its season's usefulness. But the expense of the theater, of the scenery, of the salary of Arnold Daly, who plays the Doctor with much spirit, prohibits such a modest claim on popular attention.

The public would have to be far differently constituted to support Granville Barker and Laurence Housman's "Prunella" for a long run. Yet when it was first given in New York, it burst upon us in all its delicacy of color and of imagination as something exceptional, something strengthening to the soul. No more enchanting pictures have been seen here for many years. It should not be squeezed dry to return to us no other season; it is a hothouse plant, to be exhibited again and again, but to be protected in its strength. A mixture of prose and poetry in its construction and thought, it tells over the old story of Pierrot and Pierrette; it is a garden romance of love and disillusionment, where gaiety shades away into sadness, where years add to experience and show the garden in decay, where revelry passes from brightness into hollowness. Pierrot woos Prunella, the little protected maid, away from her home nest; he makes her taste of love and out into the world they go together. Then, thru life's misunderstandings they are separated, and in the long search for his Pierrette, Pierrot finds himself back again in the garden, older and wiser. There, under the moonlight, the two are rejoined in riper love. It is an idyll of young life, this fancy "Prunella," this worth while play. Marguerite Clark was an external Pierrette, and failed to understand the deeper secrets of the heart; Ernest Glendinning, as Pierrot, was sincere in his efforts tho unyielding in grace. As to the poetry of "Prunella" we cannot blame the American





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BARRIE'S LATEST WHIMSICAL HEROINE  
Maude Adams in "The Legend of Leonora"



actor if he failed to touch the music, for he is given no training. But, on the whole, "Prunella," in the jewel box of The Little Theater, was an exquisite posy. Subjected to the glare of popularity, its colors soon would fade. I am sure Mr. Ames, to whom New York should be increasingly grateful for his efforts, expects no more drawing power than what "Prunella" has already shown. It is a repertory play, one that gains in value thru the care with which it is handled. It is a fantasy to be given at rare moments.

It can be readily understood, on the other hand, why George Cohan, our most versatile American playwright, would be justified in counting on the "Seven Keys to Baldpate" for a long run. A play with a certain momentum invariably rushes into popular favor; it does not question taste, it holds interest. Besides which in its dialog it utilizes certain pertinent topics of familiar interest in newspaper columns, giving them mystery as well as farce value. One William Hollowell Magee makes a wager with the owner of Baldpate Inn—closed for the season—that he can go to the lonely place, and inside of twenty-four hours write such a thrilling story as he is accustomed to write in his professional capacity of novelist. So the owner gives him what is supposed to be the one and only key to Baldpate. Instead of which there are six other keys, and when Magee finds himself ensconced in the lonely place, he also finds himself in a den of iniquity, where a grafter, a railroad president of shady repute, a hermit, an adventuress, a few murderers and a delectable woman reporter congregate on nefarious and other business. The play has to do with their adventures. Mr. Cohan shows his cleverness by fooling his audience in a most whimsical manner; unsolvable situations are solved by the very hoax he plays upon them. It seems as tho every exciting adventure that happens at Baldpate is concocted in the effort on the part of the owner of the inn to prevent Magee from writing his sensational story. Yet at the point where the murderer has murdered, the grafters have grafted and other things have happened, the play turns out to be—but that I must not tell. The mere scenario indicates its active scope, while Cohan's name as author assures a native tang to it few other playwrights possess. It is the most ambitious piece of constructive work he has done. But that play is going, not because of its clever technical manipulation, but because it has a momentum sufficiently great to hold the attention of the man on the street; it is going because news-

paper headlines are being transmuted into something of dramatic value. It makes no special demand on any special mind. It is simply adventurous and its fictional energy is exhaustless.

The combination of J. M. Barrie and Maude Adams is one eagerly accepted by the public, and has now come to be regarded as a surety. It makes no difference whether the author cuts the patterns of his heroines to fit Miss Adams, or whether the actress is just what Mr. Barrie needs for his artistic mannerisms—the results are always agreeable, always full of quaintness. Invariably at a Barrie play there is a sense of charm, a tendency to smile thru tears, that mark him as the most satisfying of feminists. For the Barrie plays are all written from the side of the woman interest; he sprinkles over his motherly heroines a mist of modernity thru which one never fails to catch the scent of rosemary. Barrie is playful, mildly satiric, and never overtaxing in his demands on interest. His humor is human; it tickles the fancy but leaves the mind quiet and undisturbed.

In "The Legend of Leonora," these characteristics are uppermost; there is whimsy; there is funmaking at the expense of English justice; there is love making of the tenderest sort—and every bit of it given thru the personality of the actress. There is

little more in the play and little more in the actress than personality. A thread of story, delightful exercises in feminine foibles such as every woman likes, a courtroom scene where Leonora is tried for her life and where she charms and fascinates every male creature within the boundaries of four walls, and there is a delicate love scene with the veriest dash of philosophy, when Leonora, having been married before, consents to marry again.

And what is the legend all about? Leonora pushes a man out of the window of a moving railway carriage, because the man refused to close the drafty window when he is told that Leonora's child has a sniffling cold. And if the thing didn't really happen, it is such a thing as would have happened had such things been the custom to do. For as every mother knows, while the sense of self-preservation is strong in a woman, the preservation of her child is stronger still. She *might* do anything under such provocations as Leonora had. A slight fancy this—a legend that grows and grows and only serves to show the absolute femininity of Barrie's heroine. As for Miss Adams, she was Miss Adams as we have seen her in "Quality Street" and "What Every Woman Knows," with reminiscent intonations of "Peter Pan."

It were foolish indeed to limit the prophecy of a run for such a drama as "The Legend of Leonora." Women will like it, and men will chuckle over the sudden commentaries on the human mind which Barrie makes breezily, skating over the thin ice of something deeper beneath.

We have had two English actors in New York this season who have proven popular, both with repertoires. But while we have accepted a nightly change of bill from Forbes-Robertson, crowding his theater each evening, we have thrown aside play after play put on by Cyril Maude until he reached "Grumpy," when he gave up all idea of repertory and settled down for a run. Mr. Maude, in "The Second in Command" challenged comparison unfavorably with John Drew. In "Beauty and the Barge," his delineation of the bargee was minute and jocular, but the play was past saving. Then came "Grumpy," the study of a nonegenarian, with a mixture of theft and mystery in the plot which the old man hounds to its source. Except Irving's role in "Waterloo" I have never seen such simulation of old age as Mr. Maude gave us. Like all plays we call old-fashioned, the plot of "Grumpy" was evident from the start. When the diamond was shown we knew it would



GRACE ELLISTON IN "OURSELVES"  
"Too intensely earnest for popular appeal"



be stolen, when it was stolen, we knew the rotter who loved Grumpy's grandchild was the thief. And when Grumpy came in, irritable yet kind, tottering yet firm, we knew that thru him all things would end well. Mr. Maude shows the excellent training which comes thru repertory; he is versatile and malleable in his work; his one defect is nervousness of technique. This third play in his repertory has settled down for a run; the interest in Mr. Maude's versatility has stopped; he has been acclimatized to the American managerial system.

Forbes-Robertson, on his farewell tour, has given us nine plays, revivals all except in the case of Shylock and Othello. His popularity is due to his intrinsic worth as an actor. He might have had a long run of "Hamlet," since he is at present our best Hamlet; but instead he kept his repertory vital by alternating. Critical interest was centered on his Shylock and Othello, seen for the first time in America—the one rapacious, hauntingly cruel with none of the dignity that goes with the humanitarian view of the character; the other, poetical but with none of the noble sadness and regret which underlies Othello's jealousy. But in this last tour of his, Sir Johnston illustrates more than ever a grave failing on the part of English actors visiting America. Both he and Cyril Maude have surrounded themselves with execrable support and with poverty-stricken scenery, and their plays are hastily thrown on without adequate care given to rehearsals or to details of appointment. This was again strikingly exemplified in the case of the English company sent over to produce Shaw's "The Philanderer." Do the English believe

that we in America are so slovenly in our theater as all that? Certainly Forbes-Robertson knows us, and his own feeling for his plays should have resulted in a better Bassanio and a better Iago and should have suspected that we would not accept Shylock's house of one evening for Brabantio's house of the next.

There are plays that count, not because of their permanency, but because of their immediate worth as portent of what may come from the same pen. That refreshing fanciful drama "The Poor Little Rich Girl," accounted one of last year's successes, introduced Eleanor Gates to the theatrical world; she was heralded as having struck a unique and refreshing note. And so she had. Naturally a new piece by the same author would arouse curiosity and hope. "We Are Seven" sounded well as far as title is concerned, and we were promised a whimsical farce. But Miss Gates has misconceived the technique of farce; she has tried to turn a legitimate idea and a human situation into laughable incongruities and she has failed. With a perfectly whimsical idea of a girl, interested in working out a sociological thesis, who has seven imaginary children for whom she hopes some day to find a hundred

per cent father, Miss Gates has mingled a practical joke wherein the hero hires himself out as a deaf and dumb escort for the girl whose aunt scouts her advanced ideas and fears her investigations among the poor of the city. In this mixing of diverse elements, Miss Gates has failed to develop an appealing heroine, and she has not drawn the charm from the hero she might have drawn. The dialog is full of bright flashes of fact and fancy, refreshing in originality and literary in expression.



GRUMPY AS A DETECTIVE

"The study of a nonagenarian, with a mixture of theft and mystery"

But Miss Gates has not convinced us yet that she understands playwriting. "We Are Seven" possesses artistic possibilities, but it has no universal appeal in it. To the end it appeared to me as a joke—a hybrid play evenly acted, but disjointedly arranged. Its shortcomings far outweigh its original charm.

Another little play that suggests how much the dramatist has to learn is "The Things that Count," the only piece in New York during the holiday season with any Christmas spirit in it. Laurence Eyre has sentiment and humor; his sentiment, while old-fashioned, is healthy; his humor spontaneous. He has taken a crusty old woman and has made circumstance reveal her intrinsically warm heart beneath. He has told the story of a mother, hard and forbidding to the wife of her dead son—a mother who by chance on Christmas eve is taken to the flat of the wife and there meets with her tiny granddaughter. There follow Christmas plannings, sudden illness, vindictive recriminations and final reconciliation—all depicted in a crude drama form, with true feeling for character. The play cannot be long lived. But the manager of "The Things that Count" has this to remember: he was the only theater manager fortunate enough to



THE INVENTIVE DR. O'GRADY EXPLAINING ABOUT GENERAL REGAN  
"No more refreshing comedy has been given us for a long time"





PIERROT AND PIERRETTE IN "PRUNELLA"

"It is an idyl of young life . . . a mixture of prose and poetry"

appeal to the Christmas spirit. "The Things that Count" will not last long, but if there is nothing better next season, it is a play that deserves revival at the Yuletide.

Among the first dramas in theatrical history to have a "run" was Bronson Howard's "The Henrietta," first produced in 1887; in it Robson and Crane starred for many years. Then the play went into stock. Since then times have changed; we no longer write with the same technique, we are no longer used to such conventional stage figures as the villain with the hounded look, and the foolish son of the Chumley type of obtuseness. But the meat of "The Henrietta" is still food for the theater, so Mr. Howard's widow has allowed the play of 1887 to be brought up to date in its timely references, the general spirit of Wall Street remaining the same. Robson is dead, but Crane is still alive, looking scarcely a day older. So a star cast is giving "The New Henrietta," revamped by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes. And still it is old-fashioned. Old-fashioned, first of all in its characterization; and then in the main details of its plot. But Crane and Douglas Fairbanks and Amelia Bingham and Patricia Collinge wrung the text dry of its humor and pathos and bluster. And the audience forgot its sex problems for the moment. The play was well acted, and it looks as tho Crane were in for another run. I cannot see where the carpentry work has made so much of a new Henrietta that the present-day theater-goer would fail to recognize why Mr. Howard himself met with success and a run in 1887.

Ethel Barrymore is one of our younger actresses who has taken care

to make steady strides in her work. Those who have read Mrs. Sedgwick's novel, "Tante," will realize that in accepting Haddon Chambers' dramatization of that book as her year's vehicle, Miss Barrymore was regarding her artistic scope rather than making a bid for popular acclaim. Yet in "Tante" she met with artistic success and retained her popularity, tho the role was a disagreeable one.

"Tante" is the study of an artistic temperament—a woman jealous of every one who does not contribute to her own vainglory. Tho played with consummate art, it would have had more appeal if Miss Barrymore now and then could have appeared in something different. The quality of "Tante" for a run is limited.

So I might continue to enumerate play after play whose drawing power, overestimated by the theater manager, has been accounted either a failure or disappointing. Rachel

Crothers' "Ourselves," written with all the sincerity heretofore exhibited in the same author's "The Three of Us" and "A Man's World," was an earnest plea for one standard of morality, but it was too intensely earnest for popular appeal. Bernstein's "The Secret," in which Frances Starr has been given the unattractive role of a woman intent on destroying all happiness within her reach, is a one-scene play which in every way answers to the demands of a repertory. William Hurlbut's "The Strange Woman" affords Elsie Ferguson a starring chance in the character of a woman who, bred in Paris amid the atmosphere of art and free love, returns to Iowa to visit the family of her fiancé; the dramatist fritters his opportunities away, while Miss Ferguson shows her adaptability to foreign accent and to pretty clothes. Finally an unobtrusive little comedy, "The Marriage Game" introduces to us a most appealing actress in the person of Alexandra Carlisle. These plays have relative values; isolated points of excellence. They possess attractive merits of a limited kind, beyond which they are sure to be pushed by their managers. I mention them as examples of the diffuse excellences, found in our many theaters and only rarely concentrated in one. To me they epitomize false standards in the theater and false measurements outside. For they have all expected a run.

New York City



AN EXCITING MOMENT IN GEORGE COHAN'S "SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE"

"It is the most ambitious piece of constructive work he has ever done"



# THE WOMAN CHICAGO NEEDED

## THE WORK OF ELLA FLAGG YOUNG, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

**B**ACK in Civil war times—1861 to be exact—a girl yet in her 'teens obtained a position as a teacher in Chicago's public schools. Today she is superintendent at a salary of \$10,000 a year of Chicago's schools and is the central figure in a political imbroglio which has knocked previous alignments awry.

The woman is Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, known to educators thruout the country as "the mother of the textbook." It was this remarkable woman who a short time ago was ousted from the superintendency. The uproar which followed brought the suffrage hosts of Illinois—augmented by a strong male contingent—to her banner. Great public mass meetings were held. In the midst of the outcry Mayor Harrison publicly announced he had been betrayed by his political appointees on the board of education and accepted previously obtained resignations of four trustees who had voted against Mrs. Young's retention. A new board was hastily patched together. From the mountains near Tryon, North Carolina, where she had gone for seclusion Mrs. Young was "recalled" to take the reins again.

The woman who caused all this furore stands about to the shoulders of an ordinary man. She looks as tho she weighed less than 100 pounds. Her hair is gray. She dresses modestly in a style which was probably *de rigueur* a score of years ago. She is nearly three score and ten years of age.

One forgets her almost diminutive figure when talking to her. Her mind is as clear as a bell. She has the decisiveness of a general, yet in her tone one finds kindness. She forms opinions slowly and then carries out her plans with a firm hand. Beyond the purely educational features of the intricate school machine she sees and knows the business end—the building of school houses, their upkeep and the thousand and one other angles of the business end. She keeps all details at her very finger tips.

Her character may be best sized up from her utterance five minutes after she took office as superintendent:

There is to be but one head of the schools of Chicago. I am it. Whenever

I find that I cannot have complete charge of the educational end of the school system, I will quit. I cannot carry out my ideas unless I am given control of affairs.

Mrs. Young's career has been worked out in Chicago. In 1861 she was given a position as a teacher in the Foster grade school. It was ten years later when she was made a principal. Then she became a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. While there she added a touch of social amenity to student life by serving tea and cake during the afternoon. Later she became head of the Chicago Normal School, and there, too, she injected her own ideas of teaching into her work. It was because of her success there that she was chosen as superintendent of Chicago's public schools.

It has been her progressiveness in educational matters—the addition of numerous subjects outside of the "three R's" to the school curriculum—which has brought her the hardest fights. Her enemies brand the innovations as "fads and foibles" and in some matters relative to the new topics Mrs. Young is inclined to agree with them. She is a strenuous friend of manual training, and of teaching personal purity and elementary sex hygiene to the pupils. She favors simplified spelling.

I have been endeavoring to make a course of study advanced and modern,

at the same time doing away with the overloading which is the subject of trouble not only in this country but in England.

I believe there should be more work in the school building and less with artificial light and the assistance of parents.

I believe the hours of school work should be lengthened, if necessary, so that the teachers can do all of their work in the school buildings and need not work at home.

I believe we should recognize the different classes of minds in the schools. The day is at hand when the boy or girl with great physical activity and fondness for doing things should be kept in school thru the work which the schools offer. Too long have we pointed to successful business men and inventors with the remark that they left the schools early in life.

This does not mean that teachers should lower their ideals of integrity of character, for that is the greatest trait the schools can develop. That may not seem definite, but it is something I hope to bring to culmination with the opening of the next semester.

I favor the advancing of the more brilliant boys and girls more rapidly in the high school, so that they may graduate in three or three and one-half years.

Regarding the fight which has been made against the teaching of sex hygiene or personal purity in the schools—lectures of this character having been given in all of the schools since last June—Mrs. Young declines to take sides or state whether she will recommend a continuance of the lectures.

"There is no occasion for such a recommendation now," she said, "The lectures on personal purity have been delivered in the high schools and normal college to a membership of 21,534 students"

I am of the belief, not only thru observation, but thru reports made by district superintendents, principals, deans of girls, other teachers and many parents, that the lectures were in the main a success. I am not ready, however, to recommend a plan for adoption in the elementary schools.

Mrs. Young has a firm grip on one of the country's biggest educational jobs, but there is still the strenuous opposition of seven of the twenty-one members of the board of trustees to be faced. Her friends in the various suffrage organizations of the city are going to keep careful watch over the political end of her work thru a vigilance committee. Meanwhile Mrs. Young is boss.



Photograph by International News

MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG



# NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM A GEORGIA VALLEY

BY CORRA HARRIS

## I—IN THE VALLEY

*The Independent is published in a city, the biggest city in America, second only to London in the world. Its editors have to live in New York most of the time and naturally they have become so accustomed to the city that they can no longer see it; see it, that is, in its proper perspective as it looks to the great majority of the American people who live far from the madding crowd.*

*It is with the idea of securing an outside view of the great metropolis that we have called Mrs. Corra Harris from her remote southern valley and asked her to spend the winter in New York in order that she may report to the readers of The Independent how it strikes her unsophisticated vision. Mrs. Harris has in her novels, "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "The Recording Angel" and "Eve's Second Husband," shown a remarkable power of interpreting country and village life, and there is reason to think that she will show the same insight in seizing metropolitan characteristics. As a preliminary to the series she has put upon paper her present opinion of the city with which she is now to become more intimately acquainted. It will be interesting to see if her opinions change in the course of her residence.—THE EDITOR.*

IN a few days, I shall leave for New York to write a series of papers for The Independent upon various conditions of men and affairs as distorted by the present disorder of things. The world, and especially cities like New York, are always in a state of moral and spiritual disorder due to the fact that so many different kinds of people are engaged in the effort to correct abuses and so many more are inventing other abuses. It is almost certain to interrupt the natural sanity of one's mind to live and think in such a place. Human beings, even the strangers one passes upon the streets, are frightfully telepathic. A deaf and dumb man could not long remain just himself in New York—not even if he was also blind. The terrific forces about him, the overwhelming surroundings, must reduce him to a molecule of the mollusk mass. He cannot think thoughts that are entirely his own, nor act faithfully according to his own beliefs and necessities. If any one doubts this let him try it. I have never known any man or woman who lived there long who was not radically changed in mind and spirits, often in morals, who did not become too provincial, so

much a native of just the world that he never could again adjust himself peacefully without misgivings to the larger, saner order of things. He will retain some nightmare vision of the sorrows of men which cannot be lifted nor helped. He will become the victim of views too wide and too terrible for one man to live up to. This always stultifies the moral nature and renders it impotent. He cannot achieve as much as he knows, which is bad for him. He discovers too many distorting facts about the aggregate life of the world, and he is apt to lose sight of the everlasting truth which belongs just to the individual, and which is after all the most important truth. He loses the sense of his own personal virtue, he makes a gift of that to civilization. It is a phase of "social conscience" which he represents, not entirely his. He is no longer guilty of his own sins. They are adverse conditions in society which the mathematics of civilization will subtract in the course of time—probably long after he is dead! In short, too much responsibility is lifted from him, and too much that he cannot bear is placed upon him. This is why so many men and women in great centers like New York write logically and only theoretically of reforms, but they do not accomplish them. The longer they live there the more problems they discover, and the fewer they solve. They will all die leaving behind them a thousand more things wrong than were wrong when they began this business. And the reason is that they are computing human nature according to certain artificial conditions, and not according to nature. Meanwhile, this is the truth, you cannot change the real nature of men and women with theories about the construction of tenement houses, nor with municipal ordinances, nor with national policies. It has outlived and destroyed a thousand civilizations because they did not fit for it. And it is the same old everlasting element today it was in the beginning. The only thing to which it can be naturally and firmly adjusted are the Ten Commandments. And no man could live according to them for a month in New York without being placed in prison or the insane asylum. That is the trouble with New York and this civilization. We have made it impossible to practise virtue. We have acquired a taste for wealth, for indulgence, for corruption and for hypocrisy, which is the most sincere and the most devastating vice of good people. We are trying to live too close

to one another when it is the very nature of every one of us to live at least half a mile from the next man. The Ten Commandments require that much space for proper dramatization in the individual life. That was why Moses failed with them. He was taking too many people together thru the wilderness.

Now before I get to New York where it is not practical nor possible to live properly according to the normal nature and spirit of the individual, I purpose to set down a few impressions of life from this place while I am still modified only by the earth beneath me, and the sky above me, and conditions as natural as those which surrounded the pioneers who settled this country.

For more than a year I have lived in this remote valley in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In the morning it is like David's pilgrim psalm written in pastures green and still waters. It is filled with so many little sounds, the kissing of the leaves in the dawn, the matin mass of the pines upon the hills above, the shrill domestic life of the birds, the calling voices of children, the distant noise of barnyards, the plowmen urging their creeping teams, and pervading all the fragrance of the dew sweetened earth. In the evening, when the fields are deserted, it seems to lift and swing in the purpling dusk like a great wind-blown picture of prayer, not your prayer, or mine, but the prayer of the believing earth. The gray spaces widen and fade, the shocks of corn grow dim, the hills stand like prophets of the everlasting.

My home is a log cabin upon one of these hills. It was built early in the nineteenth century by a Cherokee Indian chief. I have been guilty of chinking the cracks with mortar. Guilty, I say, because it is a fault due to the fact that before I came here I lived in a steam-heated house in a city and am no longer able to live as bravely with the air as did the Indian who built it.

My nearest neighbor is nearly half a mile distant. Yet he is more of a neighbor than many a man who has lived a quarter of a century next door to some fellow man, say in New York.

There is not a drunkard in this valley, not an illegitimate child. No woman here has ever been divorced from her husband, no man in it has ever committed a crime. And there are no hired servants. If every factory and store in this county closed, these people would scarcely be inconvenienced. All the women can spin



and weave. Most of the men are shoemakers, not by profession, but by necessity. The people are divided strictly into two classes, not social, but spiritual—those who have been redeemed and baptized, and those who have not been. The former bear patiently but firmly with the latter. Nobody fears the law, but they all fear God awfully—saint and sinner alike. Their chief social diversion is gathering together in the school house on Sunday afternoons and singing hymns, many of which are composed by those who sing them. I venture to quote a part of one of these songs, which is entitled: "Tell Them I Am a Child of God."

Christ said to Peter, James and John,  
It is written I must die;  
Must spill my blood on Calvary's hill,  
That you may prophesy.

*Chorus*

If anybody ask you who I am,  
Who I am, who I am,  
If anybody ask you who I am,  
Tell them I am a Child of God.

As he past a sinful crew,  
He heard a woman cry:  
"If I could touch the hem of his garment,  
I'd go and prophesy."

There are nine verses of this hymn. Sounds funny, but it isn't, when you consider that they sing it because they actually do believe it.

They are not educated, but they are wise unto salvation when it comes to tilling the soil, minding their own business and making ends meet that would not meet anywhere else. No one gambles here or tries to make a fortune. They only raise the corn with which the financiers of New York gamble. Their chief concern is a living and the will of Almighty God.

These are facts, not even a romantic statement of facts. If you do not believe it, come to the valley and see for yourselves. But do not come if you are a professional uplifter or social economist. In that case you would discover unhealthy conditions, possibility of hookworm—but not the moral unhealth to be found in your most sanitary tenement house. You would find ignorance, but not the wisdom of vice. You would find men, still young, with faces like the earth in a dream, still, serene, tired faces, but without a single mark of greed or dissipation. You would find women, old before their time, weary-eyed, working in the fields side by side with their husbands, but not bitter-tongued feminists. They all believe that they should have the ballot. And I have not met a single man in the valley who was not willing that his wife should vote. The very large majority of men who are opposed to

suffrage for women live in cities like New York. If the men in the rural sections of the South, at least, are not corrupted by these graft mongers they will all vote for equal suffrage—and you will find all the children working in the fields. The people in this valley believe firmly and all to the good in child-labor. But I have yet to see an unhappy child here or an unhealthy one.

It changes one back to life and nature to live in a place like this. You are not afraid of people, but merely of the weather, which may change of its own accord tomorrow. You are not concerned about high tariff or low tariff, because you do not buy your necessities. You are not bothered about the currency bill, because you have no money and need very little money. Last year Woodrow Wilson had been elected four days before any of us knew who would be the next President. We do not take daily papers. We are not of the world. We are naïvely, stupidly, peacefully sufficient unto ourselves. I do not claim that all this is right, but that we have achieved more which is righteous in this place than your economists with all their taking thought of today and tomorrow, now done in cities like New York. Besides, we have our ideas of reform. We hope more sinners will be converted from the error of their ways this year. And the farmers are plowing the land three inches deeper this season, so that we shall also have more corn. And we expect more children to be born because there have been a number of marriages which are never sterile relations in the valley. What more can you ask? I know! Better schools, education, more enterprise, something to stir us out of the lethargy of our outrageously behind-the-times content. In reply I say there is not a twelve year old boy or girl in this valley who does not earn his and her living. That is something worth knowing. I doubt if there is one in this little valley Sunday school who cannot repeat the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed. That is rare knowledge, forbidden to be taught in your schools. There is not a man so poor here that he will not give generously to his neighbor in need, tho nobody is a pauper.

If education and the most amazing enterprise accomplish this much in New York, that city has been outrageously traduced by those who seem to know most about what is going on there. We are not opposed to education in the valley, but we instinctively protect ourselves from much of what is called education. Your wisdom is tainted with too much unscrupulousness. It comes from a dangerous source. And, I admit it, we are op-

posed tooth and toe nail to wealth. The only rich woman among us is looked at askance by her neighbors, not because she is a doubtful person, but they see that she has money. That is a suspicious circumstance; not where or how she got it, but how she will live and act because she has got it. Therefore, they keep a weather eye upon her. They see to it that she walks softly before the Lord and with more meekness before them than she ever did before the people of the world from which she migrated. This is not a bad precaution. If New York adopted the same positive method in superintending its millionaires, they would spend less and have less to spend. They would not be so powerful that many of them have no moral shame socially or any other way.

Every man and every woman is a criminal either really or potentially, as they are saints the same way. But so far the system of education in this country tends too much to license, and prosperity tends too much in the same direction. Men were not made for liberty—Thomas Jefferson to the contrary, notwithstanding—but they were made to be obedient. That slogan word we have, "Democracy," is a term we use to conceal our own everlasting intentions. Democracy is the plebeian's first political step toward aristocracy, monarchy and the future exalting of his own personal self. Republicanism and socialism are no better. If you do not believe it, give any man of them the liberty he wants and see what he will do with the rest of us. Well, I say we understand the oldest obedience of all in this valley—obedience to the seasons, obedience to each other and to God; let New York with all of its universities and wealth and wiseacres beat that if it can!

But I am wandering from that natural elevation which I claim for my present point of view. And this is important in order to say what I have in mind. Even then I shall not set it forth with clearness. Almost any man sufficiently trained can tell what he sees in a city and what it means. But not one has yet lived great enough to interpret life from a hill-top, with no statistics to help him, nothing to inform him as to the meaning except those little footlights of heaven, the coming stars, and the witness of his own spirit.

Today, in this hour of twilight and mystery, I came out of the cabin and sat down upon the doorstep. I was not thinking, merely feeling the peace of the earth, the goodwill of the softening skies. It is not so necessary to be always thinking here. There is also time to just live. But to live is also surely to pray. There is a hill opposite, covered with pines. I



perceived that I was before the doors of a great cathedral. I heard the Angelus wind among the branches overhead. I saw the aisles, brown and dim, stretching away further than the eye could reach between the boles of the pines. I began to wonder what it would be like if all the weary, hungry, oppressed people in the world beyond these hills could hear the chiming of those boughs, and could come. I saw a multitude hurrying from every direction up the aisles, falling upon their knees, not to cry their sorrows, not to ask, but just to pray. I saw them like little children, disguised by their years, by poverty, by wealth, by wisdom, ignorance, sin, righteousness, by every device we have for concealing ourself, but still little children to Him, come to merely say their bed-time prayers.

I wondered how Tammany would look to a New York politician from that place and in such an hour, how all of our subterfuge reforms would appear, so naked and inadequate; how divorce would look to a judge from that mighty shade; how all this very real distress we have got into thru being born male and female would pass in this Presence. Gender is not a curse if you live in the right place. It is about the only blessing we are born with that cannot be changed or taken away from us. And it must be a blessing or Nature would not be so persistent about endowing us with it. The trouble is, we have mixt it up with things that are not natural, we have created conditions alien to the absolute necessity we are under of belonging to one gender or the other.

While I was still thinking of these things the only other person who lives upon the hill with me came home. She resides in a thornbush beside my door. During the day she is suspicious. She has carried on a watchful and careful investigation of my character as a neighbor. And nothing I can do, or not do, will resolve her doubts of me into faith during the day. But always at this hour she puts me out of her mind. She ascends to a certain twig in the thornbush, always the same one—and settles herself. This evening she looked a long time straight ahead, not nervously from side to side. The dangers of the day were over. She was no longer afraid of her human neighbor, nor of the hawk, nor of any other peril. She past without a tremor into the hollow of His hand. She exercised with no effort at all the faith for which we strive in vain. At last, when she did not know she was going to do it, she put her head under her wing. There was not enough light left to make shadows, only one enveloping, purpling mist

over all, the color of the Earth's "Now I lay me down to sleep." The wren was merely one of the omens of that.

Now I have said it; if you do not understand it, the fault may be yours, or it may be that I failed in clearness. But what I mean is a great thing. We must get back to the wren's resting place, in the hollow of His hand. I do not care what you call it—religion, theology, faith, fanaticism—I say that it solves all problems, works all reforms and that nothing else does, or can. And we shall be obliged to surrender much that we have, much that we think we know, and make a long pilgrimage home to get back, but it's worth it to hear the Angelus bells in the pines, and to live next door to a wren that believes something which banishes all fear and confers all peace.

*The Valley, Georgia*

### HENRY FORD

**S**LIM of body, active and alert, with contemplative eyes, grayish hair and smooth-shaven face, wearing plain and inexpensive clothes—such is Henry Ford, the inventor of the Ford motor car, who has created a sensation in the industrial world, and particularly the motor world, by his announcement that during this year he will distribute among his employees ten million dollars.

Those who know Henry Ford—who have known him since the days when he tried to get together one hundred thousand dollars to start the first Ford company—know that the two

thoughts in his mind, when he made the decision, could be summarized somewhat briefly as follows: "To make my immense profit I must turn out and sell many cars—to make and sell my many cars I must have efficient workmen and salesmen. These men deserve to have their share of the profit, for if they were not there I could have no profit. So I shall see that they have their share." Or as he actually said the other day, "I would rather see fifty thousand people happy and comfortable, than a few millionaires."

The biography of Henry Ford reads like a fairy tale.

A farmer's boy; a mechanic in an electric light works; the owner of a small bicycle shop, where he tinkered for years and produced the first Ford car. In 1903 he, against almost unsurmountable difficulties, incorporated a company capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars. The lawyers who drew up the incorporation papers had to take stock in payment for their labors. They rebelled strenuously at the time; today each gets a quarter of a million dollars in dividends annually.

The most important fight in Ford's life was his fight against the Selden automobile patent. The Selden patent was regarded as the basic patent for automobiles, and every manufacturer in the United States was ordered to pay tribute to the Association of Licensed Automobile Makers, which was in control of the patent. Ford rebelled against this monopoly, for he knew his patent was different. He refused to pay tribute. They were sued by the Association, and a legal battle extending over a number of years ensued. A decision adverse to the Ford interests was handed down by the United States District Court in New York. Ford met this situation by giving an indemnity bond to the purchaser of every one of his cars to protect him against the seizure of the car by the Association. He carried his case to the United States Supreme Court, backed it with his entire wealth, and three years ago that eminent tribunal handed down a decision that freed the Ford car from paying tribute to the monopoly, and freed every other car manufactured in the United States.

The success of the Ford company has been phenomenal. Capitalized now at two million dollars, the financial statement of the company in September, 1912, showed assets of \$20,815,785.63 and surplus of \$14,745,095.57. One year later, September, 1913, it showed assets of \$35,933,919.86 and surplus of \$28,124,174.68. Ford's genius is the keynote of this amazing success.



*Photograph by Underwood & Underwood*

### HENRY FORD

President of the Ford Motor Company, who has announced a plan of profit sharing on a large scale.



# LECLAIRE—AN EXISTING CITY OF THE FUTURE

BY N. O. NELSON

*The Ford Motor Company recently announced the adoption of a minimum wage and profit-sharing on a large scale. This striking illustration of the trend of the times will be noteworthy indeed if the plan works out as successfully as the project here described by Mr. Nelson, a St. Louis manufacturer who as a sturdy advocate of coöperation in industry has already become known to our older readers. For the last year or two Mr. Nelson has made his headquarters in New Orleans, where he has especially interested himself in farmers' co-operative organizations and various projects for reducing the high cost of living.—THE EDITOR.*

IN Leclaire we have in practical use most of the economic reforms which have agitated the land in recent times; the coöperative plan of business, the single tax, public ownership, and provision for old age, illness or death. Among the tangible results are a death rate of less than 3 in 1000—against the usual 12 to 18—no policeman or boss or the need of any, no migration of the young people and a community where nearly all homes are owned by their occupants.

Leclaire is twenty-three years old. It has 800 inhabitants, and is connected with St. Louis, eighteen miles distant, by rail and three trolley lines. About three-quarters of its men and boys are employed in the factories of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, the others being retired farmers, coal miners or engaged in business in the adjoining town of Edwardsville.

The Nelson Company has its headquarters in St. Louis. It adopted profit-sharing in 1886 and founded Leclaire in 1890. The employees number about 1000, of which 100 in Alabama are colored; all are included as profit sharers, present or prospective stockholders. The annual business is about five millions, the capital stock, about one and one-quarter millions, receives 6 per cent, the surplus, about one-half million, receives nothing. Of the profit thus remaining, the employees receive about one-half and the customers one-half—both payable in stock of the company. During the past ten years the dividends on salaries and wages have ranged from 10 to 30 per cent, averaging 20 per cent. The employees and customers already own a majority of the stock. The plan has thus passed from profit sharing into coöperation.

At Leclaire we acquired 125 acres of well situated land at small cost. We reserved about ten acres for the fac-

tories and playgrounds and lake and park, laid out part of it park fashion for homes and have since made use of it all as house lots. We built the factories, a bowling alley, club house, and a hall for lectures, meetings, dances, music and family gatherings. We made a good ball ground and a seven-acre lake for rowing, fishing and skating. We built homes for any who wanted them, occupying lots of from 50 to 100 feet front by from 125 to 180 feet deep, on monthly payments about equal to city rents for the same room. They are supplied with water, electric light, sewer connection, granitoid sidewalks and cinder streets which are oiled or sprinkled. The price of lots was placed at \$1.50 per front foot to begin with, and has advanced as the town grew, to \$5 to \$10, according to location. This has yielded a fund which has paid for the public improvements, and a surplus, the interest on which pays the cost of maintenance. This is literally the single tax: the unearned increment pays all expenses, and there is no municipal tax.

The public work is done by the company, which is largely owned and wholly controlled by resident employees. All the public utilities are owned and operated by the public, thru its business corporation. The residents are theoretically and practically free to incorporate as a political body, but the matter has never been broached by any one. The business organization can do the work better and more cheaply than political employees and the constituency is practically the same either way. This is public ownership.

Our working week is 51½ hours, with very rarely any overtime or short time. The work is steady the year around. Employees who become disabled by accident, sickness or old age, or their dependents, are provided for to the extent of their proper needs. As all employees are equally interested, this manner of providing is more adjustable and reliable than a rigid pension system. It is firmly imbedded in the ethics of the company, which in this respect is a voluntary provident association.

There is a coöperative store composed of residents of Leclaire and Edwardsville. All members are on equal footing, each owns one \$25 share, has one vote and gets dividends in proportion to purchases. The share may be paid in cash or, starting with 50 cents, the remainder is paid by purchase dividends.

Except in the unequal pay for different classes of work, a matter on which socialism is silent, we have all

the benefits which that movement seeks, and are free from the compulsion which political units and territory imply. No one is obliged to work for the company nor to live in Leclaire, nor to conform to any theory.

Neither profit sharing nor Leclaire were started to exploit any social theory, but simply embodied in practice what common sense and good will dictated. So far as the outcome incidentally justifies any theory, it is of high value, for nothing is less reliable than theorizing on social subjects. The test tube is as needful in social as in chemical theories. If Leclaire with its population of 800, of many nationalities and varied vocations, truly representative of industrial communities, has no need of policemen, has no pauperism, has only one-fifth the usual death rate and almost no infant mortality, there is no conceivable reason why a larger population similarly conditioned should fare worse. Zero multiplied is zero still.

We cannot fail to see that in our own day, as in all past history, the laws do not prevent these ills, do not prevent nor substantially reduce crime, disease or poverty.

Our government cannot create efficiency, economy or equality, it is problematic whether any plan of government can: but there is nothing in law or custom to hinder individuals from creating these conditions and producing their perfectly natural results. Without any violence to the accustomed ways of business, the large employers, controlling a majority of the wage employments, can do it, as is well proven by the Nelson Company and many others practising some features of the plan. It can be done by the wage earners thru voluntary coöperative associations, as fully proven by the millions in Great Britain and other countries. In all these the individual is left free in his personal affairs, but the business—which is necessarily an affair of association—is conducted for the equal benefit of all, and with greater efficiency because there is mutual interest.

In town building, so long as we have the mansions on the boulevards and avenues, and the tenements on the narrow crowded streets, and hovels in the alleys, we shall have disease, crime and pauperism. Until business management becomes a social trust instead of a private snap, there will be all the varied antagonisms between capital and labor, there will be the degenerate rich and degenerate poor, and danger to the nation itself.

*New Orleans, Louisiana*



## THE LAST OF THE SHOGUNS

THE mail from Tokyo brings us detailed news of how Japan has laid to rest in the soil of old Yedo, where his ancestors held sway for nearly 300 years, one of her most illustrious citizens, Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns. In the textbooks of elementary geography used in American schools a generation ago it was stated that Japan had two sovereigns, one temporal, one spiritual. The spiritual sovereign, called the Mikado, lived in Kyoto, while the temporal sovereign, known as the Shogun, lived in Yedo (now Tokyo). While such an interpretation was natural, it is erroneous from the Japanese point of view. The Emperors who have ruled Japan in unbroken dynasty from a period antedating the founding of Rome by Romulus were not the spiritual heads of the realm, but were sovereigns in the temporal sense. The system of dual sovereignty which existed in Japan till 1868, when the Shogun resigned, was a governmental system and therefore temporal in every sense of the word. But the Shogun, while always careful to pay obeisance to the Emperor, was the *de factor* ruler of Japan and in reality the Emperor was in subjection to his will.

One can hardly imagine, therefore, a more interesting character in history than the Shogun who has just passed away. Forty-five years ago Prince Tokugawa was the arbiter of the entire Orient. To have looked into his face would have been a capital crime. Were a common subject

so extremely unfortunate as to have had even an accidental glimpse of it as his procession moved down the street he must die.

How nobly the Shogun himself set the example of patriotic self-sacrifice to his vassal lords and subjects is now a matter of history. There is probably no parallel to be found in

finally the Emperor himself voluntarily granted his people a constitution. And all these acts of self-abnegation were done by the entrenched governing classes with no pressure or threat of revolution from the people below.

After the restoration, Prince Tokugawa lived in modest retirement in Shizuoka and of late in Tokyo. He was a gentle and noble character, and had a fine taste for poetry and painting.

When the Shogun was laid to rest on November 30, his old samurai and vassals attended the funeral in full feudal costumes. On the way to the grave the wayside assembly of people presented a motley scene of the old and modern Japan which will probably never be seen again in such contrast. The old samurai prostrated themselves on the ground as the coffin drew near, as they used to honor the passing of his procession in their younger days. The students of all the Tokyo schools and colleges were given a holiday. A line of dignitaries, officials and noble mourners extended a quarter of a mile behind the coffin.

From such a man as Prince Tokugawa Japan learns that out of this half century of immeasurable mutation and advancement one thing remains unchanged: *Yamato Damashii*, the

Japanese spirit, the spirit that, as the *bushi* say, wins without hands.

With marvellous adaptability Japan met foreign influences with an internal transformation, which enabled her to preserve her independence and gave her within a generation a place among the great powers.



PRINCE KEIKI TOKUGAWA

the annals of nations where the Shogun, the real ruler of an empire, voluntarily lay down his office, where the 200 daimiyo or feudal lords voluntarily surrendered their titles and estates to the crown, where the samurai or military class voluntarily laid down their swords and where



THE COFFIN BORNE THRU THE STREETS OF TOKYO



FLOWERS CARRIED IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION



## FOR CALIFORNIA FARMERS

FARMERS have political, educational, economic, religious and social interests, and perhaps a few more. Hitherto it has been the custom to treat these forces in rural life as separate units, but the University of California, in organizing its new Division of Rural Institutions, proposes to attack the problem in a new way.

The work of this division will include certain features of rural life, outside of farming operations, which are of great importance but which have thus far been neglected; for instance, better facilities for farmers to obtain money to improve and develop their farms. It will include measures to provide more direct communication between producer and consumer, which will increase the profits of the farmer and lessen the prices to the residents of the cities. It will include organized direction and aid for new settlers, which will enable them to establish homes and make improvements with less hardship and loss of time than under the haphazard methods of the present. It will not deal with rural economics or farm management as such. It is much broader than rural sociology. While this division will deal with the questions of farm credit, coöperation, emigration, irrigation, and drainage institutions, its field will include all the varied political, economic, educational, social and religious institutions which affect rural life. To study these institutions, to guide them, to shape the legislation concerning them, requires the highest order of statesmanship.

Such qualities as this undertaking demands Dr. Elwood Mead, the director, has already shown in his work as professor of irrigation institutions in the University of California, and, later, as chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and

chief engineer of the Water Supply Department of Melbourne, Australia.

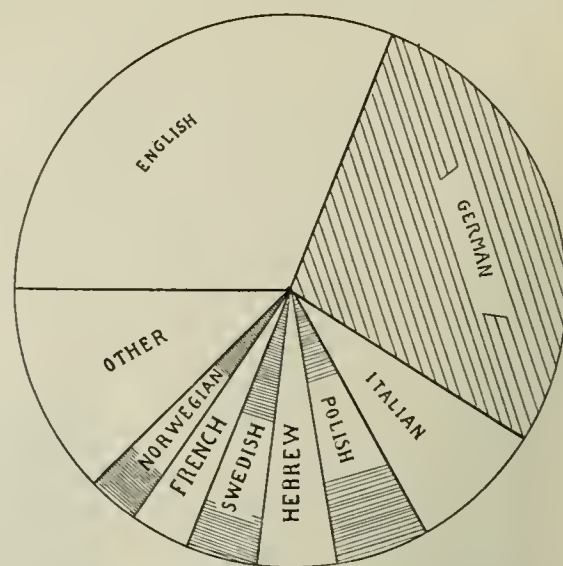
The new division recognizes, as has never before been recognized, perhaps, by any educational institution, that the basis of all progress in city or country is a successful family life. It accepts fully the fact that one of the important aims of a College of Agriculture is to aid in the creation of material wealth, but it recognizes that the church, the school and farmers' associations and organizations have their part in making the country a satisfactory place in which to live. It is believed that a scientific study of existing laws and institutions will disclose the fact that many changes may wisely be made; to discover these changes and help to bring them about will be the task of Dr. Mead and his colleagues.

## MOTHER TONGUES IN AMERICA

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, YALE UNIVERSITY

THERE will soon be issued by the Bureau of the Census statistics concerning the mother tongue or native language of the foreign white stock of the United States. Up to the present time the information concerning the racial distribution of our foreign born population has referred only to country of birth. In 1910 a question was asked all of our white population of foreign birth or parentage concerning mother tongue. These figures, therefore, possess a peculiar significance in that they offer us for the first time a fairly accurate picture of the ethnic composition of our foreign white stock. Of the total population of this country in 1910, 32,243,382, or a trifle more than one-third, were whites of foreign parentage. The eight major mother tongue stocks accounting for 87.5 per cent of the total are as follows:



THE MOTHER TONGUES OF OUR FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION

Mother Tongue	Number	Per cent Distribution
English	10,037,420	31.1
German	8,817,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,854	3.1

Total, 8 mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5
All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0

It is interesting to note that English or German was the ancestral language of nearly three-fifths of the foreign white stock of this country. The proportion of our foreign stock who claim English as the mother tongue is very much larger than the proportion of those who came from England, since many from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada and other countries spoke English before coming to this country. Thus, of the foreign born white population in this country 25.2 per cent claim English as the mother tongue and yet only 6.6 per cent came from England.

There are about 375,000 more persons claiming Germany as their home than German as the mother tongue. There are, of course, some from Austria, Switzerland and Hungary whose language was German, but these were more than offset by the large number of Poles from Germany. Those claiming Polish and Yiddish or Hebrew for mother tongue occupy an anomalous position. Altho constituting perhaps an ethnic group, they are without a national existence.

The most remarkable case is furnished by Russia. Of the immigrants to this country from Russia 52.3 per cent were Hebrew and only 2.5 per cent Russian. The remainder are largely Polish, Ruthenian and Lettish. The number reporting their mother tongue as Yiddish or Hebrew is probably somewhat too small, as many whose ancestral language is



THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

This is the first of a group of buildings for the use of the College of Agriculture at Berkeley



Hebrew have reported German, English, Polish or some other language as their mother tongue. From Canada about two-thirds report English and one-third French as the mother tongue. It is rather remarkable that while over 4 per cent of the foreign



A FINELY MODELED SPECIMEN

The work of Pratt, at Staffordshire. A period piece, about 1780-1790. The knee breeches are in a most uncommon green tint to imitate velvet. The coat carries a heavy brown lead glazing with yellow buttons and back. The hair is powdered white with straight locks. The handle introduces a mermaid in high relief. The small mug as well as the tumbler held by the figure are unusual in that they are hollowed out instead of being of solid pottery. In the Lehne Exhibition.

white stock in this country report French as the mother tongue, less than 1 per cent came from France. The large number from Canada, Switzerland and Belgium who reported French as the mother tongue accounts for this.

When we consider the large immigration from Southeastern Europe in recent years it is encouraging to note that English is still the predominant language among our foreign white stock.

### THE TOBY

**W**HO will forget the illustrious Toby of Gabriel Varden — "round, red-faced, sturdy yeoman"—which Dickens has preserved for us in Barnaby Rudge?

The toby "jugs" were the homely but highly valued treasures of English farmers and farm-hands—and of city artisans too—long after they first came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century. They were used generally for filling smaller vessels with liquor, and perhaps in more minds than Dickens' were invested with the dignity of

patron saints of conviviality. Now, however, the toby is game for the ubiquitous collector, and is to be seen best at exhibitions like that at the Lehne Galleries in New York during the holidays.

The orthodox toby is a seated figure with jug, pipe, and barrel, but there are rarer specimens of standing or kneeling yeomen; often Napoleon, John Bull, Mr. Punch, and Father Christmas were caricatured. Occasionally there was a dog, besides. A notable example in a well-known English collection represents a sailorman seated on his sea-chest, in colored Staffordshire earthenware dating from about 1770. There is an incised inscription:

Hollo, Brother Briton,  
Whoever thou be  
Sit down on  
That chest of  
Hard dollars by me  
And drink a health  
To all sailors bold.

The colors used in and outside the glaze and enamel include soft blues, warm browns, white, mauve, yellow, light reds and black. Most of them were made in Staffordshire and unmarked with the potter's name. Josiah Wedgwood certainly made some, but nobody knows how many.

The collector must guard against the many recent reproductions that are now on the market; the softness of the color in the old specimens, due to atmospheric action, cannot be successfully imitated, according to experts, and the collector will do well to avoid strong colorings in his toby jugs if he wishes to have only those that have actually associated with strong drink in English farmhouses.

### THE HOME CLUB

**T**HE Home Club of New York is meant for the girl who, because she works in a home—not her own—is particularly in need of a club. Clubhouse and all, this bit of clubland belongs exclusively to house servants. Here, at modest prices, the servant girl can entertain her friends and make new ones, join activities in which she feels that she has a proprietary share, and perhaps put up for a week or two in the gap between "places," or permanently.

Attractive rooms, games, magazines, music, dancing, weekly entertainments, are all planned to put into the lives of these girls something that is not already there, and that the ordinary conditions of domestic service do not furnish. As a headquarters for mail, callers, telephone messages, appointments, the club is a boon to sociable beings who have not many privileges in their employers' homes. There are concerts and popular lec-

tures, with refreshments at five cents and guest tickets at ten, and at Christmas there is a mammoth tree, with all the glister and glisten possible.

The rooms at the Home Club on East 72d Street are sunny and bright and English and quaint. The basement dining room, beside its small, bare tables and old fashioned china, has a window full of red geraniums, and a resplendent green parrot with a resplendent green head. There is a House Mother, who, in the present youth of the club—it is only a year old—brews the tea and cooks the soup beside mothering the girls. There are already a hundred girls to drink the tea and be mothered, and the house is nearly always full to its capacity of thirteen. Among its members are employers, who secure club privileges for their maids; in such cases the membership goes with the "place" and may be forfeited when a girl leaves. But she has always the right to join again in her own behalf. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are connected with the club in this way.



A STAFFORDSHIRE TOBY

A period piece made by Enoch Wood about 1780-1790. It is a standing figure in exceedingly rare form and coloring. The handle is in braided snake pattern, the hair being finely modeled and distinctly colored in a characteristic Staffordshire brown. The specimen includes the rarely found hat lid complete. In the Lehne Exhibition.



## CURING TRUANTS BY THE MOVIES

**D**O you know a boy that ever played hookey from a movie show? Nobody does. Sometimes he cuts his class to go to one. Even a less attraction than a show takes him from school. New York last year paid its truant officers more than \$200,000. In Germany, 3000 children commit suicide every year rather than attend the schools of their country. The reason for this lies either with the schools or the children. If we can't change the child, we must do something for the class room. Good as the schools may be from the standpoint of the teachers, the fact remains that they do not interest the boys and girls who have to go whether or no.

The University of Wisconsin has a plan to correct all this aversion to the school room among the little people. Louis E. Reber, Dean of the Extension Department, is going to put moving pictures into the schools of the state. He says, "As a means of stimulation, especially for the sluggish pupil, and to provide wholesome and attractive entertainment, there is nothing better than educational moving pictures." It can be seen that to combine the interest in the movies with the education of the class room will be distinct advantage to the pupil. He will learn without his trying and in spite of himself.

There is hardly a course in the schools that cannot be helped and made more interesting in this way. In geography, for instance, pictures will take the class to the ends of the earth, where life and living things are seen. All the different methods of lumbering, mining, agriculture, and manufacture, as well as the appearance of the country, will be shown to the boys and girls at an age when they learn most rapidly thru vision. How many have ever seen a dollar in any other state than the one in which we are accustomed to see it? The process of its progress from the ore to the finished product is not beyond the possibilities of the camera. The whole world can be brought into the class room. How many times a week will the boys cut this kind of school?

The University of Wisconsin is going to have a large moving picture library, which will circulate among the public schools of the state free of cost. Films for exhibition may be had for the asking. Each school is required to have its own machine, which costs about \$100. No especial skill is required to operate it. Most of the details of the plan have been arranged, and in a short time the films will be sent out to the schools that have made application.

## Just Published

### The Development of American Nationality

By CARL RUSSELL FISH, Professor of American History, University of Wisconsin.

\$2.25

In this new book, the aim of the author has been to exhibit American history as a development rather than to present a mere narrative of events. The central point of view has been the political, with the idea that the American people have expressed themselves more fully in their political life than elsewhere, and more so than has been the case with most other nations. To make clear this political development, the various factors, economic, social, intellectual, and moral, which from time to time have by their interaction contributed to it, have been treated at the point where they become really influential rather than at the point of origin. Another leading purpose has been to present the unity of American development. The relation of one subject to another is clearly brought out. In the selection of material the only guide has been the author's opinion of what is important and illustrative; in no instance have points of view or facts been adopted simply because they are novel. Besides portraits of prominent Americans, and maps illustrating important phases, the book contains numerous bibliographical notes.

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## PEBBLES

He—Have you seen our new altar?  
She—Lead me to it.—*Puck*.

Somebody seems to have overlooked a good thing in neglecting to erect grand stands at Juarez.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Instead of making her look like a peach, the new-fashioned gowns cause woman to resemble a sweet potato small end down.—*Houston Chronicle*.

Personally we think it is all right for a man to wear a wrist watch in warm weather, but in winter we think he looks better carrying a muff.—*Dallas News*.

Reporter (to woman's rights agitator)—And do you honestly believe that a woman should get a man's wages?

Agitator (grimly humorous)—It depends upon whether she's married to him or not.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Lady Customer—I would like a pound of sulphur. How much is it?

Druggist—Fifteen cents a pound, madam.

Lady Customer—I can get it for ten cents across the street.

Druggist—I know it, madam; and there is also a place where you can get it for nothing.—*Siren*.

Over the fence the neighbors conversed as follows:

"Why, Mrs. Murphy, you looks quite festive today. Wot's up, then?"

"Wot! 'Aven't you 'eard my Bill comes out today?"

"But I thought the judge gave him seven years."

"Yes; but they're lettin' 'im out nearly two years earlier 'cos 'e's behaved so well."

"Lor', Mrs. Murphy, what a comfort it must be to you to 'ave such a good son."—*Tid-Bits*.

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"That's all right; I'm the fellow she's engaged to."—*Texas Coyote*.

The father of a large family of children was trying hard to read the evening paper.

"What's that terrible racket in the hall, Martha?"

"One of the children just fell downstairs."

"Well," he replied, turning over another page of the paper, "you tell the children if they can't fall downstairs quietly, they'll have to stop it."—*Lippincott's*.



## THE NEW BOOKS

### A SOLDIER'S WIFE

*The Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*, by Mrs. John A. Logan, take us back intimately into the public as well as the home life of one of the famous generals of our great Civil War. The early record of both husband and wife was made up in the dark end of Illinois where the two families were wedged in between slave-holding states. Tho the drift which left its deposit on the farms of the state was of the warm-temperate in politics, it left no actual slave there. Every man was free under the law, but under the pioneer practise there were few free schools and little cash among the ox drivers to pay for an education. The hereditary prejudice was against "larnin'." "You can't keep the niggers down if they have larnin'," said the ex-slave drivers. Illiteracy was at a premium. The harvest work, too, was primitive, but kindly to the Ruths and Naomis. "Women and girls," says Mrs. Logan, "worked prodigiously to brew, bake and cook for the harvester, who went to the fields at five o'clock in the morning. Women had to rise long before that hour to give them their breakfast. Food came to the table four times a day. The situation for young girls and their mothers is graphically described. Mrs. Logan has a good style attuned to literary forms without loss to her natural vivacity and original genius for seeing things. The reader will enjoy her vivid pictures of farm life and its privileges as well as its duties. There was work, but there was also play, and the work was relieved by the thought of the play. "Old and young," says the writer, "joined in the sports and pastimes with an abandon of enthusiasm which springs from healthy minds and bodies that have not been satiated by too much leisure and overindulgence."

This is, of course, the outlook of a lady who enjoyed the game as it was played sixty years ago. She tells the story well, and she tells equally well the story of the great rift that grew among those primitive people of southern Illinois. Thruout her sixty years of grown-up life her drift was thru great events and among great men; but for those early days she has kept a kindly feeling. Incidentally we have pictures of the battlefield—the fiery charge, the hand-fast cling of wild, mad fighting and the dolorous year-long waiting in the hospital bed for the mending arm or leg. When it comes to the moral and

mental struggle of politics, she deals well with large figures and great principles, taking always the kindly side, tho Achilles still sulks in his tent and Agamemnon clings to his war prize, "little, but dear." Most convincingly she defends her husband for sitting on a log and shedding tears because Sherman, after Atlanta, denied him his well-earned reward, but Logan got back his honors thru Grant's friendship and Lincoln's trust. He was a fiery general and became an eloquent senator and leader of the loyal hosts under the Republican banner.

The wife's story throws new light on the far-reaching genius of Lincoln in managing the difficult question of the border states, whose lower half was always black with the venomous bite of slavery. That Lincoln thoroly understood his own state and its immediate neighbors the evidence is strong. Of Washington society, in the enthusiastic period, she gives a bright picture, tho one somewhat too crowded with details such as the society editor of a popular daily would demand today.

*The Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*, by Mrs. John Logan. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

### CHESTERTON, MAGICIAN

When Mr. Chesterton wrote a book about Bernard Shaw, Mr. Shaw praised the book in the warmest fashion. But in his review he suggested that Chesterton ought to try to wrest Shaw's dramatic laurels from his brow "instead of lazily writing books about me." For the first time in his life Chesterton has accepted this advice and ventured the laurels he has won in poetry, the novel, essay and biography in the entirely untried field of the drama. In view of the author, it is needless to say that this is a play with a purpose. The play is intended as a defense of the unfashionable doctrine of the permanent possibility of miracles and of the still less fashionable belief in the real existence of the devil and his angels.

The center of the plot is a conjurer who has the power of black magic which he uses to disconcert a blatant young Irish-American who has a fixed idea that all the miracles in the Bible were only conjuring tricks. Besides a mystical Irish girl who provides the inevitable "love interest," the important characters include an agnostic doctor, a modern clergyman strong on "works" of social service but weak in faith, and a

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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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*Magic*, by G. K. Chesterton. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

### LITERARY NOTES

An entertaining little pamphlet written by Rev. B. F. Vaughan tells briefly the story about *How Our Bible Has Come Down to Us* (Christian Publishing Association, Dayton, Ohio). It is unfortunate that some of the inaccuracies have not been noticed and corrected.

In *A Bedouin Lover* (Pilgrim Press, 50 cents) Rev. William Allen Knight presents one of his characteristic eastern tales, woven in soft colors and graceful patterns from the crude materials furnished by an Arab guide who accompanied him on a visit to the Pyramids of Egypt.

Professor Edward A. Steiner always writes with a strong passion for brotherhood and full recognition of human values. *The Parable of the Cherries* (Revell, 50 cents) is doubly interesting as a revelation of this spirit and also as an excerpt from the experiences of the author's own early life. It contains a noble tribute to the breadth of a mother's sympathy and the depth of her intuition.

To those desiring a systematic statement of the main doctrines of Christianity we can cordially recommend Dr. Ezra A. Cook's *Christian Faith for Men of Today* (University of Chicago Press, \$1.25). Significant points are simply and clearly stated, and then the reasons for accepting these positions are elucidated at some length.

Marguerite Merington has added to her Play Series a volume of *Festival Plays* (Duffield, \$1.25). It contains half a dozen one-act pieces founded on fairy tales and legends, celebrating Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter, Hallowe'en, and A Child's Birthday. They are of special interest to the young, and several of them, like "Father Time" and "Princess Moss-Rose," are very cleverly constructed and phrased.

Twenty-eight chapters from the volumes of the *American Nation*, which Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart edited some years ago, have been republished in a single volume under the title *Social and Economic Forces in American History* (Harper, \$1.50). They were useful in their original form and will have some value for textbook purposes in the new arrangement.

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## THE MARKET PLACE

### A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

#### SWINDLING BY MAIL

Exposure and prosecution by the Post Office Department do not appear to restrain the activity of swindlers who rob the people by a fraudulent use of the mails. The annual report of Mr. Lamar, Assistant Attorney General for that department, published a few days ago, shows that in the last two years these rascals have taken \$129,000,000 from the public. They sell worthless stock in oil and mining companies, or building lots in swamps. As a rule no one except an officer of the Post Office Department attempts to bring them to justice. Mr. Lamar says that the effect of a resort to the courts has been unsatisfactory:

Criminal proceedings are necessarily slow. By means of appeals and in other ways the execution of sentence is deferred for long periods, during which the concerns and individuals engaged in such fraudulent businesses continue to reap a harvest. In some instances, the penalty being merely a fine, there has been nothing except fear of subsequent fines to prevent the parties from continuing to conduct their schemes. The fines they could easily afford to pay, because of the large revenues derived from the businesses.

Not only are ignorant investors robbed, but legitimate banking and brokerage suffers in the estimation of a great many good citizens on account of the work of these swindlers. In many instances they have offices (sometimes nothing more than a room and a desk) in the New York financial district, and claim to be members of the Stock Exchange. Their victims say, and believe, that they lost their money in "Wall Street," and not a little of the prejudice and hatred that suggest legislation to the disadvantage of "Wall Street" has been due to the resentment of the losers. For example, a few weeks ago a farmer residing several hundred miles from New York was induced by the letters of one of these swindlers to buy stock of a worthless or fictitious oil company. The "investment broker" had a desk somewhere in Wall Street, and his circular letters indicated that he was a member of the Stock Exchange. When the farmer realized that he had been robbed, he sent the swindler's letters to the Stock Exchange, saying that, while he did not wish to make trouble for one of its members, he needed the money and hoped the Exchange would get it and send it to him.

It would be profitable for the Stock Exchange, in association with the banks and trust companies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and similar organizations in New York, to employ a detective agency to pursue these scoundrels and to procure evidence that could be used in giving them the punishment they deserve.

#### A PRIVATE SAVINGS BANK

The recent failure of a corporation controlling two large department stores in New York and one in Boston has directed attention to defects in the laws of New York concerning what are called private banks. Such a bank existed, in

connection with the great stores, and was conducted by a firm composed of men prominent in the main corporation. It invited deposits by undertaking to pay interest at the rate of 4½ per cent on the average of a depositor's balances for each half year. Nearly all of the depositors were persons of small means, a large majority of them wage-earners. There were nearly 15,000, and at the time of the failure the deposits amounted to \$2,550,333. But the receiver in bankruptcy found only \$15,000 in cash on hand. To this sum should be added the bond for \$100,000 given to the State Comptroller at Albany for the privilege of doing banking business of this kind, and \$24,000 due as balances from other banks.

It appears that the money of depositors had been loaned to the several department stores—nearly \$1,500,000 to one, \$500,000 to another, and the remainder to the store in Boston, which had been conducted at a loss for about two years, but was beginning to be profitable. How much the depositors will eventually receive no one knows. They must rely mainly upon the stock of the central corporation, for which at present there is no market. Loss must cause much suffering. Among the depositors are aged widows who gave to the bank the proceeds of the life insurance of their husbands or the small sums which they had laid aside for their own funeral expenses.

This institution was virtually a savings bank, but one conducted without the safeguards required by law for ordinary savings banks, which are under close supervision and subjected to wise regulations as to their investments and reserves. For this bank there was no inspection nor any restriction as to the use of the depositors' money. Superintendents of the Banking Department of the State have repeatedly, in their reports, pointed out that close supervision of such banks was needed. It is the state's duty to protect those who are induced to place their small savings in them.

Probably the New York laws will soon be so amended that the required protection will be given. A strong commission, whose chairman is A. Barton Hepburn, was recently appointed to revise these laws. Its report, to be submitted before February 1, will undoubtedly recommend legislation for the supervision of all so-called private banks that ask for the people's savings.

The following dividends are announced:

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December 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914, draw interest from January 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these Bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31, 1913.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.

40 Wall Street.

New York City, January 6, 1914.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company the regular quarterly dividend of **ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%)** on the **PREFERRED** stock of this company, payable February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of **PREFERRED** stock at the close of business January 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of **TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%)** on the **COMMON** stock of this company, payable February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of **COMMON** stock at the close of business January 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the company a dividend of **TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) SHARES OF COMMON STOCK** on every One Hundred (100) shares of **COMMON** stock outstanding, payable February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record of **COMMON** stock at the close of business January 15, 1914.

The transfer books for both **PREFERRED** and **COMMON** stock will close January 15, 1914, at 3 o'clock p. m., and will reopen February 2, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

## THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Corner of Church and Worth Streets.

New York, January 7, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of **ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT.** will be paid January 15, 1914, to holders of the **Common Stock** of this Company of record at 3 P. M., Tuesday, January 13, 1914.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

## FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

January 6, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of **ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%)** on the **Preferred Shares** of this Company will be paid Jan. 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business January 29, 1914. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Secretary.

## LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5 per cent. Bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., January 10, 1914, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due February 1, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., February 3, 1914.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

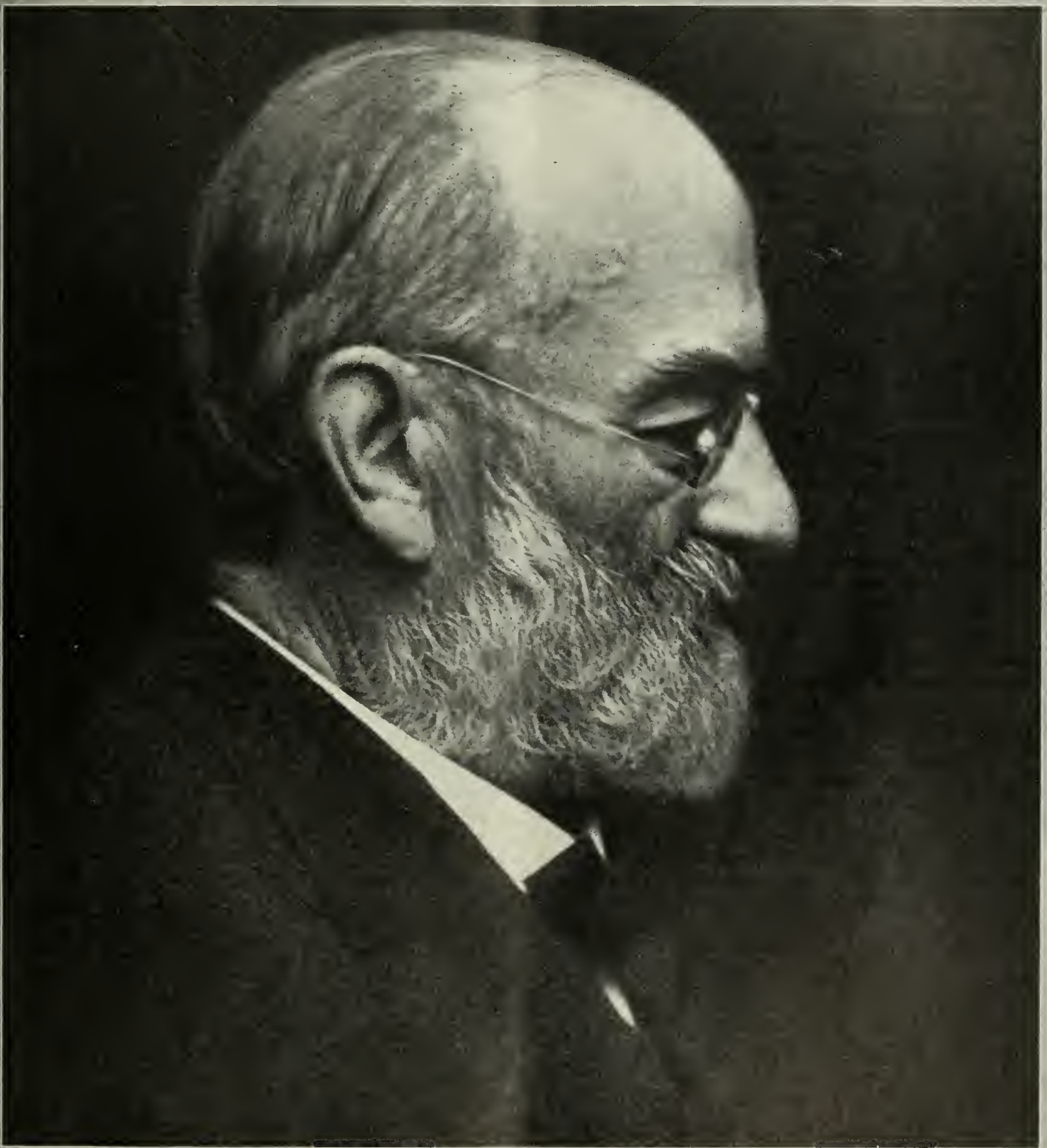


# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1914

NUMBER 3399



WILLIAM HAYES WARD, D.D., LL.D.

HONORARY EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT

THE INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE OF THE SERIES  
BY DR. WARD, "WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY,"  
WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE



## HANDS OFF THE CIVIL SERVICE

**P**RESIDENT WILSON has much influence with Congress. In shaping the two great measures which have been past under his administration, the tariff bill and the currency bill, he has had his way completely. Will he use his influence with equal vigor to thwart the continuing attempt of the Democratic majority in Congress to put its hands upon the spoils of office?

A rider upon the postoffice appropriation bill removes from the competitive classified service twenty-four hundred assistant postmasters in first and second class offices. Such a provision is unqualifiedly bad. It is an attempt to return to the days when to the victors belonged the spoils. Its adoption would not only be a serious blow to the one great business department of the Government but it would be a debauching of the public service for crude partizan gain.

Already the civil service record of the Democratic majority is bad enough. Three cases of removing groups of public officials from the classified service have occurred in ten months. President Wilson has ex-

plained his signing of the bills containing these exemptions by the statement that so long as he is President there need be no fear that the civil service bars will be let down. His intentions in this regard are presumably of the highest, tho in the matter of appointments to the diplomatic and consular services there is strong reason to believe that partizan advantage has been too much considered and efficient service too much ignored. But it is a dangerous game that he is allowing Congress to play. There can be no reason for taking out of the classified service either United States marshals, or collectors of internal revenue, or employees of the Federal Reserve Board, or income tax employees, or assistant postmasters, except that of using the offices to pay political debts or to reward political supporters.

The President can have no higher duty at this moment than to use all his power and influence to put a stop to this attempt on the part of his party associates to debauch the public service. A simple declaration from him that any bill carrying such an obnoxious rider will be vetoed will end the matter once for all.

## PETROLEUM AS A WORLD POWER

**T**HE present turmoil in international relations, the sudden concentration of attention upon long-neglected localities and the strange manifestations of jealousy between the powers, the rumors of territorial bargains, the dissolution of old alliances and the making of new ones, even the outbreak of hostilities, these curious changes that we see going on all over the world may be better understood if we consider the new factor which in the present century is shifting the center of gravity and disturbing the equilibrium of the world.

We are in the midst of a revolution almost as radical as that which transformed industrial and commercial relations during the nineteenth century. That revolution was caused by the discovery of steam. The present revolution is caused by the discovery that we can do without steam. The steam engine will not be abolished, but it has been dethroned. It was at the best a wasteful and clumsy form of prime mover. Tho it has been vastly improved of late by the introduction of the turbine and the use of superheated steam it is inherently incapable of ever becoming an efficient machine by any possible perfection in mechanism.

The internal combustion engine is not so restricted. We see already what it has done in making possible the automobile and the aeroplane thru the use of the lighter refined products of petroleum. The crude oil has been made available in a similar way by the German inventor, Dr. Rudolf Diesel, whose mysterious disappearance from a North Sea steamer was reported a few weeks ago. The figures speak for themselves: the reciprocating engine can utilize about nine per cent of the energy of its fuel, the steam turbine about twelve, but the Diesel combustion engine about thirty-six. That is to say, a pound of petroleum used in a Diesel will propel a vessel as far as three pounds used in a turbine or four pounds in an ordinary steam engine.

But this is only part of the advantage of the new

over the old. There is the saving of three-fourths the space on shipboard thru the abolition of the boilers and smokestacks, and the replacing of the coal bunkers by oil tanks; there is a like saving in labor by doing away with stokers and stevedores; there is the gain in time of replenishing the fuel. Coaling stations are unnecessary, for oil can be easily and quickly transferred from tank steamers to warships on the open sea. Even docks and harbors can be dispensed with. At Tuxpan, where the British oil wells are now threatened by the Mexican rebels, an Eagle tank steamer may lie outside the bar and get its cargo of 150,000 barrels within forty-eight hours by means of a pipe running a mile out from the shore. So far the Diesel engine has not been adapted to large vessels altho it is whispered that some of the warships now being constructed will be provided with it and so utilize the oil directly instead of thru the wasteful intermediary of steam. But even when merely burnt to make steam oil has such great advantages over coal that the best naval vessels are being equipped for liquid fuel.

Here comes the difficulty. Coal is abundant and very widely distributed. Few countries are without coal of some sort and those which have it not can readily buy it. But the supply of petroleum is strictly limited and narrowly localized.

Nearly half of the world's supply from 1898 to 1901 came from a district of ten square miles on the Caspian Sea. But this Baku field is being exhausted, and already the oil-burning locomotives on the Russian railroads are getting petroleum from Mexico. Pennsylvania, the first to develop its oil resources, is now surpassed in production by seven other states on account of the depletion of its early fields. California is producing annually eleven times as much as Pennsylvania; Oklahoma seven times as much. The concession negotiated with Colombia by Lord Murray of Elibank would have given to the Pear-



son Syndicate 3861 square miles. Why, protested Lord Cowdray, the head of the Syndicate, should the United States object to the cession of such a small part of the Colombian territory? But Americans had learned from sad experience that the first holes tapping a subterranean reservoir get most of the oil and that a few square miles properly selected may cover all the oil area of a country. So the British concession was nipped in the bud.

Nature has been singularly capricious in her distribution of petroleum and has paid no regard to the respective needs of the maritime nations of the world. A rough calculation shows that the countries having nine-tenths of the shipping have only one-tenth of the available supply of liquid fuel. The United States with comparatively little foreign commerce under her flag comes first; next in order come Russia, Mexico, Rumania, Dutch East Indies and Austria. This accounts for about ninety-six per cent of the present annual output, leaving but little to fill the increasing demands of Great Britain, Germany and other powers, which lead in ocean commerce and naval strength. It is as if a few nations only had the ability to use steam for their navies, while all the others had to rely upon the old-fashioned, three-masted man-o'-war. The United States, together with Mexico, has a position relative to other countries such as the Standard Oil Company had to the independents. It is the dominant petroleum power of the world.

All governments are beginning to realize that the acquisition and control of this new source of energy is a matter of national concern, not to be left to the caprice of individual interests. The last report of our Secretary of the Interior calls attention to the fact that "a Diesel engine can, with the fuel carried from the home port, take one of our greatest ships around the world" and he recommends a stricter governmental control of oil prospecting on public lands.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, has pointed out the need of new laws governing the development of oil-bearing lands on the public domain. Our present land laws, relics of the days when the public domain was so vast that we were more anxious to encourage settlement upon it than concerned about the conservation of the resources which it might hold, proceeded upon the simple theory that "land is land." The policy based upon that theory has come to result in greedy exploitation, reckless wastefulness and monopolistic control.

Under the conservation policy established by President Roosevelt we have tried to save from such exploitation and control those resources which remain. But we have been unable, for lack of suitable legislation, to supplement conservation by development. The lack of such action is particularly serious in the case of oil lands. As Secretary Lane points out, it has been our practice, as soon as there has been a producing well discovered, to withdraw from entry all lands in the neighborhood which in the opinion of experts are of similar geological formation. This is an excellent first step in that it prevents the lands containing the valuable oil deposits from being "grabbed" and monopolized; but it is only a first step and a very insufficient one. This is particularly true in the case of oil-bearing lands, for oil flows, and the ownership of a comparatively small piece of land will give the owner all the access he needs to an

oil pool much more extensive in area. It is nearly a universal practice among the owners of oil lands to drill the first wells along the outer edge of their plots in order to draw the oil, not only from under their own land, but from under the land of their neighbors. These conditions offer inviting inducements to monopoly.

What is needed is a law providing for the leasing of oil-bearing lands under strict conditions for rational development, the prevention of monopoly and the payment of royalties to the Government.

The increasing importance of petroleum as a world power puts strong emphasis upon the need for additional legislation for the protection and development of our oil resources upon the public domain.

## THE WAY OF OUR CIVILIZATION

THE geographical position of the American continents will determine the character of American civilization even more profoundly, from this time on, than it has determined it hitherto. The opening of the Panama Canal will not be the chief reason for this fact, altho it will be an important influence. The quality of a civilization reflects the character of the people that makes and enjoys it. All of the populations of the two Americas will continue to exhibit distinctive characteristics produced by geographical causes.

From the dawn of life until now these continents have received plant and animal species from the east and from the west. Prehistoric men came to these shores from the great river valleys of Europe by way of the British islands, Iceland and Greenland, and from the coasts of Asia, by way of Alaska; perhaps also by way of the South Pacific islands to South America. Slavery brought to North America a population of negroes that is now larger than the whole population of the United States was less than a century ago. Every stock of European whites is represented in the United States and in Canada, and in most of the Central and South American republics. Japan, China and India have sent large numbers hither from their crowded provinces, and more will come. The opposition to unrestricted immigration will check these migrations of men from Europe and Asia, but it will not be able to stop them altogether. No one can foretell what our policy in this matter will be in future years, but one prophecy is safe. Nothing can prevent a more extensive commingling here of all the varieties of mankind than has ever yet occurred in any part of the world. The American populations will be in the highest degree composite, while the populations of Europe and the populations of Asia will remain by comparison relatively homogeneous. Five hundred years from now scientific men will be able to answer the question, which no one can answer with adequate knowledge today, whether a relatively homogeneous human stock or a blend of uncounted varieties is more competent for the high tasks of civilization.

The great resources of natural wealth with which the American white populations began their career will not play much further part in our social evolution. They have been wasted with a recklessness that has no historic parallel. Already the demands of population upon the better grades of land, and upon forests and mines, are nearly as great in the Americas as they are in Europe.



The slight difference in our favor which we still enjoy will have disappeared forever within another generation. The contest for supremacy will then be waged under practically equal economic conditions in the old world and in the new. If the American peoples then are able to hold their own and to forge ahead, it will be because of some real superiority of character, of habits, of intelligence or of institutions.

Because of its composite ethnic basis, American character will be more mercurial and unstable than the character of northern Europeans. In this respect we shall be more like the so-called Latin peoples than like the English or the Germans, more like the Japanese than like the Chinese.

In habits we may or may not be as distinct as we are in ethnic composition. Hitherto we have been protestant and individualistic, immensely self-reliant and fearless in facing difficulty or danger. Many influences are conspiring to effect great changes in these matters. From this time on a relatively small proportion of the people will be in direct contact with unsubdued nature, as our pioneer forefathers were. Industrial millions will work in vast organizations, under direction and authority. Religious protestantism has lost ground relatively, while Roman Catholicism has steadily gained. Moreover, the authority of the church is less questioned here, it would seem, than it is in France or in Italy itself. This at least is the view of the Modernists, who tell us that such an assertion of secular over ecclesiastical authority as Roman Catholic France has exhibited is unthinkable in the United States.

The mercurial character and the habit of acquiescence in authority are not held to be the best equipment for republican self government. We have other habits, however, which may be relied on to safeguard our political life for a long time to come. The habits of voluntary meeting and of free organization, of free criticism of legislative bodies, administrative officers and courts, of independent voting, and of acquiescence in the decision of electors, are realities in the United States and in Canada. They are beginning to be realities in the progressive states of South America. The unhappy estate of Mexico has revealed by contrast the tremendous magnitude and importance of our popular habit of holding real elections, expressive of the general will, which we have come to look upon as a mere matter of course.

Another of our firmly established habits will in all probability determine our solution of the great question at issue between capitalism and socialism. On a scale which is but imperfectly realized as yet by the average voter, we assert the principle of collective property, or public ownership. We do it not by abolishing the form of private property, but instead, by holding that all private property is subject to a public easement. Therefore, instead of trying to operate business enterprises thru the machinery of government, we make the government an over-ruling board of direction, to prescribe general conditions and policies, to control and to regulate. When the history of our occasional failures and our multiplying successes in this attempt shall be written, as it will be before the present century ends, it will make, as we confidently believe, one of the most amazing stories of human achievement.

The fate of peoples is a product in part of their situation and material environment, in part of their char-

acter and their habits: it is a product in part also of their admirations, and of the reasoning intelligence with which they meet crises to which instincts and habits do not apply. The admirations of the American peoples are somewhat crude and unformed, as we have had occasion from time to time to observe. Their reasoning intelligence is good in quality, but deficient in discipline. They do not as yet care enough about great achievement in literature, art and science to call forth in the largest measure the creative abilities that are latent in the population. Luxury and business success are overvalued. But the demand for efficiency will call for discipline and will organize it. The discipline of intellect will revise our scale of values. We have met our crises hitherto with courage and with resourcefulness, if not always with the best judgment.

All in all our assets look well, and our liabilities are not discouraging. It is not extravagant to hope that we shall heed the word of wisdom, and with all our gettings get understanding.

### GORGAS OF PANAMA

THE appointment of Colonel Gorgas as Surgeon General of the United States Army is a proper recognition of his services; a recognition, that is to say, of the proper kind, for it is not an idle honor but a position of still greater importance and responsibility.

What Americans take most pride in is not that the Panama Canal is dug, for everybody knew that this could be done somehow or some time, but that a population of 50,000, including white men, women and children from the north, could live and labor healthfully and comfortably in a tropical and hitherto fever-breeding climate. This was by no means self-evident in advance; in fact it was generally denied until it was demonstrated at Panama by Colonel Gorgas. With the faith and courage of a true scientist he adopted the "mosquito-theory," as it was contemptuously called, and regardless of medical tradition based his system of sanitation entirely upon it, as he had already done at Havana.

A man of less determination of mind would have weakened under the criticism and compromised with the old ideas. A man of less suavity of manner would have failed to carry out his plans. Such a combination of scientific knowledge and executive ability is rare. Colonel Gorgas deserves all the popular applause he is getting and we know it will not spoil him.

### THOSE KOREAN CONSPIRATORS

NOT long ago we reported the decision of the highest Japanese court which concluded the trial of over a hundred Koreans, mostly Christians, charged with conspiracy to murder Governor General Terauchi, who succeeded Prince Ito, the most honored of all the statesmen who created modern Japan, and who was assassinated by Koreans. It is not strange that the civilian Ito was succeeded by the soldier Terauchi; nor is it strange that the Japanese police should have very suspiciously watched all meetings of Koreans in their care to guard against a fresh conspiracy; and the Korean Christians, with their Young Men's Christian Association, were under especial suspicion, and their ministers and teachers



were of the first to be arrested. It will be remembered that when examined by the police they made confessions of guilt, which they all repudiated when brought before the court of first instance, declaring that their confessions were forced by torture. Over a hundred of them were convicted, however, on the basis of their confessions, and the court refused to hear evidence as to torture. On appeal to a higher court in Korea they were all acquitted except six. The prosecution utterly broke down, altho still the evidence as to torture was excluded. The six included a Korean nobleman educated in this country who was not tortured, but who declared that he yielded on threats and promises of release. There followed an appeal in their behalf to a higher Japanese court, but that has affirmed the sentence, as it could find no flaw in the proceedings and had no authority to review the evidence.

Now the *Japan Advertiser* publishes a series of letters ably reviewing the case, written by a missionary who was appointed to care for the Christians under accusation. They present a strong case which is editorially supported. Other Japanese journals avoid the subject, and they do not attempt to make any defense of the charges of torture beyond giving the statement that it is incredible that there should have been torture, because that is forbidden by Japanese law. Yet there can be no doubt that in Korea the police did use this means to force confession from suspected persons. They had a theory of the conspiracy and they framed their questions accordingly and tortured the accused till they could resist no longer. The evidence is conclusive, and there were those who either died or went insane or were so crippled that they could not be allowed to appear as witnesses. Doubtless this was an old way in Japan as in China, and is now forbidden in Japan, but has been practised by the lower officials in Korea, and we fear in Formosa. There is reason to believe that under a fair trial, such as certainly the two upper courts meant to give, the six who were condemned would be acquitted, and we trust that in some way their cases will again come under review. In the first trial before an inferior court and in the preliminary proceedings to prepare the *dossiers*, there was atrocious injustice, but the higher courts attempted as far as they could under the law to redress the wrong, altho they still refused, or under the law were not able, to investigate the charges of torture.

Perhaps these charges of torture will now never be searched into, and it may not be necessary that evidence should be put on record to the discredit of the courts in this period of development of the judicial system which has grown out of a civilization which allowed torture, as did our European ancestors not so very long ago. But for the credit of Japan the highest authorities should see to it that this barbarism be utterly eradicated not only in Japan but also in Korea and Formosa, where the process of bringing the people under control is more difficult. The honor of Japan requires not only that torture be forbidden, but that there be adequate investigation when, as in this case, torture is charged, with abundant evidence accessible. A law will not execute itself, and an eager police has been known to make "frame-ups" even in Western countries.

A further amendment seems needed as to the liberty to present witnesses. The law allows the judge to decide what witnesses to call. This is a very dangerous liberty.

An incompetent court might make defense impossible. Again, the prisoners were not allowed private consultation with their lawyers. But we do not need to dwell on these defects, which, with others, seems strange to us who are not familiar with a legal procedure based on an imperfect application of the French system of jurisprudence. We know that Japan wants the best possible legal procedure, and that it has to put up with some untrained judges. It has made miraculous progress, and efforts for further needed improvements may surely be expected and will be welcomed.

## THE SKYSCRAPERS AND THE CHURCH

IN comparing the pictures that the papers have been publishing of New York as it was fifty years ago with the New York of today the most striking difference is in the sky-line. Then the homes and buildings were all low, only a few stories, and the most prominent edifices were the churches which raised their spires high above all the rest. Nowadays in a view of the city the churches are almost out of sight, hidden away as they are between and behind the office skyscrapers and apartment houses. A stranger judging by this picture would say that the churches had sunk into insignificance.

But that would be wrong. The churches are there, more of them than ever, larger than ever, busier than ever; only they are less conspicuous. They have no longer the monopoly of the heavenward impulse. They no longer dominate the city and may more easily be overlooked.

The problem of the city church is how to make the best of the situation and how to maintain religion as a vital factor in modern life when it has ceased to be the most prominent. This is not necessarily an unfavorable condition of affairs for religious progress. When we look back over the history of Christianity we find most to regret and apologize for in the times when the church occupied a commanding position and brooked no rivalry, while the periods when the pure spirit of Christianity was most manifest were those in which the church was relatively less conspicuous. The church does not now suffer from any form of persecution nor does it offer such worldly advantages as to draw to it the selfish and ambitious. Freed, then, on the one hand from dangers of malice and envy and on the other from the greater danger of becoming the tool of secular interests it has the opportunity of developing in accordance with its own inner ideals and of achieving its own peculiar aims.

It is calculated by one who is gathering all the odd dollars he can find that the Protestant churches of America gave last year over sixteen million dollars for foreign missions. That takes in a great deal more than the receipts of the regular foreign missionary societies. It is a big sum, and at five per cent could be capitalized at \$320,000,000. And it is getting to be a trust, competition ruled out, with gentlemen's agreements and interlocking directors—what is called a benevolent trust. When labor unions are excepted from prosecution, as in Great Britain, the same favor should be given to mission boards.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



**The New Trust Bills** President Wilson returned to Washington on the 13th from Pass Christian, bringing a tentative draft of his message concerning Trust legislation. Mr. Clayton, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, and two of his associates had prepared bills dealing with the subject. After conferences with the President these were modified. Altho no official statement was published, it was known that there would be four distinct propositions in these measures. There would be a sweeping prohibition of interlocking directorates, affecting banks and trust companies in the Federal reserve system, interstate railways, and industrial corporations engaged in interstate trade. Another bill would facilitate the location of individual responsibility for unlawful monopoly or restraint of trade, and provide for the punishment of the guilty by confinement in prison. Mr. Wilson, it was said, desired to reach the men actually responsible.

In another, the Sherman act would be supplemented by definitions designed to reduce the "debatable area" around it. Some said this would be designed to prevent the application of the "rule of reason," which was referred to by the Supreme Court in a memorable decision. The period of the statute of limitations, it was said, would be prolonged and individuals would be empowered to join the Government in prosecutions, and to be aided in their own suits by the results of Government suits. The last of the bills would create a commission of limited powers, whose duty it would be to make inquiry on its own initiative or upon the complaint of individuals, to assist the Department of Justice, and to supervise the enforcement of dissolution decrees. Holding companies, it was said, would be prohibited, and the Interstate Commerce Commission would be empowered to regulate the issue of railroad securities.

After a conference with the President, but not necessarily with his approval, Representative Stanley introduced a bill which would distinctly eliminate the Supreme Court's "rule of reason" and would authorize District Attorneys to begin suits, without the action or approval of the Attorney General. The President desired, it was said, that offending corporations should have two years in which to adjust their affairs in

conformity with the law, and hoped that the proposed legislation would be enacted without delay. Several Democrats in the Senate oppose action at this session.

**Trusts in the Courts** Many corporations, it is said, including several which are now defendants, have been asked to dissolve or reorganize in conformity with the law, and a considerable number have regarded the conditions as too severe. Among these are the American Sugar Refining Company and the American Smelting Company. The former, in a letter to its shareholders, says that the evidence taken in the Government's suit, begun three years ago, "shows no monopoly, no restraint of trade, no violation of law." The company offered, the letter says, "every concession it could in justice to its stockholders and still maintain its self-respect. These advances having been declined, it proposes to defend the interests of its stockholders with confidence and vigor." Negotiations with the Kodak Company, against which suit was brought, point now, it is said, to an agreement.

The taking of testimony in the suit against the Steel Corporation was resumed, last week, in New Orleans. Inquiry has been made by the Department of Justice in many parts of the country concerning the effect of the dissolution decree in the Tobacco Trust case, and there have been conferences with representatives of the American Tobacco Company concerning a modification of its methods. Information has been sought as to the control of ship space from Argentina by the beef companies. There is to be a new trial of the officers of the Naval Stores Trust, whose conviction was annulled by the Supreme Court. In Texas, the General Film Company, prosecuted under the state's anti-trust law, has pleaded guilty and been fined \$25,000. It will do business there under the restrictions of a court order.

The surrender of the New Haven Railroad Company has led Representative Hinebaugh, Progressive, of Illinois, to introduce a resolution for an inquiry as to possible violation of the law by the New York Central and its subsidiaries. Two pooling organizations of farmers in Kentucky are now quarreling about 25,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Some assert that these organizations exist and violate the Sherman act.

**Railroads for Alaska** The bill for the construction of railroads in Alaska by the Federal Government has been the subject of debate in the Senate. It provides for a bond issue of \$35,000,000, and is in accord with the recommendations of the Investigating Commission, the substance of whose report we published some time ago. Advocates of it in the Senate sought to show that this was not government ownership in the ordinary meaning of the words. Mr. Williams said that he opposed it because it was a beginning of such ownership. The passage of the bill is expected. Senator Norris has offered an amendment providing for a fleet of Government-owned steamboats for both freight and passengers, to ply between the railroad terminals and various ports. In the House, Delegate Wickersham, supporting the same bill, asserted that agents of the Guggenheim interests, "a bunch of pirates," were in Washington lobbying against it.

While the proposed roads are to give access to agricultural districts, they are also to promote the mining and sale of coal. Senator Walsh said our naval vessels in Pacific waters needed 300,000 tons a year, and the transportation of it from the Atlantic seaboard cost \$1,500,000. This could be saved by using the coal of Alaska. On the same day, Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, was testifying before the House Committee on Naval Affairs that experiments had been made on a cruiser with 600 tons of the best coal from the Bering field, carefully selected, and that this coal was not suitable for naval use, having only 43 per cent of the steaming efficiency of West Virginia coal. An experiment is yet to be made with 900 tons from the Matanuska field.

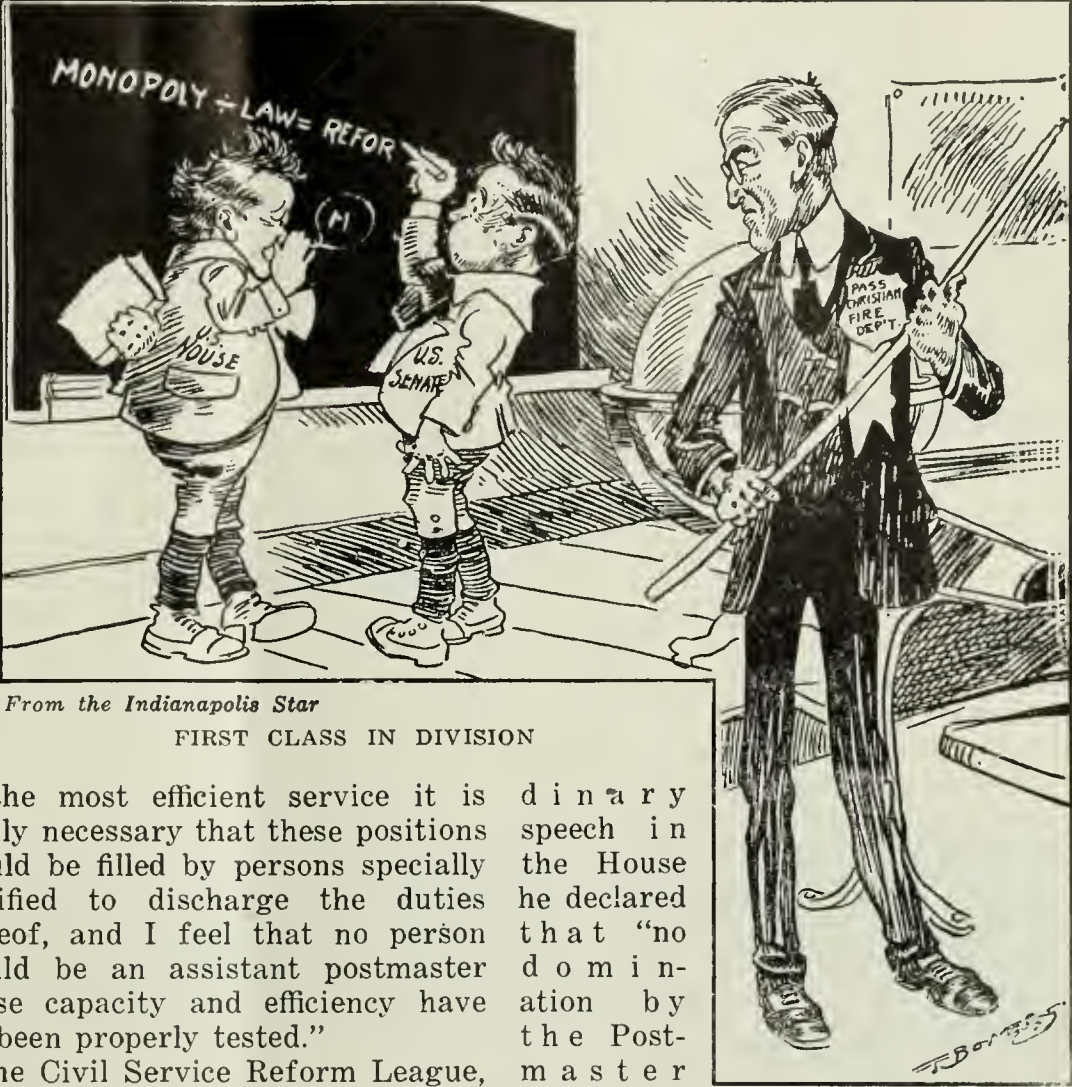
**Spoils in the Postal Service** The annual appropriation bill for the Post Office Department, calling for \$305,000,000, the largest sum ever required in one year for this purpose, was reported in the House a few days ago carrying a rider depriving 2400 assistant postmasters of the safeguards of the merit system.

Some of these men gained and all of them hold their positions under civil service regulations. The rider would clear the way for their dismissal and for the appointment of untrained partizans in their





From the Pittsburgh Gazette Times  
THIS ONE SEEMS A LITTLE MORE DIFFICULT



From the Indianapolis Star  
FIRST CLASS IN DIVISION

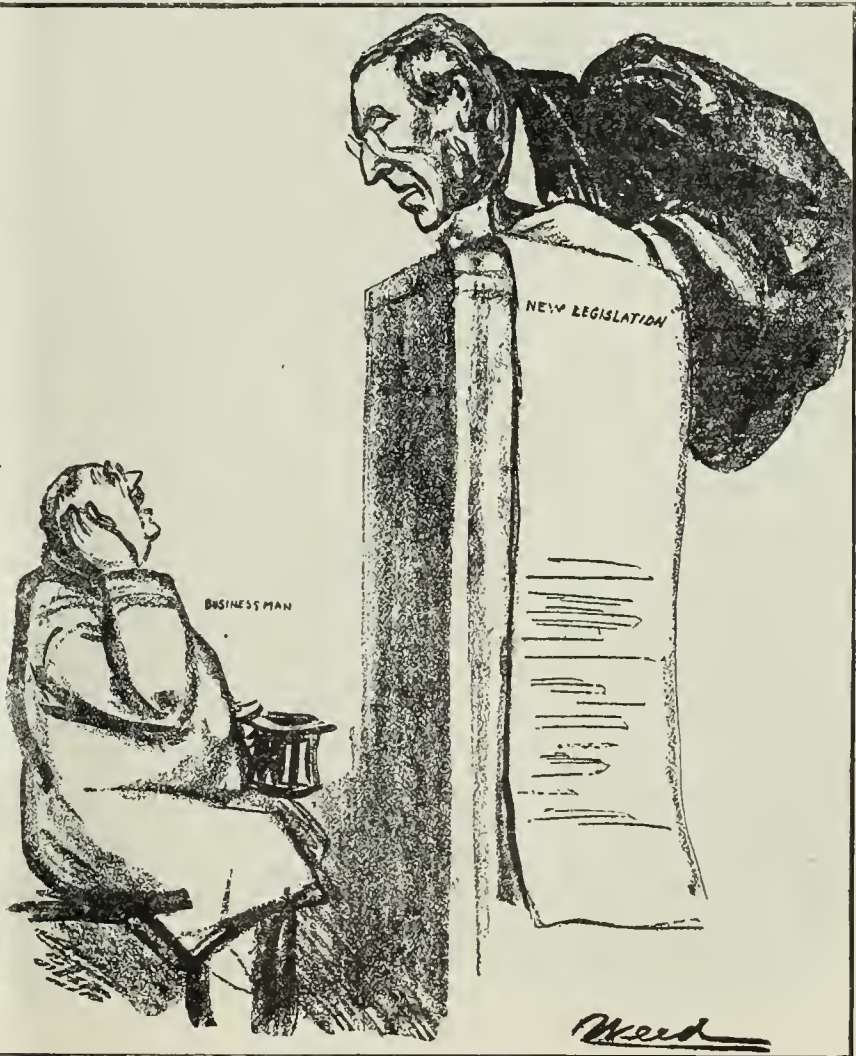
places. In a minority report the Republican members of the committee characterized the use of riders on appropriation bills as a vicious policy, which the Democrats, while in the minority, had opposed. They denounced the injustice of exposing the assistant postmasters to removal without cause, and pointed out that the postal service and public interest would suffer by reason of such legislation. In a letter to Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee, Postmaster General Burleson protested, saying: "In the interest

of the most efficient service it is vitally necessary that these positions should be filled by persons specially qualified to discharge the duties thereof, and I feel that no person should be an assistant postmaster whose capacity and efficiency have not been properly tested." The Civil Service Reform League, of which the President was formerly an officer, address to every member of the House a letter setting forth the objections to the proposed legislation. Mr. Moon's resentment was excited. In the course of an extraor-

dinary speech in the House he declared that "no domination by the Postmaster General nor threat of veto from the President" should swerve him and the majority of the committee from the right course. The merit rules were building up a mon-



From The New York World  
WALL STREET: "COULDN'T YOU GIVE ME A FEW KIND WORDS, MISTER?"



From The New York Tribune  
THE WILSON BUSINESS COLLEGE—"I SHALL NOW DEFINE MONOPOLY"



archy. He denounced the diplomatic consular services. The Ambassadors and Ministers were "a gang of political reprobates and society degenerates." They should be "wiped out of existence," and the "Diplomatic Corps ought to be abolished." His views as to the future of the republic were gloomy. Concerning the rider the Democratic majority in the House is divided.

The Panama Canal It is understood that Secretary Garrison has recommended the appointment of Colonel George W. Goethals, the present chief engineer of the Panama Canal, to be the first Governor of the Canal Zone, with the plenary powers granted to that officer by the statute which provides for the retirement of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Probably the members of the commission will constitute a committee to take charge of the ceremonies at the opening of the Canal. The President has nominated Colonel W. C. Gorgas, who has been chief sanitary officer of the Zone, and whose achievements in sanitation there are known to the world, to be Surgeon General of the army. He entered the army's Medical Corps thirty-three years ago. At present he is in South Africa engaged in sanitary work at the diamond mines, being temporarily in the service of the British Government.

Colonel Goethals said a few days ago that there was now a channel from one ocean to the other wide enough and deep enough for the passage of any ship of our navy except

the largest battleships. At the Cucuracha slide the width is now 160 feet. About 1,500,000 cubic yards of earth must be removed before the slide will cease to menace the channel. The first vessel to pass thru the Canal was the crane steamboat "Lavalley," 100 feet long, forty feet beam and drawing fifteen feet. This boat, which carries three cranes, past thru under her own steam. The passage was made for the convenience of those engaged in the work. It had not been foreseen, and there were no passengers.

Treaties with Nicaragua The foreign creditors of Nicaragua are pressing for payment, and there is no money in her treasury. Secretary Bryan said last week that the plan for aiding Nicaragua, which was devised by the Taft Administration and embodied in a loan convention which our Senate would not accept, had not yet been finally disapproved and excluded by the present Administration. The loan convention, however, was very earnestly opposed by Senator Bacon and other Democrats, and no one appears to believe that it could be ratified this year.

There is also objection on the Democratic side to the pending new treaty, which provides that Nicaragua shall receive from the United States \$3,000,000 for an exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal on the Nicaragua route, a naval station in the Gulf of Fonseca, and three small islands. This treaty, with the additions recently attached, would virtually establish an American protectorate. Honduras has sent



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

THE MAN WHO CLEANED UP PANAMA  
Colonel William Crawford Gorgas, whose service as chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone made it possible to build the Canal, has been nominated by President Wilson as Surgeon General of the United States Army

to Washington General Policarpo Bonilla, formerly president of that republic, to oppose this treaty on the ground that it would prevent a union of the Central American countries. A cable message from the President of Salvador informed him, last week, that the Patriotic League of Central America had made him its representative. After considering the treaty in joint session, a few days ago, the Nicaraguan Senate and House by unanimous vote approved their Government's support of it.

Mexico's War and Finances The capture of Ojinaga cleared the way for Villa's march southward. He gathered his army at Chihuahua and prepared to attack Torreon. There were about 4400 Mexican fugitives on the American side of the river, near Ojinaga, 1000 of them civilians. All were sent to Ft. Bliss, at El Paso, where our Government cares for them, at a cost of \$1500 a day. Before the ragged army reached the railway, at Marfa, it had been increased by the addition of nearly 1000 Mexicans who longed for the food that was to be given freely. Two rebel generals, Salazar and Rojas, were arrested on a train in Texas. Salazar is to be tried for violating the neutrality laws a year or two ago. General Orozco is in New Mexico. General Mercado, who was the last to cross the river, says that these three ran away a day earlier.

Mercado has been sentenced to death for giving up the fight, and Huerta says he would like to kill him with his own hand. He asks our Government to send back Mercado and



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#### DOING THE LAST THINGS AT PANAMA

Seven dredges at work in the Culebra Cut had by the middle of January almost completed the work of removing the last obstruction to thru navigation. Looking north from the Cucuracha Slide past Gold and Contractor's Hills



his men, but this cannot be done, it is said at Washington, without violating the neutrality laws. In the south, Zapata has taken and sacked three small towns within 30 miles of the capital. He has also raided the railway line between the capital and Vera Cruz, but he retains possession of no part of it.

Huerta's Government, on the 13th, gave notice that it would suspend for six months the payment of interest on the foreign debt, which amounts to nearly \$300,000,000. The bonds are held in France, Germany and Great Britain. Heavy sales abroad caused sharp declines, and now the bonds can find no market. Finance Minister De Lama, now in Paris, cabled his resignation because he had not been consulted about the default. Huerta is in sore need of money. Postal orders at his capital are paid only in stamps, and the bank holiday has been prolonged until March 31. There is a new tax of one per cent on mortgages. It was reported that European nations were urging our Government to change its policy. On the other hand, it is asserted that no diplomatic pressure has followed the failure to pay interest. In the House, at Washington, Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, has made an elaborate speech, in which he severely criticized Mr. Bryan and his official course, which, he feared, would eventually compel intervention.

**The South African Strike** The strike of the employees on the Transvaal and Orange railroads developed swiftly into a struggle between State and Syndicalism and it appears that the Government has come out the victor. The attempts at sabotage by disabling switches and brakes were promptly checked by shutting the strikers away from the stations and issuing orders that any person found using dynamite should be shot on the spot. The strikers tried to wreck the great railroad bridge at Fourteen Streams for the purpose of cutting communications between the Transvaal and Cape Town, but did little damage. A signal man who stopped a train near Durban so the strikers could capture the crew was tried by court martial and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

The strike originated in the retrenchment policy of the South African Railway administration, which caused the laying off of hundreds of employees. The union demanded their reinstatement and when this was refused the strike was ordered. The Federation of Trades which conducted the miners' strike last year espoused the cause of the

railroad men and called for a general strike, which was voted on January 12. This stopped work in the mines and shops and threatened a cessation of all industry. The greatest difficulty of the Government was the question of what to do with the natives in the mines. There are some 200,000 of these and to march them back to their kraals would be very expensive and ruinous to the mines. On the other hand, to keep them in the compounds was to run the risk of an outbreak, especially in case of a failure of the food supply.

**The Strike Suppress** Premier Botha met this emergency by declaring the whole country under martial law and calling out the burghers to maintain order. The Government soon had 20,000 militia men, most of them veterans of the Boer war, and a hundred thousand

citizens enrolled as a defense force under local committees of public safety. Each district was rigidly patrolled. All assemblages were forbidden. The press and telegraph were put under stringent censorship. No persons were allowed on the street between 8 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning. The display of red flags and the use of such epithets as "scab" or "blackleg" were prohibited. General Smuts, formerly one of the leaders of the Boer army and now Minister of Public Defense, announced that the citizen soldiers would not show the same Christian spirit as the imperial troops in the miners' strike, but would fire if attacked by a mob.

Most of the strike leaders were arrested, but Secretary Bain of the Federation of Trades and three hundred of the strikers barricaded themselves in the Trades Hall at



THE EARL OF KINTORE, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anglo-American Exposition, to be held in London from May to October, 1914. He was recently entertained in New York at a dinner given by a joint committee of the American Committee to celebrate the Centenary of the Ghent Treaty and the Anglo-American Exposition Committee of New York. Tho the two organizations are distinct, the Exposition Committee has the cordial endorsement of the Peace Celebration Committee, and many of the important officers are common to both. The Earl of Kintore is very decidedly in favor of a strong British exhibit at the Panama Exposition and at a dinner in London a short time ago stated that if the British Government still declined to show the flag at San Francisco, the Executive Committee of the Anglo-American Exposition were prepared to undertake to transfer the exhibits direct from Shepherd's Bush to San Francisco. The Earl of Kintore is a prominent Conservative, a former Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia, and being the owner of some thousand acres of land in Britain, is naturally in opposition to the land reform scheme so strenuously advocated by Lloyd George



Johannesburg. The doors and windows were blocked with boxes of brick, and some provisions, mostly fruit, stored in the hall. All the men were armed with rifles and supplied with ammunition. The police formed a cordon about the building and chased the crowds away from the vicinity. The besieged strikers declared they would hold their fort to the last extremity, but on the following day a seven-pound field gun was set up in front of the hall by orders of Premier Botha and the officer in charge announced that he would open fire in fifteen minutes unless the men surrendered. Before the time elapsed they had surrendered and Bain and ten of the ringleaders were arrested.

#### The Volcano of Sakura

A few weeks ago we recorded the eruption of a volcano in an island of the New Hebrides in the southern Pacific. This has been closely followed by a similar outbreak in the northern Pacific. Of the large islands of Japan Kiushiu is the most southerly and its most southerly point is split by the bay of Kagoshima, on the western side of which lies the city of that name. About three miles across the bay is the little island of Sakura, only about five miles in diameter but maintaining a population of 15,000 people. The volcano of Sakura-shima or Sakura-jima, which formed the island, rises 3743 feet above the sea, and was regarded as extinct, since its last eruption was in 1784 and none of its craters were active, altho from one of them steam was continually arising. The city of Kagoshima, capital of the old province of Satsuma, is famous in art for its pottery and in history for its bombardment by the British in 1863 when Japan was determined to remain a hermit nation.

On the morning of January 12 a mountaineer gave warning to the people living about the base of Sakura-shima that a new crater had been formed and from it a stream of lava was running down toward the bay. The inhabitants rushed to the shore and all day long the sampans plied across to the city. It is believed that most of the islanders succeeded in making their escape. The official estimate is 200 lives lost, but several thousand are missing.

The whole island was devastated by the flood of lava and rain of ashes. Houses, trees and farms were burned or buried. For thirty-six hours the ashes continued to pour down until the island was deeply covered. The lava flows running into the sea and there solidifying have enlarged the area of the island.

A Japanese warship skirting the island as soon as approach was possible landed a party at a point where a flag was seen waving. Here was found a group of thirty-three men, women and children who had sought refuge in a cave. The sailors had to dig their way to the mouth of the cave, thru beds of ashes several feet deep, and then to carry the survivors to the shore, for they were too exhausted to walk. They had been nearly three days without food or water. Faithful to their sense of duty and loyalty each had taken with him in his flight whatever was entrusted to him. The village policeman had brought to the cave the records of the station houses, the postmaster his bag of mail and the schoolmaster the portrait of the emperor that hung in the schoolroom. Another party of sixteen was discovered after three days in a boat surrounded by a floating field of pumice stone like an ice floe, thru which they could not push their way.

#### Disasters in Japan

The eruption of the volcano of Sakura-shima showered ashes over Kagoshima, on the other side of the bay, and it was at first reported that that city had been destroyed. This, however, proved to be an exaggeration, as the damage so far done is comparatively slight. According to the official statement there were thirty-five houses destroyed and ten persons killed in Kagoshima, chiefly by the earthquakes accompanying the eruption. A large part of the population of the city fled northward to Kumamoto, Nagasaki and other cities of the island of Kiushiu. Thousands of families are destitute. Many children and insane women are reported wandering helplessly about the devastated territory.

The Sakura-shima volcano continued to send forth ashes and lava at intervals for five days and other volcanoes were incited to activity as far north as Asama-yama, beyond Tokyo. Professor Omori, the leading Japanese authority on seismology, who has visited the scene of the disaster, thinks the danger not over, as he believes that the volcanoes of Kiushiu have entered upon a period of activity such as recurs at intervals of about sixty years. The chief of the meteorological observatory at Kagoshima is said to have committed hara-kiri because he had told people that they need not leave their homes, as there was no danger of an eruption from the volcano.

Less spectacular but more serious is the ruin wrought by famine in the northern part of Hondo, the main island of the Japanese archipelago,

and Yego, still further to the north. Here it is estimated that there are ten million people in need of food. Japanese warships are conveying supplies to them, but it will be impossible to prevent wholesale starvation.

President Wilson sent cablegrams of sympathy to Japan and has appealed to the American people to contribute to the relief fund of the Red Cross.

#### French Financial Measures

Since the Doumergue ministry came into power thru the opposition to the large loan made necessary by the increase in the army, the first duty of the new Government was to devise some more acceptable means of meeting the deficit of \$158,800,000 in the budget of 1914. This task devolved upon Joseph Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, who is both by ability and office the most important personage in the new cabinet. M. Caillaux has decided to abandon the idea of a single large loan which would be difficult to float properly now because the Balkan states are all negotiating loans to cover the ravages of war and to develop their new territory. He will substitute instead four or five smaller issues of short term treasury bonds during the next two years and raise the balance by an increase in the income and other taxes and by a new tax on capital. In France the poor, he explains, are more heavily taxed than in England, but the rich less. The income tax will be arranged to promote marriage instead of discouraging it. The Senate committee in charge of the bill has made the tax upon the income of unmarried men and women, unless they have three persons dependent upon them, twenty per cent more than upon married. The new tax on capital will begin with fortunes of \$6000. A deduction of \$1000 is made for each child, then a tax of twelve cents made on each \$200. The rate rises until for persons possessing over \$2,000,000 it amounts to fifty cents on each \$200. According to M. Caillaux's calculations this will bring in \$38,000,000 the first year and more later.

The director of *Le Figaro*, Gaston Calmette, has made an attack upon the honesty of M. Caillaux, accusing him of extorting \$80,000 for his personal campaign fund from a syndicate which claimed \$1,200,000 from the Government as due to the heirs of Prieux, a French financier who died thirty years ago in Brazil, leaving valuable concessions. M. Caillaux and the others involved have denied the charges of the newspaper.



# WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

## INTRODUCTION

**A**S children we learn by being told. Our beliefs must be taken on the authority of parents and teacher. It is only with the access of years that reason develops far enough so that we seek the basis of accepted beliefs, that we confirm them or doubt or disbelieve. Many beliefs we have to take all our lives on the testimony of others. Travelers have told us of the city of Timbuctu, and we do not doubt its existence. We have seen it in the atlas, and that is enough. A hardy explorer has reached, or says he has, the South Pole, and we do not, or cannot, prove or disbelieve his claim, but we accept it. A multitude of other beliefs our own observation or reason confirms, and some it denies.

Not all our beliefs accepted from parents or teachers can we easily test in any concrete way with eyes and ears. They are beliefs or opinions relating to matters of political wisdom, of social welfare, of religious creed and duty. These we have inherited and are very likely to hold because inherited, without seeking to test them. We have a prejudice in their favor and we do not care to examine the grounds of our prejudice, or we have not time or energy or opportunity to make the investigation. We still listen to those who assert what we have been taught and do not think it worth while to hear the other side. We may even give study to the subject, but only by reading the arguments on our own side, that we may strengthen our own defenses. Thus a man's mind may in early life lose the power of expansion, may be ankylosed like the sutures of the skull, so that further growth is impossible.

**Y**ET even if this is not the case, if the mind is kept open to new views of truth, it is a fact often observed that changes of view come gradually and insensibly. The bearings of facts that seemed at the time insignificant, or a number of them, only after a period of gestation demand attention. We find to our surprise that truths we thought certain become less certain, perhaps quite doubtful. Our attitude on living questions has insensibly changed. Socialism does not seem as impossible as it did, nor the Devil quite as personal. And still, in the stress of daily work, we do not take the time, or have not the energy, to draw a fresh map of our beliefs;

or we feel a certain hesitancy or fear about charting them, because we are comfortable as we are, or not uncomfortable, and the definite recognition of a change of belief would be disturbing.

**S**OMETHING like this has been my attitude toward the great questions of religion; and yet for many years I have felt it my duty, when I could, or whether I could or not, to investigate so far as I might the grounds of my beliefs as to God and Scripture and Christ and worship and duty. In my day, knowledge in science, in philosophy, in archeology, in criticism has made it possible to recast the grounds of one's religious belief; and even one who, like myself, has not been able to give his time professionally to these studies will yet have caught the currents and been borne on the drift of them, and may be sufficiently informed generally, if not critically and at first hand, to be at liberty to make his own judgments and draw his own conclusions. This is what I have long resolved to do, just for my own satisfaction, and, possibly, to bring useful suggestions to others who may feel the same desire to orient their faith and know what they believe.

May I be allowed to say that I was fortunate in having inherited an interest in religious questions. For three generations before me my lineal ancestors had been New England ministers. My father's library was rich in theological works, as well as works in philosophy, and these he encouraged me to read in my younger teens, Edwards, father and son, Hopkins, Bellamy, Emmons and Dwight, while Calmet's dictionary of the Bible and Horne's Introduction were familiar to me. For his day, my father was a liberal in theology, not a Unitarian, altho his library contained, and I read, on both sides the discussions of Woods and Ware and Stuart. My father was a disciple of the newer theology of Emmons and N. W. Taylor, and was an admirer of Park in his polemics with Hodge. I was thus taught early not to accept an old faith unless it was proved true and yet to be hospitable to new truths that might break out of God's holy Word. In those days the inspiration of the Scriptures was not much questioned, except by "infidels," and yet we were beginning to doubt whether the Bible was written to teach us science. Hugh Miller and

Edward Hitchcock were telling us that geology might bring us a fresh interpretation of the six days of Creation.

**I** THINK my first unrecognized doubt as to the historical certitude of the Bible came in the three years between the ages of six and nine, during which my father required me to read the Bible thru in Hebrew, he being my teacher. He believed, I am glad to say, that Hebrew was an easier language to learn than Greek or Latin, and with three years for each, and in this reverse order he required me to read the whole Bible in the original tongues, with the Old Testament also in Greek and the New in Hebrew, and both in Latin. It was during those years given to Hebrew, certainly not much later, that I learned from my Gesenius' Lexicon that Babel in Arabic means the Gate of God, Bab-Il, and not Confusion, as the Genesis story tells us. I knew that Arabic was allied to Hebrew, and the derivation in the Arabic seemed more natural than one which came from *balal*, to confound. The doubt did not germinate very much, but it remained, and it was somewhat confirmed when I was required to read Stuart's *Commentary on Daniel*, which discussed questions of historicity, not wholly after the conservative way. When my father taught his older children the Assembly's Shorter Catechism he took great pains, in a sort of Sunday evening lectures, to show us why the answers were true, and at times why they were not true. In this very favorable atmosphere of instruction I was taught to keep the sutures of the mind open and free, not hastily to take new conjectures, but yet hospitable to their consideration, as was Jonathan Edwards, the great reformer of New England theology, one of whose resolutions, written in his boyhood reads:

I observe that old men seldom have any advantage of new discoveries because these are apart from a way of thinking they have been so long used to: *Resolved*, if I ever live to years that I will be impartial to hear the reasons of all pretended discoveries, and receive them if rational, how long soever I have been used to another way of thinking.

In this way have I taken the liberty, for which perhaps I ought to ask pardon, to give a personal explanation of the occasion for this study, and for the personal character of its title, "What I Believe and



Why," and for the personal element which may appear in the following discussions. I would not impose my conclusions on the reader, but I would suggest to him the reasons for my own more or less certain faith.

**I**F one wishes to know definitely what he believes indefinitely, and why he should believe it, how shall he begin? He should purge his mind of all prejudice, and even discharge it of all preconceptions and even beliefs, and begin at the beginning of his knowledge, at least on all religious and even ethical matters, much after the method of what is called the Cartesian Doubt, which, in philosophy, begins at the very beginning, with the recognition only of personal consciousness. That is, he should put behind him, for the nonce, any impression of belief, or disbelief, in God or gods or sacred books, and of obligations or distinctions of right and wrong. The first assumptions will be of one's own natural powers, and one's own consciousness and one's own perceptions as they take hold of the outside world; and he may then accept those results of science that are accepted by all men of science. Thus the facts of chemistry, the geological history of the earth, the nature of the solar system and the stars, and all the world of vegetable and animal life, with the working of human psychology, all these will be the basal data for one's conclusions as to religious faith.

For the first question that will come to us is, What is the basis for natural theology? Do we believe in a God? To be sure, theology is a very different thing from religion. Religion has to do with our duties toward God, or gods, if such there be; while theology is the philosophy which classifies and supports our beliefs, and beliefs only. Religion has to do with obedient service to a superior Power, and has its object in that Being; while theology has its end and object in one's self, in satisfying intellectually one's own craving for knowledge. Yet because one cannot experience obedience or reverence toward God until one has an intellectual and theologic belief in God, because belief in God so requires religious relations toward Him, therefore we somewhat loosely call our beliefs, our theology, religious, while in fact the mere correct belief in God is no more religious in itself than belief in a devil or a Chinese dragon or a sea serpent.

But this anticipates what must come later. For the present, we may

dismiss Bible and God, and ask of nature about us the primary question in natural religion, Is there a God? Later, if after going forward and backward we should find Him, the related duties will need consideration; and after that we may en-

quire what are the evidences of revelation and what its contents. For the present, we are concerned with the data which will give or suggest a conclusion on the great question of Theism. This is half the quest.

*Newark, New Jersey*

## TWO CHURCHES—ONE WORK

BY REV. G. T. NICHOLS

PASTOR OF THE FEDERATED CHURCH OF MARION, KANSAS

**T**HERE are eight church organizations in Marion, Kansas, a town of something over 2000 in a rich agricultural region. But two of them are proving that church federation works.

They are the Baptist and Presbyterian congregations. Each, before the union, had about a hundred members. Previous to March first of last year the Presbyterian church had been without a pastor for about a year and a half, and the Baptist church for about one year. As the members of these two churches had always been friendly, and were largely progressive and broad-minded people, they frankly discussed their situation with each other, and after preliminary conferences and separate meetings formed the "Federated Church of Marion." Each organization remains intact. Any one joining this church must, at present, become a Baptist or a Presbyterian, according to the rites and customs of each church. A board of managers was elected, composed of three members from each church, who have charge of the properties of the Federation and the general oversight of the organization. The expenses are provided out of a common fund, but the members of each church pledge to the benevolences of each denomination, and are paid to the several denominational boards.

Each Sunday school, for the present, holds its sessions in its respective church, but the preaching services are held in the Baptist church, as it is the larger building. The prayer meeting is held in the Presbyterian church, while the Christian Endeavor Society meets at the Baptist church and the Men's Brotherhood at the Presbyterian church. The women's societies are for the present kept separate. The Presbyterian church has a manse and it is occupied by the pastor of the Federated Church.

The securing of a pastor was delegated to the managing board, but the choice of the board must be ratified by the entire membership of the Federated Church. Some of the Presbyterians favored a Baptist minister

and some of the Baptists favored that plan. But it was finally decided to call a Congregationalist.

How does it work? First, the audiences are large and enthusiastic. When these churches worshiped separately, the audiences were mostly small; now they have more than doubled, showing that a large group makes an appeal that the smaller one cannot make. As to money, a much larger amount is raised more easily than the smaller amounts of each church when they were separate. When special funds are needed for various purposes, they are gathered quickly and easily.

But the most profoundly significant phase of this movement is its effect upon those outside of the church. Many people have said that this thing appealed to them as no single church could; that the spectacle of two churches, so widely different in their customs and doctrinal points of view, living together harmoniously and carrying out their work together, challenged their interest and removed their reasons for staying out of the church.

The plan has had some opposition. Some of the older and more conservative members of both churches opposed the consolidation and a few are still unreconciled. Some of the members of other churches of the town talked against it and a few of the ministers were skeptical as to its success. But it is the conviction of those who understand the situation the best that in another year all opposition will have disappeared.

The hope of the future is a still closer coöperation. Wherever there can be coöperation without trenching upon the denominational affiliation, the federation of activities will continue. This would eventually bring the two Sunday schools and the ladies' societies together, and eliminate a few remaining duplications.

We believe we are among the pioneers of a movement which will in the course of time sweep over the country and solve the problem of the over-churched community.

*Marion, Kansas*





THE HARVEST

"In the rhythm of their movement, the nobility of their form, the intentness of their purpose, these swinging figures combine the high serenity and beauty of the Greek with the social sympathies of the modern world"

and of sympathy. Circumstances led him, some years later, to the industrial centers of Liège, where he went commissioned to design a triumphal barge illustrating the scenes of the laboring district. He became so interested in the types he saw among the men there in the Black Country, laborers and glass-blowers, that he studied them intimately.

So strong was the appeal of these men when he first saw them stripped to the waist, their bronzed muscles straining under their heavy loads, that Meunier began to model figurines of them in wax. Soon he gave up his painting altogether and began modeling life-size figures in clay of the miners, puddlers and harvesters. It was with the statue of the "Hammerman" at Brussels in 1885 that Meunier first obtained artistic recognition for his new work. He was over fifty years of age when he abandoned painting for sculpture. A man must needs be very sure of himself thus to change his medium so late in life. It took time to establish himself in his new work. Affluence and national recognition did not come for ten years. But the artist had found his special means of expression; the rest was only a question of time.

The reason why Meunier so adequately expresses the laborers of Bel-

gium, besides his tremendous sympathy for them, is that he spared no pains to acquire knowledge of his subjects at first hand. He lived with the miners in the mines, worked at the forge, or labored in the fields to learn to know the life and work of these giants of Vulcan. He became intimate with their thoughts and feelings, studied their superb bronzed strength, their straining muscles and their dogged endurance. The forms of the laborers and their modes of life were burned into his consciousness so that in after years, in the quiet of his studio at Louvain, to which he retired to teach painting at the art school, he could execute these men in clay almost subconsciously.

For three years Meunier labored patiently and steadily in his quiet, dim studio at Louvain. He had no other wish than to give expression to the dreams that had possession of his thoughts. He was no man with a mission, he did not appeal to the pity of men for his stalwart giants: their physical strength was proof against that.

The colossal monument to Labor, now erected in a public square at Louvain, is the greatest of all his works. For years the artist worked on these sculptures, hoping that the government would purchase the

work. Fortunately his prayer was granted and he had the happiness to know that his great work would stand in the city where he had lived so long. It is, perhaps, the greatest monument to Labor ever erected. Surmounted by a colossal figure of the "Sower," there is a tall quadrilateral of marble on the four sides of which, in rhythmic procession, move the four reliefs, "The Mine," "The Harvest," "The Port" and "Industry." The figure of "Maternity" with single industrial figures completes this superb work.

Strange to say, the appearance of Meunier's first figure, "The Hammerman," was simultaneous with the rise of the labor party in Belgium. Belgium is intensely industrial, even socialistic, with a deep vein of mystery permeating the people. It was this vein of mysticism that enabled Meunier to look forward, beyond the sordid, miserable condition of the miners to their inner relation to the world and to the life of man. Meunier's strong figures have proved that art can flourish in an industrial community. Art has become democratic, popular in the broadest meaning of the word.

This is the particular interest Meunier's art has for Americans. It proves that we need not think that because we are so given up to





THE SOWER

industrialism we may not have an art that is a virile expression of the national consciousness.

Meunier justly achieved fame within the last ten years of his life. His sculptures are in the museums of Vienna, Berlin, Munich and Paris. Friends gathered around him to learn of him and to praise him. His art is truly epoch making. It is a connecting link between the ancient and that of the present. Look closely at the swinging figures of "Industry" or "The Harvest" and note the rhythm of their movement, the nobility of their form, the intentness of their purpose. They combine the high serenity and beauty of the Greek with the social sympathies of the modern world. They are filled with significant beauty. Maeterlinck succinctly says of Meunier: "Sculpture should be the most exclusive of the arts. It should express only certain rare and irreproachably beautiful phases of life, form and mortal joy or suffering. Every plastic manifestation that fails of this is a species of lasting and inexcusable crime. In our day Rodin and Meunier, the one in the realm of passion, the other in the field of labor, are the sole sculptors who have succeeded in seizing a few of these significant moments, these sublime movements."

*New York City*



THE HAMMERMAN

## A MEMORY OF BRITTANY

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Know you drowsy Pont Aven,  
Once the shaggy painter's den,  
Still beloved of painter sleek;  
Where a morning is a week,  
Where the clear stream's litany—  
Older than old Brittany—  
Murmurs droningly between  
Two half-towns of gray and green  
Snugly tucked among the hills;  
Where a dozen lazy mills  
Slowly turn, and grudgingly  
Creeps the river to the sea?  
(In wakeful nights I'll sleep again  
By remembering Pont Aven.)

Ah, ere you begin to scoff  
See the Pont Avennaise' *coiffe*,  
Snow-white over pink or blue,  
Gaily set upon her crown,  
As tho she set her cap for you;  
While coquettish ends fall down  
To the wide, ribbed linen, set  
Round her round neck brown and strong—  
Half collar and half epaulette—  
Making Hogarth's line along  
Either shoulder. (Queens, go hide  
Your envy of the Breton bride.)  
Breton gallants need no lure  
To the beechen Bois d'Amour

Where she walks so light and free,—  
Bringing to my memory  
Her who made, when 'all had gone,  
A processional of one.  
(Heart, when thou art saddest, then  
Think of her and Pont Aven.)

But there's something more to say  
Of our Bretonne, comely, gay;  
Ready to the calls of life,  
Joyous mother, faithful wife;  
Knowing nothing of the pity  
Lavished on her by the city—  
Nothing of the "Where?" and "Whence?"  
That make our 'life of outward sense  
An interchange of discontents.  
Love of country, love of soil,  
Face of patience, hand of toil,  
Smile of kindness, humble faith,  
Good for life and good for death.  
Fail the harvest, land or sea,  
Ne'er shall fail her industry.  
O'er her needle she will bend  
As her comrade and her friend.  
(Oh, if friends prove false, shall I  
Unto Fate or Heaven cry?  
No, I'll courage find again  
By remembering Pont Aven.)



# THE ABOMINATION OF CITIES

(NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM A GEORGIA VALLEY—SECOND PAPER)

BY CORRA HARRIS

I REACHED New York one week ago tonight. The whole city swung like an iridescent bubble in the luminous darkness—so different from the Valley where the earth lay wrapt in sweet repose like a virgin beneath a pale star-shining coverlid. The streets were canals of streaming splendor. The darkness was far above where the stars should have been. The light was far below where it should have been dark. The throngs seemed to be treading light, pilgrims walking in a strange illusion. There were no signs of poverty anywhere. The shops blazed with magnificent displays of every imaginable luxury. The people were better clothed than we ever could be in the Valley. Yet somehow I knew that they were all poverty stricken. The petulant faces of handsomely gowned women floating past in noiselessly moving motor cars, the arid gaiety of others, the look of desperate expectancy upon all faces, the hurried eyes of the men, the awful alertness everywhere—all declared "want." I knew, of course, that what they really wanted was to come home, say their prayers beneath the roof of homestead trees, be forgiven their childish trespasses and find repose. But no man, nor any woman could prove that to these people. They are reason mad. They live by what they see, what they have got, or have not got, and by what they know here. It is a false standard. The only way to live is by faith. These people live by fear, by anxiety, by indulgence, according to frightful needs for which they cannot substitute that faith which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

I WAS trying to explain this yesterday to one of the most brilliant young disciples of New York life. He looked amused, tolerant, but far from convinced.

"I have lived in the country," he answered. "Country" is a provincial term, in use here, to denote the earth, which is a larger thing than the city imagination can grasp.

"Why did you leave it?" I asked.

"Because I felt that I was living there only for myself, because I was doing nothing to solve the problems of life for the coming generation that must live here. I wanted to help do that," he answered, accusingly.

And I did feel accused. My Valley—its selfish peace faded from before me. I have been here many times, but

now for the first time I felt myself learning something at the feet of the spirit of this great city which is also a Gamaliel.

"These people are *here*," he went on, "they are not and never can be in your Valley, nor in any place like it. They must live and die and be born again in this place. They can never escape. They belong to this environment. They are as indigenous to it as the pines are to your hills. Millions of them do not have time to solve their own problems. They must work where they can, live desperately, even fiercely, from hand to mouth. We want to help them, not to condemn them."

I felt the righteousness of his spirit, its goodness and sincerity above the prim satisfaction of my own.

"What are you doing?" I asked.

"We are getting the facts about the lives they live and discovering from these the errors and abuses they suffer, and we are trying to correct them. We are spending more to do that than all your churches put together are giving to charity. We do not believe in charity. We believe in the financing of life so that it can support itself in honor and virtue. Thousands of men and women in this city are giving all their wealth, time and energy to just that."

HE was in earnest. That is a thing I have noticed about this place, the terrible conviction with which the people live up to what they believe or do not believe. But I had one consolation as I looked at him—that never, anywhere, under any conditions, can man or men escape the Scriptures.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends," I quoted.

"No," he protested, "I'm not laying it down, I'm living it the way I want to live it!"

I had to admit that this was a good distinction and in keeping with the sublime courage of our times.

Still, after he was gone, I went on with some reflections according to the order of my own spirit. In other days, not so long past, men received a "call" to preach the Gospel. A boy on his way to school, a young man plowing in the field, a clerk in a store, a reprobate in the ditch, might hear this strange and unmistakable message to go and "preach My word." And they heeded, you understand. They took it literally, and preached literally according to their

ignorance and their faith, a fierce, esoteric piety which called upon men and women to hate the world, to forsake it and all of its ways. It made terrible saints, and not a few hypocrites. Latterly it is beginning to fail, because you *cannot* forsake the world. It is as much your body as your own flesh and bones. But still, the good God, who is not responsible for the ignorance with which we interpret his messages, goes on calling men. This young man to whom I had just been talking had received "a call," no less than the rich young ruler. He had given up his patrimony of personal peace, because he did not want it, because he preferred this life of service for the city people. It was not a sacrifice for him.

I doubt if he could have repeated that great creed which begins, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried; the third day He rose again from the dead; He ascended into heaven; sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty." But if you could make him guilty of the sentimentality of reciting his creed, it would go something like this:

"I believe in man, the brother of man, born of every woman, who has suffered crucifixion in all times, who has been dead and buried in every generation, who rises again from the dust to live and to suffer, and to make intercession with man for man till the end of all time."

God is not such a jealous God after all. He will not resent this intermediate interpretation of the necessities of His creatures. I reckon He can wait a moment of Eternity until the descendants of this young disciple of man discover the rest of the creed.

MEANWHILE, I may be permitted to hold to a few of my own views. It is not, for example, the discovery of problems and abuses that will count in the end. You can do nothing with a thing once it has reached the problem stage. It has then become an incurable disease that must run its course. The best we can do is to quarantine the affliction to one generation, or to half a dozen.

But problems are the leaves we bear. They are become the foliage of the season in the lives of men.



Now my point is this. They do not exist in nature. There is not a single one in just nature. But we bud them and put them forth ourselves out of our desperate hearts, out of our greed, out of our fear of poverty, cold and hunger, all of which are natural and should be endured. We make them by following our own wisdom, which is not yet sufficiently guided by the Spirit, which is *Nature*. I am no Pantheist. I have never had the presumption to confound myself with Almighty God. But one thing I have learned in that quiet valley, qualified merely by the home life of the heavens and the earth upon the hills, that God is the spirit of Nature. God is the Heavens and the earth. And we are *not*. We are less kin to Him than anything else that has been created, in spite of all the toiling of the Scriptures to bring us to Him. We have a mind in us which wars with nature, which sins against it persistently, and often without shame or regret. I do not know what we were in the beginning. But one thing is certain, we have made of ourselves an idiosyncrasy in the order of things. We do not conform to Law, but we live according to our own laws. That is our trouble. It is the reason why we miss chastity and inherit disease; why we lose piety, love, kindness and so many things of good report. If we had not created so much foolish wisdom, unrelated to Nature, so many rights that are ours, not the other fellow's, so many temptations, we should be better off. It is not the knowing of things that counts, it's the knowing of things along the way we ought to go.

LET no one say that I am a Socialist because I have said this. A Socialist is a new kind of predatory man who wants what does not belong to him. If he had been present when they divided among them the garments of that great Martyr, he would have fought over who should have the best piece. I am by socialism as I am by pepper, I do not want the whole pot of it in my plate, but only a very light sprinkling. I am almost, but not quite equally afraid of being a Democrat or a Republican. They are all wrong. And I am not right either. But *Nature* is right. She never sins, nor comes short of the glory of God. And Nature never built New York. This city was built by greed, by cruelty, by vice, by imposing the strength of the strong upon the helplessness of the weak. It stands for these things and as long as it exists it will stand for them. So does every other "center" of what we call civilization. From that one

from which Lot was recommended to flee even down to this very splendid one, they are all an abomination to the Lord—because you cannot live in any of them naturally, that is uprightly, according to nature.

THIS is why the young disciple I have already mentioned is wasting his breath trying to tabulate facts and correct abuses and conditions here. He cannot do it. They will come again, multiplied a thousand fold, so long as these pavements remain and this place exists. The more you educate, the more you must educate wrong, because you teach children to adjust themselves to an unnatural environment, and to be unnatural is to be unhealthy in mind and body and spirit. He is misinterpreting his "call" just as far as the elder preachers misinterpreted theirs. The beauty of the man is that he is actually doing what he believes is right. If he should actually take the bull by the horns and advocate the abandonment of this city by its inhabitants, I suppose he would be placed in one of their excellently conducted insane asylums, which must be enlarged year after year to accommodate the increasing number of insane people it is producing. Still, it will come to that, before we all get back home upon the hills and in the valleys where we belong. This sounds like a madman's dream. But when I was a child men were put in asylums for trying to invent flying machines. Now, it is only a question of time when somebody invents a storage air battery and goes high enough up to take moving pictures of the moon thru the ether.

Besides, it is not really so impractical as it sounds, this dissolving of cities and returning to the earth and nature in smaller groups. Because we think we need so many more inhabitants in this country than we have, immigration is encouraged from nearly all other countries. The call from the North, the West and the South is for more labor in the fields. Meanwhile, all the cities are overcrowded. It is not unusual for eight thousand workingmen to be out of employment in Chicago. Why must we continue to ask Europe for inhabitants—most of whom stop in the city streets to increase the congestion? Why is not some inducement offered to these millions of unemployed citizens we already have to go back to the farms?

THERE are two overwhelming reasons why this proposition will not work. In the first place, life in a city destroys the nerve of a man

to take his chances with just nature. He would rather risk pauperism to get a "job" than to endure with fortitude the chances of the seasons in the country. He has lost his plowhandle muscles, and his capacity to hope for a harvest just from the earth. He wants wages "by the day" or the month. He lacks the courage to believe in the soil, to endure the hardships of cold in the winter and of heat in the summer. He has been taught by a false system to look to a fresh air fund vacation. He cannot stand more than two weeks in the country. The space, the silence, the peace of it depresses his spirit. You need not doubt this, it requires natural manhood, natural strength, natural courage and tremendous faith to live upon a hill and to earn bread and the mere necessities of life from tilling the soil. And we are losing that more and more. The weaker men even who are born there always leave it and come to the city. One young man told me since I have been here, that after spending a month in a "sleepy Southern community" he felt like an octogenarian. He blamed the community, the conditions there. The fact is, New York made him the octogenarian. It came out on him there like a disease or reaction, once he lacked the awful intoxication of life here to keep him stimulated. He had sobered up and did not know what was the matter with him. Every drunkard has this downcast octogenarian depression after a prolonged spree.

BUT the other more important reason why you cannot drive these wretched souls back to nature and healthy employment is because the men who cultivate the soil must get enough out of it to support themselves and enough more out of it to afford luxuries to the rich in New York and other markets where men gamble upon everything the earth brings forth. The Southern farmer must sell his cotton at a price so much lower than it is really worth in order that the Northern capitalist who owns a factory for making cotton goods can have the means to own a yacht and four touring cars, can give his wife a splendid establishment and his mistress splendid diamonds, so that he can make his idle son an allowance of from three to twenty thousand dollars a year while the son pretends to study the economics and mathematics of civilization at Yale or Harvard, and lastly, so that he can pose as a great philanthropist and an uplifter of mankind. Such men are always natives of New York or some other city like it. They are produced by conditions there, by



its enterprises, its opportunities and its hypocrisies. Show me the greatest, richest city in this country and I will show you the greatest, most ruthless criminal in it, no matter how many schools and universities it contains, no matter how many good people. They cannot be really good. They are only as good as they can be under wicked conditions which work untold hardships upon those who live in the mountains and in the fields where they belong.

This is the only curse I have found

upon life in our Valley at home, the shamefully low prices received for produce, the outrageously high prices paid for what is bought. Taxes are enormous, because this Government is run by men who are often incompetent, even if they are not dishonest. Even the tax upon religious faith, Christianity, comes much higher than it did in the old days, because the dignitaries of the church must have handsome city homes, because the city missions are so expensive, because even a city pastor must have

a salary that will enable him to "move" in society there, because the good God must compete with real estate agents for a corner lot upon which to build a church in reach of people who do not go to church.

It is all wrong. We shall not see it, nor our children, but our children's children may see sheep pastures on Manhattan Island, because things have got to be made right. That is the Law which outlasts all of our mere laws.

*New York City*

## DEER BREEDING FOR PROFIT

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

AUTHOR OF "OUR FEATHERED GAME," "OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS,"  
EDITOR OF "THE GAME BREEDER"

**A** FEW years ago when the question of the state ownership of game was much discussed and when laws prohibiting the possession of a wild animal even for breeding purposes were being enacted thruout the country, I wrote to a man who had a good lot of deer in his park, in Illinois, and also some wild geese (the progeny of a wing-tipped gander and a goose he had purchased), and asked him if the state owned his deer and geese. He promptly replied that it did not and I was inclined to agree with him. There can be no doubt that game animals produced by industry or legally taken in the chase were in common law the property of the producer or captor; and our modern American statutes making it a felony to have and to transport game animals for propagation certainly do not appear to be founded on common sense. The articles on game law crimes, which appeared in *The Independent* and others, resulted in my receiving a large mail from all parts of the country; many prominent sportsmen and naturalists declared that the propagation of game should be encouraged and not prevented by legislation.

Many years ago there were in the United States a few deer breeders who bred these animals as ornaments or in order to sell venison; some continued to do so even after laws were enacted prohibiting the possession of deer. Some state officers stopped the sale of venison; others did not. Recently many states have

amended their laws so as to permit the profitable production of this desirable food, and after the United States Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin on the subject the number of deer farmers increased rapidly. All find the new industry interesting and profitable. It will become far more profitable when the best markets are opened to the sale of venison, as I am sure they soon will be.

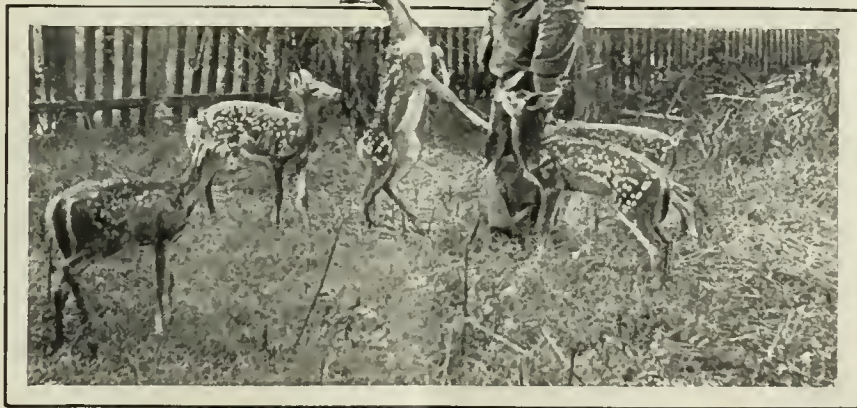
A breeder of elk and white-tailed deer in Pennsylvania, who a few years ago sold his meat in the New York markets, wrote me only a few days ago that he could no longer ship venison to New York. I asked the state game officers about this and was assured they would not oppose legislation permitting the sale of venison or other game coming from game breeders in other states, provided it be properly identified.

Recently the New York laws were amended so as to permit the sale of deer produced within the state and also of deer coming from abroad. It seems quite absurd

to say that vast sums must be sent to foreign countries in exchange for desirable foods while producers in sister states have similar foods which they are prevented from selling in New York.\* I discussed this absurdity at the Conservation meeting, called by Governor Glynn, which was held recently in the Executive Chamber in Albany, and I believe the New York law will be amended this winter so that it will no longer be a crime to sell in the New York markets, under proper regulations providing for identification, venison and other game produced by industry in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other states.

It cannot be denied that the courts of last resort in some states and the United States Supreme Court have held that the state has the right to regulate and even to prohibit the taking, sale and shipping of game animals.

They have even gone so far as to decide that the dead animal, legally taken, does not absolutely belong to the one who has taken it—as it undoubtedly did in common law, and as it does in every civilized country, excepting America—but that the state can regulate or even prevent the sale and shipping of the dead animal. But granting that the state has the right to impose such drastic restrictions upon the sale and transportation of desirable foods, it does not seem right that it



FAWNS ON A DEER FARM IN MONTANA

The deer, a comparatively slow-breeding animal, increases more rapidly than quail and other upland game birds, which multiply with great rapidity when laws prohibiting or limiting shooting are enacted. The reason is that in settled regions the natural enemies of the deer are extinct, while those of the birds often abound

\*Last year 18 European red deer, 1471 fallow deer, 2098 roebuck were imported and sold in the New York market. American breeders in sister states were prevented by law from selling even a pound of venison.





A LITTLE HERD IN MASSACHUSETTS

On Indian Rock Farm Mr. C. D. Richardson raises elk, deer, buffalo and wild geese

should exercise its power to prevent the breeding and marketing of foods produced by private industry.

It seems peculiar that the deer, a comparatively slow-breeding animal, should increase more rapidly than quail and other upland game birds, which multiply with great rapidity when laws prohibiting shooting or limiting the bag are enacted. The reason is plain, however, to naturalists. In settled regions the natural enemies of the deer, the wolves, eagles, cougars and wild cats, are extinct, while the natural enemies of game birds often abound; domestic cats, rats, farm machinery and wires, also, are very destructive to game birds and their young; many enemies destroy the nests and eggs.

There are many reasons why deer farming should be encouraged and not prevented. The shooting of deer with the rifle, of course, is dangerous in populated regions; and in Massachusetts only the shot gun is permitted in taking deer. The shooting on preserves is conducted safely. The animals are destructive and the state is continually called upon to pay for the damage done to farm products by the wild or state deer. The land owner should decide if he wishes deer on his farm. The money collected from sportsmen is, to a large extent, used to pay for the damages and since the bag limit is small very little venison finds its way to the market, when its sale is permitted. In most states the sale of wild venison is prohibited at all times. As Mr. David E. Lantz, who wrote an excellent bulletin on deer farming which was published by the United States Agricultural Department, has well said, "In the zeal for protecting our fast vanishing game animals, laws have been enacted which, unless modified, will hinder or permanently prevent the most im-

portant movement for game preservation" (often called the "more game" movement) "yet tried in this country; namely, the propagation of game animals, not by the state alone, but by private enterprise as well..."

Complaint is made that our game laws favor sportsmen of means and are unfavorable to the farmer and to those citizens who, while debarred from the pleasures of the chase, would like occasionally to have game on their tables. If they could purchase venison grown in preserves . . . the traffic could be so regulated as not to hinder but to aid the protection of wild game.



WILD THINGS!

It is here urged that if the natural resources of the country are the heritage of the people, they should be conserved for the benefit of all. If private enterprise can help in game preservation it should be allowed to profit from investments. The propagation of game is as legitimate a business as the growing of beef or mutton; and the producer should be permitted, under reasonable regulations, to dispose of his product at any time, either for breeding purposes or for food.

The chief obstacle to profitable game propagation in the United States lies in the restrictive character of state laws affecting the killing, sale and transportation of game. Many of the states, following precedent, lay down the broad rule that all the game in the state, whether resident or migratory, is the property of the state. A few of them, notably Nebraska, North Dakota and Tennessee, except such game animals as are under private ownership, legally acquired. A few others encourage private ownership by providing means by which wild animals may be captured for domestication. Generally, where private owner-

ship of game is recognized by law, the right to kill such game is granted, but the owner is hampered by the same regulations as to season, sale and shipment that apply to wild game. One by one, however, state legislatures are coming to recognize the interests of game propagation and to modify the game laws to meet the changed view.

Recently so-called game breeders' laws, conforming more or less closely to a bill proposed by the writer, have been enacted in many states, and it would seem safe to undertake deer breeding for profit anywhere, since the opinion seems to be gaining ground that game produced by industry was not contemplated by the lawmakers when they enacted laws prohibiting the killing, sale and transportation of game animals.

The failure to except deer kept in private preserves from the operation of the laws providing a closed season for wild deer would, as Mr. Lantz has suggested, "prevent the owner of deer from using the venison for food in his own family," and we can hardly suppose that any law-making

body intended to enact an absurdity, or that it would advisedly make it a crime for the producer of desirable foods to eat or even sell them. Some courts, undoubtedly, have been persuaded that it was necessary in order to uphold the laws restrict-

ing the taking of game, to fine people for eating or selling the food they have produced by industry, but the tendency of the decisions and enactments from now on undoubtedly will



FEEDING THE STOCK



be in the direction of permitting and encouraging the breeding of deer and other game for profit, the only requirement being that the owner shall submit to state regulations providing for the proper identification of his product before it can be sold.

Attorney-General Atkinson, of Washington, delivered a sound opinion when he said: "It is my opinion that our laws in this state covering the subject (game raised in captivity) were intended by the legislature to relate strictly to game, meaning animals and birds in their wild, free, roving state, and these statutes were not intended in any manner to limit or prevent any probable or possible occupation or industrial development relating to the growing and raising and domesticating of any kinds of birds or animals for food products and the general use of the people."

Altho many sportsmen have been opposed to such doctrine, and many courts have held contrary opinions,



THE STIRRUP RANCH GAME FARM IN COLORADO

"The deer in the parks, where they are properly looked after, are in no danger of extinction, but the wild deer have disappeared from vast regions where they were abundant"

effect that the law applied to domesticated as well as to wild deer. One of the dissenting opinions held that Dieterich had the same natural and legal right to fence his farm and devote it to the propagation of deer that he had to use it for raising cattle and sheep. The Court of Appeals finally reversed the decision of the lower court and held that the owner of such deer was not restricted as to the number he may kill and ship during the open season.\*

Colorado was the first state to enact a breeders' law and there are many licensed deer parks where deer are bred for sport and for profit. Much credit is due to Judge Beeman, of Denver, who wrote the law providing for licensed parks for game and lakes for game fish. The sale of venison in the Colorado markets has not proved to be detrimental to the state deer, but, on the other hand, the

state game officer wrote me that the law had been beneficial to the wild game and had practically put the market gunner out of business. The deer in the parks and reservations, where they are properly looked after, are in no danger of extinction, but the wild deer have disappeared from regions where they were abundant.

The State Game Officers in the United States and in Canada very generally now see the necessity for deer and other game farming and most of them are in favor of encouraging and not preventing the industry. They believe that the state departments should be of economic importance to all of the people, as I pointed out they should be, and that they should not represent only one class of the people, the sportsmen who would take game only for amusement.

Yonkers, New York



GOOD FEEDING IN CAPTIVITY

A deer breeder says: "I know of no other branch of live-stock industry that returns so great a profit in proportion to the time, labor and capital invested as that of raising deer"

I have no doubt that in a very short time every state will amend its laws so as to remove all doubt on the subject. It is quite absurd, of course, to say that the state owns the game and that therefore none of the people, excepting sportsmen, shall have any game to eat, especially now that it appears that this desirable food is being raised in good quantities by industry. Who can say that any food-producing industry should be criminal?

Mr. Dieterich, who for some years has had a deer park in Dutchess County, New York, performed a public service when he brought an action for an injunction against the American Express Company, which refused to receive and transport the deer raised and killed in his park. The Supreme Court decided in his favor, but this decision was reversed by the appellate division of the Supreme Court, Justice O'Gorman rendering the opinion of the majority of the court, which was to the

## THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE

UNDER the guidance of Mr. John A. Lapp, Director of the Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information at Indianapolis, Indiana (the outgrowth of the state library's legislative reference department) there has been organized a new help in the distribution of needed information—the Public Affairs Information Service. This Service, thru a mimeographed Bulletin, issued weekly (or thereabouts), supplies to cooperating subscribers—state, legislative reference, municipal reference, university and certain other large libraries—timely information relating to the appearance in print of important federal, state and city documents, reports of organizations, of investigations both public

and private into public business, compilations of laws, and all publications issued by the cooperating subscribers themselves or which come to their notice thru any channels whatsoever. The Service is particularly valuable in bringing to light important articles bearing on legislation which appear in publications not covered by any of the several indexes to periodical literature.

The unique phase of the Service is, however, its additional information in regard to manuscript material available in the libraries of the cooperating institutions, such as bibliographies and compilations of laws, and of both official and unofficial investigations into political, social or economic conditions or the administration of state and city affairs.

\*Dieterich vs. Fargo, 102 N. Y. Supp., 720.



## DROUGHT INSURANCE

**L**AST summer's prolonged drought, which practically wiped out the corn crop of Kansas and Oklahoma and reduced the nation's production of that cereal from 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912 to 2,463,017,000 bushels in 1913, has led to a unique idea in insurance. Agents are at work writing "drought insurance" in the interior states, usually combining it with hail insurance, which is carried by most progressive farmers. Its tables are based on the rainfall as shown by the government weather stations and rates vary with the general condition of the section.

For instance, the territory along the Missouri River has a rate of \$1 per \$100; out on the high plains it is \$3 per \$100. The limit of risk is \$10 an acre and the period over which the insurance runs is from April 15

to September 15. If during that period no rain falls, there is a "total loss." If the rainfall is one-half that shown by the government reports to be the average for that section, the loss is 50 per cent. If the normal average rainfall is recorded, there is no loss.

Of course there might be only part of the normal rainfall and yet because of its timeliness the crops be satisfactory—but this would not affect the insurance, which would be payable in proportion to the ratio of the actual to the normal fall. So there might be normal rainfall for the period, yet, because it fell inopportunistically, crops would be a complete failure—and the farmer would receive no insurance. Thus the plan seems to be largely a gamble on the rainfall between April 1 and September 15 and it is not surprising that many farmers are willing to take the chance of winning.

## THE FLY'S TONGUE

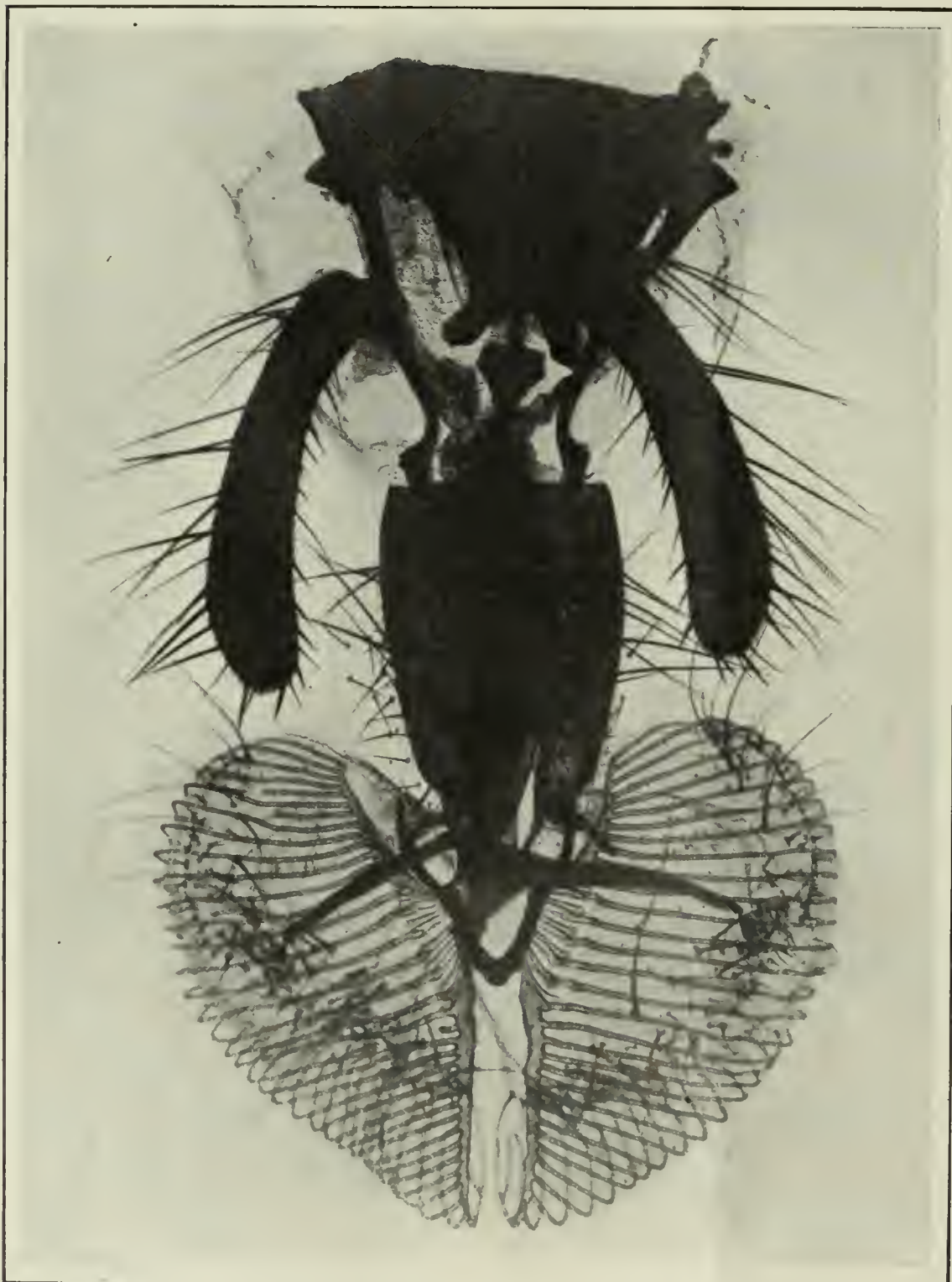
**T**HE so-called tongue of a fly is not really a tongue, but a tube with an expanded end, and is known to the scientist as a ligula. Thru it the fly obtains its nourishment. The fly does not need to get down to the food, but can bring the food to it by means of this trunk or proboscis. Nature recognizes the fact that the insect has enemies and must take up in the shortest possible time the food that it has discovered. For that purpose the tongue is fitted at its free end with a curious padlike modification of the ordinary tracheal structure that has puzzled some of those that have studied it. There has been some disagreement as to the exact use of these branches, but it seems to be true that the ramifications assist in quickly taking up the drop of sweet or other liquid material.

These narrow strips of horny substance are curved, and are united to one another by a membrane that forms a tube split along the border that comes in contact with the food. A fly cannot directly eat solids, but must first exude a drop of salivary liquid to dissolve the sugar or other soluble substance. This salivary liquid passes out thru the split tubes and is drawn back thru them with the food in solution. At the base of the pad, near where it joins the upright stem, are several rows of horny teeth. These scratch up the particles of a solid like sugar, and the saliva exuded thru the tongue dissolves them, and the sweetened liquid is drawn back.

## CANDLE-POWER OF THE SUN AND STARS

**N**ORDMANN, who devised a method whereby there may be estimated the heat of the sun and the stars, has presented to the Academy of Sciences at Paris some interesting figures with respect to the intrinsic luminosity of those bodies.

His data shows that the light of the sun is equal, for each square centimeter of its surface (there are about two and a half centimeters in an inch), to the combined light of 319,000 standard candles. But there are other suns intrinsically much brighter than our sun. Vega and Sirius possess, for each square centimeter of their surfaces, the luminosity of no less than 6,000,000 candles. On the other hand, the luminosity of the great reddish star Aldebaran is equivalent to only 22,000 candles per square centimeter, and that of the small star Rho Persei to no more than 4,000 candles.



Microphotograph by Edward F. Bigelow

THE TONGUE OF THE HOUSE-FLY





READY FOR THE TEAPOT

This dormouse, as sleepy as his famous prototype in Wonderland, has at least the excuse that he is hibernating

### WINTER SLEEP

**A**T this time of the year many of the smaller animals are sleeping in the depths of their annual hibernation. This habit is little affected in their case by the outer mildness, altho partial hibernators, such as the bear and the skunk, may stay out as long as food is obtainable, or may wake up in warm spells to wander about rather dozily until a recurrence of normal cold sends them to bed again. The type of the deep sleepers is the European dormouse, and the snug way in which it wraps itself into a tail-tied bundle inside its grass nest is shown in the accompanying photograph of one moved from its retreat to the studio of an English naturalist, to whose courtesy the writer owes the picture. But our jumping-mouse (*Zapus*) and several other American rodents curl up just as compactly, so that this portrait will represent any of them as well.

This matter of hibernation is a very curious one. It is evidently related to the food-getting, but that will not account for all its peculiarities. Thus some of our mice are prolonged sleepers, others do not become dormant at all, altho the general habits of both are similar. The jumping-mouse, alluded to above, remains dormant until long after every other animal is abroad, and that prince of sleepers, the woodchuck, comes out so early that he frequently starves or freezes to death before he can get any good forage. An important factor, no doubt, is the ability in the blood of sinking in temperature almost to the temperature of the air without losing its vitality. This is limited, however, in warm-blooded animals, by the line of actual freezing. Fishes and some reptiles may endure that, but no bird or mammal. Hence all hibernators are well coated with fur, and by digging deep into the ground, or making for themselves well-blanketed nests, they keep out

the severest cold, or rather keep in the warmth, which amounts to the same thing. The experiments of Semper and others have shown that the blood-temperature of hibernating rodents falls to about 40° F. on the average, in extreme instances down to 35.5° F.

The requirements of the body for warmth must necessarily be low, for the possible supply of heat is very limited. Nothing is eaten during the long slumber and the lungs almost cease to work. There is an occasional sighing inhalation of breath, but most of the time the only oxygen which enters the lungs is the trifle reaching them by the effect of the slow beating of the heart and by the process of the diffusion of gases. A mirror held before an animal in this condition is not clouded by its breath. The creature may be placed under water or in a jar of carbonic acid gas for an hour or more and will not drown nor be suffocated.

Nevertheless, life and functions do not wholly cease, and the small warmth and sustenance required is supplied by absorption and oxidation of the fat with which hibernators must be plentifully endowed at the beginning if they expect to survive the ordeal. Another requirement is that the awakening shall be gradual and natural, for they are very weak and thin by the time spring comes. A sudden, forcible arousing of dormant animals, as by sudden warmth, or by electric shock, is likely to kill them.

### THRIFT ON WHEELS

**W**HEN novel means to encourage thrift are considered we must always look to France for the most advanced scheme. A specimen is the traveling savings bank, originated by the authorities of Mézières, a department capital about fifty miles northeast of Reims.

This bank is established upon an

electric motor car containing four seats, one for the driver and three in the rear arranged around a small table. Folding shelves afford a convenient desk for a person standing within the vehicle. A small safe is also carried.

The passengers are two clerks from the local treasury and a cashier. The car proceeds thruout the Mézières region, making short stops on prearranged days, and receiving such sums as the citizens may wish to deposit.

### ADVERTISING CITIES BY AUTOMOBILE

**T**HE promise of 300 families to come to Santa Rosa, California, to live is the result of a 3700-mile auto trip by two Santa Rosa boosters. The Chamber of Commerce purchased an automobile and sent two men thru the northern part of California and over the states of Oregon and Idaho. The boosters worked from five in the morning to eleven at night visiting with families and preaching the gospel of Santa Rosa, the home of Luther Burbank. In the evening a moving picture film and a number of single slides were shown in the local moving picture theater. The names of 600 families were secured and promises were made by 300 of them. The Chamber of Commerce figures that if 10 per cent of these—thirty families—locate in Santa Rosa, the venture was a financial success. During the first week after the return of the automobile two families moved to the vicinity of Santa Rosa, and several more are reported to be on the road.

The idea originated with one of the real estate men, who tried it out himself before suggesting it to the Chamber of Commerce. As the result of sixteen days' work in one of the northern counties, thirty-two families moved to Sonoma County during eighteen months.



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THE MOTOR THAT LURES FAMILIES TO SANTA ROSA



# THE NEW BOOKS

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

SIR EDWARD COOK has given us another notable biography as scholarly and sympathetic as his *Life of Ruskin*. He has taken Florence Nightingale from the niche of a saint, where she would have grown remote and legendary, and given us the vivid portrait of a powerful personality. The world at large paid homage to her from the time when she first captured its sympathies by her work among the shockingly neglected soldiers in the Crimean war, but owing to the seclusion of her life after that dramatic era she "became a legend even in her lifetime."

Doubtless from the beginning of time, gifted women have been in revolt against hampering traditions which stifled their powers, and Florence Nightingale early rebelled against "the daily task, the trivial round." At that time public opinion was dead against the breaking out of feminine powers beyond the accepted barriers. She wished to nurse the sick poor in one of her father's country estates—to make a lifework of it. Such a career for a young woman of family and fortune was anathema to her family; the palliatives of travel and society were offered to her. Miss Nightingale submitted to authority, and felt broken-hearted; but she never ceased "dreaming," as she called it, of her high ambitions, and wherever she went, she studied hospital conditions and collected data which were of infinite use to her afterward.

Her chance came when the Crimean war broke out. There was a cry that the soldiers were badly cared for, and altho "female nurses" in the army hospitals were unknown and by many in authority unwanted, she got the consent of high officials, collected a corps of volunteer nurses, and went to the front. This part of her life is what is best known and what brought her fame. And well it might! It is thrilling reading; the record of the unbelievable neglect and wretchedness of the hospitals, the lack of not comforts, but necessities and deficiencies, fills the mind with amazement. Still more her trials with red tape and the Circumlocution Office, with the silly prejudices and ignorance of her nurses. She worked like a workman, like a workwoman, like a Commander-in-Chief, like a ministering angel and always like a Titan. When the war was over, and Miss Nightingale returned to England

broken in health by her incredible exertions and privations, she did not go to receive the ovations which the English public were preparing for her. "In reputation she saw nothing but an opportunity for further work." "Circumstances had made her a Purveyor to the Hospitals, a Clothier to the British Army, and in many emergencies, a Deus ex Machina" and, the idol of the British nation; she devoted her knowledge, her training and her high administrative powers, for all the rest of her life, to the cause of hospital improvement and training, and the sanitary care of the British Army. Every possible source of distraction was given up and her feeble bodily powers conserved to make her masterly mental powers effective. Shut up in almost monastic seclusion, she settled down to a life of hard, steady work.

It was her good fortune to have both the ear and the confidence of Ministers, and the interest and sympathy of the Court—"but the inherent strength of her influence lay in the masterful will and practical good sense which gave her dominion over the minds of men." Impressed with her clearness of vision and directness of mind, Queen Victoria "wished they might have her in the War Office." An amazing amount of patient detailed work followed; it was her metier to furnish both inspiration for the new and not popularly appealing science of sanitation, and the knowledge of details; she was acknowledged as an expert, and, secluded in her rooms, was waited upon and consulted by ministers and Governor Generals. In 1862 she became interested in India, and henceforward to the end of her long life, the improvement, first of the British Army in India, and then of the helpless peasantry, became another absorbing interest. And she was on intimate and confidential terms with viceroys and contributed stores of knowledge—and of inspiration—to them. These larger public interests never for a moment diverted her mind from the attention to hospital work, and the training of nurses, which she felt to be her real vocation. If men everywhere admired her, women adored her. It is impossible to reckon the good she did—to her own sex—not only in opening up a new avenue of usefulness to them, but in giving them a new spiritual impulse.

To all who love what is truly great

in human nature, this book will remain invaluable. "Florence Nightingale was no plaster saint; she was a woman of strong passions," of administrative genius, of infinite patience of detail, of clarity of vision, "full of cleverness and charm" (her notes and letters are witty and delightful), "a pungent wit but also a loving heart." For all time she will remain "The Lady with the Lamp" held high to light the path of those who follow in her train.

*The Life of Florence Nightingale*, by E. T. Cook. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$7.50.

## MODERN BATTLES

A companion volume to Creasy's *The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World* is Capt. Atteridge's *Famous Modern Battles*. It is a book of 401 pages, and it gives careful studies of Alma, Solferino, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Sadowa, Rezonville and Gravelotte, Sedan, Plevna, Tel-el-Kebir, Adowa, El Caney and San Juan, Omdurman, Paardeberg, Mukden and Lule Burgas. There are certain grave errors in the account of Chancellorsville and some minor ones in the account of Gettysburg. The battle of Lule Burgas, moreover, is too recent (Oct. 29-31, 1912) to permit a satisfactorily accurate account. But on the whole the book is a creditable performance. It gives the main features and something of the details of each of these important engagements, with the judgment of one trained to writing on military matters and in a style marked by clarity and simplicity.

*Famous Modern Battles*, by A. Hiliard Atteridge. With 30 battle plans drawn by the author. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.75.

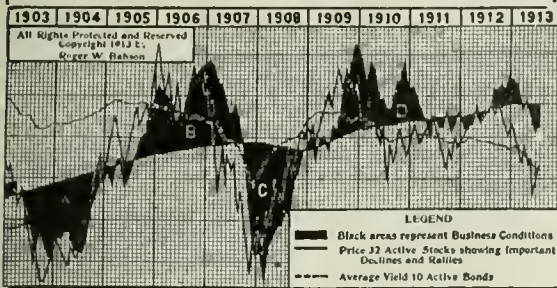
## MOTHER'S SON

Light and young and unpretentious is *Mother's Son*, by Beulah Dix, the story of a temperamental, shy German lad and his conquest over a girl whose brain is the only grown-up thing about her. He is an inefficient, helpless creature at the beginning of the story, the "Stray Kitten," they call him, but despite his appealing eyes and wistfulness there develop a strength and manliness about him that make him a very lovable hero. Betty, the clever young novelist and dramatist, heretofore quite self sufficient, finds young Hugo Mehring upsetting her small world to an alarming extent; it takes the Titanic disaster, with Hugo at sea, to make her



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realize just to what extent that world depends upon him.

The love story does not obsess *Mother's Son*; there are rollicking times and good friendships and labors well done. The personæ are big German men and talented women, who work and play in a manner delightfully real.

*Mother's Son*, by Beulah Marie Dix.  
 New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

### THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN

From the highways and byways of a young girl's emotionalism and egoism, Maude Radford Warren's heroine at last steps on to *The Main Road* and finds her happiness. She goes thru processes distinctly modern; suffrage, feminism, socialism, "free love" doctrines, labor questions, all have their bearing upon the life of this girl, until in place of an introspective sentimentalist we find a sane and broadminded woman.

Mrs. Warren has tried hard in *The Main Road*. Her character analyses are careful and detailed, if not always interesting; her treatment of the psychology of character development is painstaking, if not discriminating. She has earnestly endeavored to write constructively upon vital problems, and sincerity is evident, if art is lacking.

*The Main Road*, by Maude R. Warren. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.35.

### LITERARY NOTES

Pleasantly written children's nature stories of bears, wild geese, woodchuck, beavers and other furry or feathery denizens of the woods make up *The Three Bears of Porcupine Ridge* by Jean M. Thompson (W. A. Wilde Co., \$1.25).

A new light on the personality of Napoleon is given by T. Dundas Pillans in his new book *The Real Martyr of St. Helena* (McBride, Nast, \$1.75). The real martyr, it seems, is not the emperor, but Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor of the island.

A recognized expert—Harold Jacobi, Professor of Astronomy in Columbia University—has written a popular handbook, *Astronomy* (Macmillan, \$2.50), which introduces the ordinary reader not too suddenly, to the intricacies of knowing the stars.

*The Land of Mystery*, by Cleveland Moffat (Century, \$1.25), is an impossible but quite plausibly told story of modern Egypt. A resourceful American boy rescues his missionary parents who have been taken captive, after adventures worthy the Arabian Nights.

Another book of Ernest Thompson Seton's fascinating animal stories "*Wild Animals at Home*" (Doubleday, Page, \$1.50), has just appeared. Like Mr. Seton's earlier books this too has amusing marginal pictures by the author, and footprints which make one feel that the wild animals have discovered the book and have taken pleasure in prom-enading on its pages.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Young women (married or single) who have had experience as salespeople, but who cannot now devote the full day to business, can secure employment in one of the high-class Department Stores, from 11 to 4, as "regular" Department sales clerks in Departments in which they are qualified to sell, not shifted about as extras or contingents, but regularly employed in the same capacity each day.

Please state past experience, age, and salary expected. Box 516, THE INDEPENDENT.

### DIVIDENDS

#### THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Church & Worth Sts., New York, Jan. 16, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of One and one-quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One and one-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid January 31, 1914, to holders of the Preferred Stocks of record at 3 P. M. Friday, January 23, 1914.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

#### Extra Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors has this day declared, out of accumulated surplus profits, an extra dividend upon the common capital stock of this Company, payable on April 1, 1914, to the holders of the common capital stock registered as such on the books of the Company at 3.00 o'clock P. M. on March 2, 1914, consisting of the following amounts upon each share of common capital stock then registered in the names of such stockholders, viz.: First: \$3.00 in cash; Second: \$12.00, par value, of preferred capital stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to be represented by warrants or certificates of interest, exchangeable, on presentation and demand (when presented in amounts of \$100, par value, or multiples thereof), for stock certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company representing an equal amount, par value, of the preferred capital stock of that Company; and Third: \$22.50, par value, of common capital stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to be represented by warrants or certificates of interest, exchangeable, upon like conditions as aforesaid, for stock certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company representing an equal amount par value of the common capital stock of that Company.

Cheques for the part of the dividend payable in cash and the warrants to which stockholders are entitled, pursuant to the aforesaid declaration, will be mailed in conformity with dividend mailing instructions on file with the Company, unless the undersigned is otherwise instructed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,  
 By FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 8, 1914.

### United States Realty and Improvement Company

111 Broadway, New York, January 13, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty & Improvement Company held this day, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. was declared, payable on February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 22, 1914.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

### WESTINGHOUSE

#### Electric & Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, will be paid January 30, 1914, to stockholders of record as of December 31, 1913.

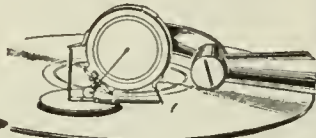
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.  
 New York, December 23, 1913.



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187 Broadway New York City

### ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS

#### The Chemical National Bank of New York

January 14, 1914.  
At the Annual Election for Directors held at the banking house on January 13 the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Frederic W. Stevens,  
W. Emlen Roosevelt,  
Augustus D. Juilliard,  
Robert Walton Goellet,  
William H. Porter,  
Charles Cheney,  
Arthur Iselin,  
Joseph B. Martindale,  
Herbert K. Twitchell.

At a meeting of the Board held this day Mr. Joseph B. Martindale was re-elected President and Mr. Herbert K. Twitchell was re-elected Vice-President.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

#### EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, January 13, 1914.  
At the annual election held this day the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Vincent Loeser, Frederic T. Hume,  
David Banks, Francis B. Griffin,  
P. Chauncey Anderson, Willard S. Tuttle,  
Leander H. Thorn.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Vincent Loeser was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

#### THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 13, 1914.  
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held today, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles F. Bassett, H. H. Powell,  
Isaac D. Fletcher, Edward C. Rice,  
Henry R. Ickelheimer, Edward Townsend,  
William A. Jamison, Edward Van Volkenburgh,  
James W. Lane, John J. Walton,  
Adolph Lewisohn, P. B. Worrall.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward Townsend was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Edward C. Rice and Mr. H. H. Powell were unanimously re-elected Vice-Presidents.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

#### MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

January 14, 1914.  
At the annual meeting of the stockholders held January 13, 1914, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Thomson, Jose M. Diaz,  
Phineas C. Lounsbury, David L. Luke,  
John H. Hanan, Lorenzo Benedict,  
Gilbert H. Johnson, George A. Graham,  
Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., Edward K. Cherrill,  
J. Walter Earle, William H. Griffith,  
Kimball C. Atwood, Claude B. Witbeck,  
Edward V. Gambier, John E. Woodruff,  
Lucius H. Biglow, Conrad H. Young.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held the same day, Mr. Phineas C. Lounsbury was re-elected President, Mr. Kimball C. Atwood, Mr. Gilbert H. Johnson, Mr. E. K. Cherrill and Mr. E. V. Gambier were re-elected Vice-Presidents, all unanimously.  
E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

## THE MARKET PLACE

### A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

#### BUSINESS AND LEGISLATION

It is to be expected that when the evidence of trade and industrial depression is the subject of debate in Congress, the arguments and assertions will be of a partizan character. When Mr. Humphrey pointed, in the House, to a long list of idle steel mills and a large number of idle workmen, he ascribed the reaction to Democratic tariff revision. But that has not been the cause of the depression. Mr. Underwood, replying, asserted that the depression had existed for more than a year, thus placing the beginning of it under a Republican administration and before the election of Mr. Wilson. He has been misinformed. The depression is not more than three months old.

Nearly all the evidence considered in the debate related to the iron and steel industry. It was conclusive, but at the present time a little improvement in that great industry is seen. Still, the number of idle workmen at the great Steel Corporation's furnaces and mills is about 30,000, and the working forces of several other companies have been reduced by nearly one-half. The main cause of stagnation in this industry is not tariff revision, or competition from abroad, but the failure of the railroads to buy. And they have restricted their purchases because their net earnings have been falling. In the last three or four months both gross and net revenues have declined. The Eastern roads' loss of net in November was 27¾ per cent. Because an increase of operating expenses has so reduced their net profits they anxiously await the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon their application for permission to add 5 per cent to their freight rates.

There are other causes, which affect trade and productive industry of all kinds to some extent. One is apprehension about the legislation of the present session of Congress concerning business interests. Some expect, or fear, that the anti-trust bills to be past will affect those interests injuriously. If the current reports as to the bills already prepared, and said to be approved by the President, are correct, these fears are not wholly without warrant. Moreover, a drastic bill of the Pujo Committee, affecting Stock Exchanges, has been revived by Senator Owen, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture predicts the passage of a bill to prohibit trading in cotton futures. Some wait for the appointment of the members of the new currency system's Federal Reserve Board, believing that much will depend upon their character and fitness. A little waiting, here and there, with some apprehension, quite perceptibly affects business and production in all departments. We do not say that Congress ought not to be in session and at work, but it is probable that an adjournment

for six months would distinctly promote a revival of trade and industrial activity.

#### RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which has 15,000 members, among whom are many of the largest shippers in the West, was an active and influential opponent of the application of the railroads, in 1910, for permission to increase their freight rates. But now it not less vigorously supports the Eastern roads in the movement for an increase of 5 per cent. The Association's directors are sending to all members a letter, part of which is as follows:

"Wire the President, wire your senators, wire your representatives to use their influence for the 5 per cent increase of freight rates. Do not suggest selfish exceptions as to lake and rail rates. Closed plants mean idleness and suffering for the entire country. With the industries shut down, all business will be at a standstill. Act, and act promptly."

Careful investigation has proved, the directors say, that conditions have changed since the Association "successfully opposed an advance in 1910." Owing to wage increases, higher taxes, higher expenditures for safety, and such legislation as the full crew laws, the net revenues have become insufficient for such service as shippers demand.

By unanimous vote, the New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution asking that the increase be granted promptly, in justice to the railroads and for the benefit of business thruout the country. Similar action has been taken by the National Association of Shoe Manufacturers, the Ohio Shippers' Association, the Indiana Coal Operators' Association, and the Hide and Leather Association of New York. Eastern manufacturers who ship large quantities of goods are sending out circular letters in favor of the increase. The Commission's reports show that the net earnings of 64 Eastern roads in the five months ending with November were less by nearly \$27,000,000, or 17¾ per cent, than in the corresponding months of 1912. Men of prominence in trade and finance thruout the country have quite generally expressed the opinion that the Commission's decision will be one of much importance in relation to business, and many expect that the increase will be granted.

The following dividends are announced:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable January 30.

United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1¼ per cent, payable February 2.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, common, extra, payable April 1, 1914.

H. B. Claffin Company, quarterly 1st preferred, 1¼ per cent; 2nd preferred, 1½ per cent, both payable January 31, 1914.



REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL  
BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the  
close of business, January 13, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$26,536,130.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..	3,321.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	517,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	700,000.00
Due from National banks (not re- serve agents).....	1,603,635.21
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	293,768.35
Checks and other cash items.....	162,196.84
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	1,535,893.18
Notes of other national banks.....	977.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	6,480.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie .....	5,002,000.00
Legal-tender notes.....	2,004,397.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5% of circulation).....	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	144,000.00
Total .....	\$38,563,299.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,764,805.33
National bank notes outstanding....	49,200.00
State bank notes outstanding.....	5,678.00
Due to other national banks.....	9,791,904.14
Due to State and private banks and bankers .....	1,322,462.30
Due to trust companies and savings banks .....	3,094,448.70
Dividends unpaid.....	16,033.00
Individual deposits subject to check	13,280,727.92
Demand certificates of deposit.....	590,000.00
Time certificates of deposit.....	700,000.00
Certified checks.....	167,975.17
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	270,054.79
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
Reserved for taxes.....	9,010.51
Total .....	\$38,563,299.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named  
bank, do solemnly swear that the above state-  
ment is true to the best of my knowledge and  
belief.  
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day  
of January, 1914.

Chas. E. McCarthy,  
Notary Public, 12, N. Y. Co.  
Correct—Attest:  
EDWARD TOWNSEND,  
EDWARD C. RICE,  
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH. } Directors.

The Manhattan  
Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

125th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 9, 1913.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared  
interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the  
rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.**  
per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 re-  
maining on deposit during the three or six months  
ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after  
January 19, 1914.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1914.  
draw interest from January 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.  
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

The Home Insurance Company

No. 56 Cedar Street, New York

One Hundred-and-Twenty-First Semi-Annual Statement  
JANUARY, 1914

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies.....	.....	\$1,810,185.35
United States Bonds.....	\$150,000.00	162,000.00
State and City Bonds.....	6,533,400.00	6,185,640.00
Rail Road Bonds.....	8,923,800.00	7,882,300.00
Miscellaneous Bonds .....	1,980,000.00	1,794,600.00
Rail Road Stocks.....	10,021,500.00	10,629,270.00
Miscellaneous Stocks .....	1,300,000.00	1,519,000.00
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks.....	159,300.00	407,750.00
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....	.....	10,800.00
Premiums uncollected, in course of transmission and in the hands of Agents	.....	2,493,651.46
Accrued Interest .....	.....	244,719.00

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital .....	\$33,139,915.81
Reserve Premium Fund.....	\$6,000,000.00†
Reserve for Losses.....	13,447,976.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance.....	1,184,259.90
Reserve for Taxes.....	334,660.22
Reserve for Miscellaneous Accounts due and unpaid.....	200,000.00
Reserve as a Conflagration Surplus.....	100,000.00
Surplus over contingencies and all liabilities including capital .....	1,800,000.00†
	10,073,019.69†
	\$33,139,915.81

Surplus as regards policy-holders - - \$17,873,019.69†

DIRECTORS

LEVI P. MORTON	JOHN CLAFLIN	WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW	JOHN H. FLAGLER	ELBERT H. GARY
GEORGE H. HARTFORD	WILLIAM D. BALDWIN	THOMAS B. KENT
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ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

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AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary

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HOWARD P. MOORE, Ass't Secretary

VINCENT P. WYATT, Ass't Secretary

New York, January 13th, 1914.

82d ANNUAL STATEMENT

CONDITION OF THE

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY

DECEMBER 31, 1913

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds owned (mar- ket value).....	\$1,267,672.25
Real estate owned by the com- pany .....	118,458.44
Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens, value of lands and buildings mortgaged, \$170,250)	81,275.00
Interest due and accrued on said bond and mortgage loans, loans, bonds and other assets	18,396.07
Bills receivable and call loans secured by collateral.....	27,317.00
Premiums in course of collection	115,830.15
Cash in company's office and in National State and City Bank, Richmond, Va.....	101,421.02
	\$1,730,369.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock .....	\$250,000.00
Reserve for losses unpaid, in- cluding losses in course of ad- justment .....	76,817.31
Reserve for unearned premiums	708,690.65
State, municipal and county taxes due and accrued.....	12,500.00
Dividend declared December, 1913, due January 2d, 1914..	15,000.00
Reserve for accounts incurred in December, 1913 .....	700.00
Reserve for December, 1913, re- insurance accounts, due Janu- ary 15, 1914.....	3,589.16
Surplus beyond capital and all liabilities .....	663,072.81
	\$1,730,369.93

HALL & HENSHAW

General Agents

49 John Street, New York

President Wilson is going to have a  
hard month, what with the currency  
bill and the dressmaker's bill.—*Chicago  
News.*

Willy—Pa, what's an anomaly?  
Colonel—An anomaly, sah, is a bed  
of mint in prohibition territory.—*Penn-  
sylvania Punch Bowl.*

For 36 years we have been paying our custom-  
ers the highest returns consistent with con-  
servative methods. First mortgage loans of  
\$200 and up which we can recommend after the  
most thorough personal investigation. Please  
ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates  
of Deposit also for saving investors.

**6% NET**  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans**



## AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

## Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

## Wreck of U.S.S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

## GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the **Home Life Insurance Company of New York**. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

### HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

## FEDERAL INCOME TAX

A Complete List of Corporation Bonds, Indicating Whether or Not the Normal Tax Will Be Deducted from the Coupons.

A book giving this information in detail and containing also a digest of the Income Tax Law and the Commissioner's Rulings, is now ready for immediate delivery.

Price is \$3.00 per copy, including supplement.

### STANDARD STATISTICS COMPANY

47-49 West Street, New York.

## THE INSURANCE WORLD

### GROWTH OF POLICY LOANS

Every old line, legal reserve life insurance policy carries an equity known as the reserve. The existence of this element is indispensable to the practicability of that system of life insurance. One of its purposes is to keep the annual premium rate "level" against the increasing annual cost for mortality due to the insured's advancing age. In effect, it is so much self-insurance. For example, if the policy is for \$1000 at a premium of \$25 a year and the reserve is \$10, the amount of insurance liability carried by the company during the year is \$990. With each succeeding year the reserve increases, while the premium remains stationary.

The average policy contract provides that all, or a very large proportion, of the accumulated reserve standing to the credit of a policy may be obtained outright by its owner on demand and the surrender of his policy; or he may borrow it, usually at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. There are conditions under which both provisions are valuable to a policyholder. But experienced life underwriters observe that both of these conveniences are abused. Under the pressure of a temporary necessity, policyholders will surrender their protection and withdraw their reserves or borrow on them, intending at the time to again insure or repay the loan when their financial affairs become easier. But they generally fail in this.

Borrowers of reserves from life insurance companies do not seem to regard that particular debt in the same way they do other money obligations. That loan has no rigid due date. Its repayment will not be pressed by the lender. It goes on automatically extending itself from year to year, eating up other equities with its annual increasing burden of interest. The policies are mortgaged. That means that perhaps the only heritage of the dependent women and children at interest is imperiled. The beneficent object for which the insurance was taken is being gradually destroyed or its fruits heavily abridged. Being a subversion of the protective principle upon which life insurance rests, underwriters are opposed to it and use every means in their power to minimize the evil.

In spite of the efforts made to combat the practice of borrowing against reserves, it steadily grows. The statisticians of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents have been investigating the subject for several months past and their reports show a heavy annual increase. In a public communication just issued by Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, chairman of the association, he says that the percentage of increase "of the 1911 ratio of policy loans and premium notes to reserves over the 1907 ratio for such loans and notes to reserves varies from 10.74 in the New England states to 37.93 in the South-western states. . . ."



## Calling the Ambulance

**T**HIS IS HAPPENING all the time. In New York City alone 100 ambulances are kept busy every day conveying the injured to hospitals and homes. Every year in the U. S. 11 million people are accidentally injured, 63,000 of these are injured with fatal results. 10 per cent. of all deaths are caused by accidents.

A good income and fair prospects may be snatched away from you without warning by accidental injury. Have you adequate protection for yourself and your family by having an accident policy in **THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY** of Hartford, Conn.?

A policy paying \$3,000 for accidental death, dismemberment or loss of sight, and \$15.00 weekly indemnity so long as you are wholly disabled, with double, accumulative and other benefits, can be bought for about *four cents a day*.



Considering the low cost of protection; that it is furnished by a company which has paid over \$41,000,000 in losses during the past fifty years, can you afford to carry your own risk? Take out insurance today, tomorrow may be too late.

**Moral: Insure in The Travelers**

**The TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn.**

Independent F. Tear off

Please send me particulars regarding your Accident Insurance Policy. My name, address, occupation and date of birth are written below.



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1914

NUMBER 3400



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## CANAL GOVERNOR OR POLICE HEAD?

Mayor Mitchel has asked Colonel Goethals to be Police Commissioner of New York City. Colonel Goethals named three conditions of acceptance: the completion of his work at Panama, his retirement from the army, and the amendment of New York's law to give the Police Commissioner absolute power of removal. President Wilson has appointed Colonel Goethals Governor of the Canal Zone.



## THE PRESIDENT'S TRUST ADDRESS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S address to Congress on the trust question appears to have fallen on willing ears. Public opinion has responded with widespread approval to his proposals. Even the stock market, ever sensitive to hostile whispers, to suspicions of unfriendliness, has gone up with a bound.

For this condition of affairs there are several reasons. The President is a master of expression and possessed of an irenic disposition. His address is peaceful, conciliatory, reassuring. He takes the country, and especially the business world, into his confidence, he assures them of his friendly spirit, he assumes rather than urges their coöperation.

In the second place his proposals are moderate.

In the third place, and this is the most important of all, the country is ready for what he has to say.

In all his political life Mr. Wilson has been fortunate in finding the ground already smoothed, the foundations already laid for the structure it was his task to build.

When he became Governor, New Jersey was ready for the reforms which he proceeded to put into effect. A strong, coherent body of public opinion had been built up by others, not of his own party. He finished the work which they had begun.

When he became President, the country was ready for a downward revision of the tariff, for a reform of the currency, for a revision and extension of the law dealing with monopoly.

Mr. Wilson has not had to be a pioneer. Others have blazed the trails. He has followed them to build up and develop the new regions to which they lead.

This is especially true in the present case. As the President says in his address:

Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest, and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The President's concrete proposals are moderate and on the whole sound. They are more moderate than some of his party associates probably hoped. There is nothing in the address which sounds like the plank in the Baltimore platform calling for a strengthening of the Sherman act to correct the effect of "judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy." Nor is there anything in the address which sounds like the long familiar Bryan policy of declaring control of the production of fifty-one per cent of a commodity to be monopoly. We congratulate the President that neither of these fallacies has enticed him.

One important and new question has been raised by Mr. Wilson. It refers not to interlocking directorates, tho these he also condemns, but to interlocking ownership. He expresses no final judgment on the point, but asks these significant questions:

Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? . . . Shall we require the owners of stock when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote?

It now remains to be seen how Congress will carry out the President's proposals in actual legislation. We shall at an early date revert to the bills introduced for that purpose.

Meanwhile we must congratulate the President, the business world and the country on the tone, the spirit and, in general, the substance of the President's address.

## FREEDOM OF TEACHING

WHENEVER a professor resigns from a university under obscure circumstances a rumor is apt to arise that he is a victim of presidential tyranny and a martyr to liberty of instruction. Sometimes the real cause of the administrative action is quite different and so the institution gets a bad name. Sometimes, on the other hand, the reputation of the professor suffers from the suspicion that he may have been reckless or partizan in his teaching or given to sensational and exaggerated obiter dicta. In any case an injustice is done to one or both of the parties concerned and there has been hitherto no means of clearing away the cloud. Now, however, the national organizations of special studies are beginning to take measures to protect their members. The Political Science Association has appointed a committee to report on freedom of speech and security of tenure for teachers of political science in American universities, and at the recent New Haven session of the American Philosophical and the American Psychological Association one of the subjects of discussion was the report of the joint committee appointed by the two associations to ascertain why Dr. John M. Mecklin was last June dropt from the faculty of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

This committee was composed of professors from seven institutions, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Yale, Wisconsin, Rutgers, Chicago and Princeton. Their report, which may be found in the *Journal of Philosophy*, deals with the question of what doctrinal requirements are imposed upon professors in Lafayette and what charges were brought against Professor Mecklin. On the first point the inquiry elicited this official statement:

Lafayette College has long been conducted under the general direction of the Synod of Pennsylvania of the Presbyterian Church. It has given very definite pledges to the public at large and particularly to those who have contributed to its endowment and who have entrusted their sons to its instruction, that the teachings in its class-rooms should be consistent in substance and in tendency with the standards of the Church. The professorship of mental and moral philosophy was endowed by an alumnus and member of the Board of Trustees with clear and positive statement that it was his purpose in endowing the professorship to continue the type of teaching of philosophy which had long been characteristic of the college and to provide thereby a foundation for conservative Christian thought and character. . . . Acting thru the proper officers with deliberation and with full opportunity for all those interested to be heard, the resignation of Professor John M. Mecklin, Ph.D., was asked and given.

(Signed) J. W. HOLLENBACK,  
President Board of Trustees.  
E. D. WARFIELD,  
President.  
McCLUNEY RADCLIFFE,  
Chairman Curriculum Committee.

President Warfield refused to answer the inquiries in regard to the reason for his dissatisfaction with Professor Mecklin, but from other sources the committee gathered that he objected to the application of the genetic or evolutionary method to the history of religion and to the use of such text books as Angell's *Psychology*,



Dewey and Tufts's *Ethics*, McDougall's *Social Psychology* and Ames's *Psychology of Religious Experience*.

These text books are very commonly used in American universities, even strictly Presbyterian institutions, and any students of these departments ought to be acquainted with them. Professor Mecklin states that he did not allow "moot theological questions, such as the supernatural, to rise in the discussions of the classroom." He is himself an ordained Presbyterian minister in good standing and frequently called upon to preach, so it is not to be assumed that he has been given to undermining the faith of his students.

The college charter in Article VIII provides:

That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees, nor shall any person, either as principal, professor, tutor or pupil, be refused admittance into said college, or denied any of the privileges, immunities or advantages thereof for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion.

It appears, however, from the investigations of the committee, that President Warfield insists that the instruction in philosophy and psychology has to be such as, in his opinion, accords with the most conservative form of Presbyterian theology, that of Princeton Seminary, of which he is president of the board of trustees.

Such are, in brief, the findings of the investigating committee. There is no need for us to discuss them at length. It seems clear that the instruction in the department of philosophy and psychology is more restricted in Lafayette College than the charter provision quoted above would imply. Professor Mecklin was doubtless misled into thinking that in accepting the chair he would have the same freedom of teaching as is customary in other institutions of collegiate standing. His successor, thanks to the work of the committee, will have a clearer understanding of what is expected of him. We do not question the right of any sect or party to found an institution to teach its own peculiar tenets and to shut out so far as may be any alien influences. But such restrictions should be definitely made known to the public, so that prospective teachers and students will not confuse them with colleges and universities of different scope and aim.

### COLONEL GOETHALS AND NEW YORK'S POLICE PROBLEM

THE big men of the world do not have to hunt for jobs. They have to decide which job it is best for them to do.

Colonel Goethals is in such a predicament. The Administration wants him to set running the Canal which he has built. It further wants him to build a government railway in Alaska.

Mayor Mitchel, and, we believe, all New York outside the powers that prey and the penumbra of Tammany Hall, want him for Police Commissioner.

Colonel Goethals has assured Mr. Mitchel that when the Canal is completed, if he can secure from the President the retirement from the army for which his length of service makes him eligible, he will gladly accept Mr. Mitchel's offer. Accept, that is, upon one condition.

That condition is that the law be so amended as to make members of the force subject to removal by the Commissioner in case of unsatisfactory service without the right of appeal to the courts.

Colonel Goethals has put his finger unerringly upon the weakest spot in New York's police problem. The city has had for years the anomalous condition of a police force with a temporary head and a permanent personnel. The Commissioner has been removable at the will of the Mayor; the policeman removable only if a case can be made against him which will hold in a court of law.

The maintenance of a high order of discipline under such conditions has been practically impossible. The growth of a "System" has been tremendously fostered if not made inevitable.

Colonel Goethals will be doing a great public service if he becomes Police Commissioner of New York city. He has already done a great service by giving the prestige of his splendid record as an administrator to the endorsement of this vital reform.

The law should be promptly amended in accordance with his stipulation.

### THE NEW WALL STREET

WE are glad to know that President Wilson has no intention of considering as an Administration measure the bill introduced by Senator Owen for the control of stock exchanges. The bill must now stand on its own merits. The foundation is precariously narrow.

The Owen bill—it is more properly the Pujo bill, since it embodies the recommendations of the famous Pujo Committee—aims to regulate the operations of the Stock Exchange by prohibiting the use of the mails for any material connected with business on the Exchange unless certain rules are followed by that body. It further attempts to control thru the agency, once removed, of the Stock Exchange and the further agency, twice removed, of the mails, the actions of corporations in respect of their corporate securities.

The bill is ill considered for several reasons. The issue of securities by corporations should be controlled directly, as is done in Great Britain under the British Companies Act, and not indirectly thru the Stock Exchange.

It is no part of the proper function of the Postmaster General to control corporations or to regulate the Stock Exchange as this bill would require him to do.

The bill would prevent short selling, a process indispensable to the existence of a broad, free market for the purchase and sale of corporate securities.

The bill would deny to members of such a market place as the New York Stock Exchange, which has the most stringent rules and the most complete supervision of the acts of its members, privileges which an unsupervised outside broker would be freely accorded.

These are vital defects. But the fundamental trouble with the bill is twofold. It is evidently founded upon a spirit of sharp hostility to the New York Stock Exchange not only in relation to its incidental evils but in relation to its primal purpose. It also ignores the practically universal judgment of dozens of high authorities on the economic value of the broad, free market for securities provided by a stock exchange.

The Owen bill approaches the matter in the wrong spirit. It ignores the fact that there is a new spirit in the Stock Exchange which is working to produce the New Wall Street.

This spirit was given admirable expression last week at Washington by Mr. William C. Van Antwerp, one of



the most sincere and indefatigable members of the New York Stock Exchange in working for the elevation of its standards and the purification of its processes. Mr. Van Antwerp said:

Heresies and schisms come and go; man-made laws appear and disappear; but the human heart does not change, and in the last analysis we come to know that only righteousness exalteth a nation. We of the Stock Exchange know this to-day better than we ever knew it before, and we intend to live by it thru the years. We shall make many mistakes, no doubt, but we shall stick to our standards and rejoice in them, and some day—mark my words—this great market place will earn the admiration and respect of the whole people.

We are determined to show our critics by our deeds that the Stock Exchange means something vital and vitalizing in America, that it is an important adjunct of the new Wall Street—a broad highway from ocean to ocean, doing its utmost to meet the needs of a happy and prosperous land.

Any one familiar with events within the Stock Exchange during the past year or two knows that Mr. Van Antwerp spoke the exact truth. The Stock Exchange, under the leadership of a group of progressive, public-spirited, self-sacrificing men, is and has been for some time past making itself over. What those men deserve and need is not attack but coöperation.

The spirit in which the subject should be approached is that of the President's Address to Congress, not that of the Owen bill.

### A BURNING SHAME

**WE** give this week a strong argument from ex-President Taft urging a Federal law for the protection of aliens in this country and for the punishment of those who incite and engage in mobs to abuse or kill them. It is a matter in which the honor of the country is deeply involved.

Consider what is the wrong done to these aliens, particularly Italians, Chinese and Japanese, and what is the disgrace to our nation.

Long enough ago so that it is now nearly forgotten, there was a lynching of Italians in New Orleans. They may have been guilty of crimes, some of them, and it may be that the police and courts were corrupt or lax in performing their duty; that is not important here. There was a popular rising and a number of Italians were lynched. Had they been citizens, white or black, there would have been no complication, but some of them were citizens of Italy, and the Italian Government properly made protest and demanded reparation. We could do nothing. Why not? Simply because under present legislation such crimes must be punished, if at all, by the state and not by the nation, and the state would not or could not inflict punishment. It was not easy to make it clear to the Italian Government and people how we were in this humiliating position. In Italy or France, the more centralized government could see that justice was done; we could not. Therefore, to our disgrace, all we could do was to have our State Department pay money damages to Italy for the loss of life. The Independent at that time was indignant and asked that Congress enact a law putting the protection of aliens under the Federal power, which can be done constitutionally. But nothing was done.

Many such cases have since occurred, chiefly on the Pacific coast and in the Rocky Mountain states, the victims being chiefly Chinese and Japanese. These arose mainly out of labor riots, and in every case the foreign

government whose business it is to protect the immigrant alien has made protest to no avail, and has been obliged to content itself with a money indemnity. But, President Taft tells us, in not a single case has any man been punished for these murders; and the reason is, that the local sentiment is with the murderers. There is a pretense of investigation and that is all. Congress has been asked to enact a proper law, but Congress has failed.

It would seem as if our lawgivers had not time to do justice, and would rather let the criminals go free and pay money to allow their freedom. But we have an international duty. Our honor is at stake, nay is dragged in the mire. That no law for the protection of those admitted to our shores is past is a burning shame. Mr. Taft when President could get no such law; we trust that his present word will be more effective, to the credit of a Democratic Administration.

### A JAPANESE CASABIANCA

**T**HE story of the boy who stood on the burning deck whence all but him had fled is one that recurs in every great disaster even in the absence of such a hero or any occasion for such heroism. A most thrilling version of this immortal legend came over the cable from Japan on January 13, or at least appeared in our newspapers of the following day. "The city of Kagoshima with 64,000 inhabitants was totally destroyed by a flood of fire from the Sakura-shima volcano." One brave telegraph operator "sat at his key calling for help" while the crowds rushed into the sea and "thousands at least, it is certain, dropt in the streets overcome by heat and fright and foul gases, to be quickly covered by the fall of ashes and incandescent rocks." The writer of the report, be he Japanese or American, surely does have a good command of English. How simple, how dramatic, how effective are his concluding lines: "'I am the last person living' and that was the last thing he said." One could make a poem out of that; nay, is it not already a poem such as Mrs. Hemans could not better?

Alas, it is hard for poetry to thrive in this matter of fact age. The toe of the statistician comes so near the heels of our poet, he galls his kibe. The city of Kagoshima was not destroyed. The official report estimates the damage to the city as thirty-five houses collapsed and fourteen persons dead. As for the heroic telegrapher, last survivor of another Lisbon, he seems to be no longer in existence. Perhaps he never was. And the world can ill afford to lose such men.

### SECRETARY WILSON'S LETTER

**S**ECRETARY WILSON, of the Department of Labor, did not consult President Wilson before he sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the letter in which he urged that Congress pass a more effective bill for the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants of the labor class. If he had consulted him we dare to imagine that it would not have been sent.

In that letter he makes the smart suggestion, as a way to escape the provisions of treaties which have a "most favored nation" clause, that immigrants be excluded who cannot come up to the physical standard required for admission to the army. To be sure that



would exclude some undersized Russian Jews and others, but it is aimed at Japanese and Chinese who are of low stature. It is a sly way of doing a mean thing.

Aside from every other consideration, those who take the attitude assumed by Secretary Wilson are most short-sighted because they do not see that their action must provoke a proud and strong nation just across the Pacific, which finds it hard to keep its temper when its neighbor over the water is everlastingly heckling it. They talk about war with Japan, and they seem to wish to provoke it. Just now our State Department is very busy trying to reach an agreement with Japan over difficulties wantonly provoked by California; and it is at this most inopportune time that Secretary Wilson has emitted this fresh provocation. We have hopes of better prudence and justice from his superior namesake.

### THE CREATOR OF THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

EDWIN GINN, the founder of the World Peace Foundation, who died at his home in Winchester near Boston last week, was a great figure in a great cause. He had achieved eminence in America as an educational publisher before his noteworthy service for the peace cause gave him his world-wide eminence. The publishing house of Ginn & Company, which he founded nearly fifty years ago, almost as soon as he came out of college, has become one of the greatest purely educational publishing houses in the country. To his work as a publisher he brought remarkable business ability and the highest ideals; the house of which he was the head has been a distinct force for the promotion of what is critical and scholarly in our school and college life.

But Mr. Ginn was always more than the publisher; he was ever the devoted citizen and philanthropist. Boston could tell much of his wise and liberal support of many causes, and especially of his devotion to the cause of better homes for the people. In the furtherance of this end he established the Charlesbank Homes, which have enlisted earnest interest on the part of students of the housing problem.

The establishment of the World Peace Foundation is Mr. Ginn's special title to universal interest. There has not been in America or in the world in his time a more earnest or generous friend of the peace cause. His interest dates from nearly twenty years back, and first found expression in the Mohonk Conferences, in the early days of those stimulating and pregnant peace gatherings. It was at Mohonk that the active interest of our American business men was first enlisted in the peace cause in a significant way; and among all the business men who went to Mohonk Mr. Ginn was certainly moved most signally to action. He told the men there that he would be one of ten to give a million dollars for the cause of peace.

He did not wait too long, however, for such coöperation. He made up his mind to give \$50,000 a year for the promotion of the cause, with a provision to secure that income permanently, trusting that others would then coöperate to make the work and its resources broader still. That was the beginning of the International School of Peace, the name of which was presently changed to the World Peace Foundation.

The Foundation was incorporated in 1910, with its trustees and directors; and at that time no other so liberal and comprehensive provision for peace education had ever been made in the world. It was a generosity on Mr. Ginn's part which meant sacrifice as it also meant consecration; and no agency in the peace cause has in these years made itself more distinctly felt. Its work has been primarily the work of education, both in the stricter sense of work for schools and colleges, for the world's great student body, and in the larger sense of instructing the public thru the press, the platform, the church and other instruments of public opinion. Its "International Library" is undoubtedly the most important series of peace books published, and its pamphlet service has become a magazine drawn upon by all the peace writers of the world.

Mr. Ginn was not a "half-way covenant" peace man, but earnest and radical, inspired by the faith that great international changes can be speedily effected in the world today if the world's peace party organizes itself and brings itself to bear as it ought. He radiated conviction, enthusiasm and resolution, giving not money alone but himself to the cause which commanded him, and gathering about him men who shared his views and his purpose. Being dead, he yet speaks and acts in the great work which he founded, and which will go on to the triumph of the cause which he served.

It is interesting to observe how the succession is maintained of those who expect on any day the premillennial return of Christ to reign on the earth, such as were called Millerites seventy years ago. They are sturdy literalists as to Scripture, great students of prophecy, and are given, like Miller, to setting the day of our Lord's coming. A conference of them is to meet in Chicago this month, and we observe among those announced to speak the president of Westminster College, a professor of Xenia Theological Seminary, the editor of the *Sunday School Times* and the most noted among revivalists. We also observe among those talked of to succeed President Patten at Princeton Seminary one premillennarian scholar.

The New York *Tribune* declares unequivocally that President Wilson is to seek a second term, and seems concerned over the apparent inconsistency of such a course with the Democratic platform. We hope the President will do so, whatever the plank in the platform may be taken to mean. The American people can be trusted not to reelect a President unless he ought, in their judgment, to be reelected. They ought not to bind themselves not to continue him in office when they believe he ought to be kept there. The single presidential term without possibility of reelection arises not so much from fear of autocracy as from distrust of democracy.

The attack upon the Civil Service to which we referred last week has fallen to the ground. The rider upon the Post Office appropriation bill has been unseated. Apparently the President spoke the word that dislodged it from the bill. In any case it was unquestionably the force of public opinion that thwarted the seekers after spoils.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Mr. Wilson's Trust Message

At a joint session of the Senate and the House, on the 20th, President Wilson read his message concerning additional anti-trust legislation. Parts of it we publish on another page. When he entered the hall of the House, escorted by committees, the galleries were crowded. His reading was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, sometimes led by Republican members, and at the conclusion the listeners realized that there had been laid before them a state paper of remarkable clarity and strength. His recommendations, briefly summarized, related to legislation for the prohibition of interlocking directorates and holding companies, an official supervision of issues of railroad securities, statutory definition of Sherman act offenses, the punishment of individuals found guilty of such offenses, and the creation of a Trade Commission.

He desired that the business world should accept what he said as the words of a friend, and there have been many indications that the message has been so accepted. The delivery of it was followed by great activity and a rise of prices on the New York Stock Exchange. The attitude of prominent financiers appears to suggest approval and co-operation. Press comment here and abroad has been favorable, almost

without exception. In Congress the message was commended by prominent Republicans, who express a hope that the legislation to follow would be framed in accord with its spirit. A few Democrats felt that it was not sufficiently radical.

## The New Trust Bills

Bills embodying the President's recommendations had already been prepared, as the fruit of conferences at the White House. There are five of these bills, and the text of four of them, about 4500 words, has been published. They create a Trade Commission; prohibit interlocking directorates affecting national banks, railway companies and great manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate business; supplement the Sherman act by defining the practices and methods which are illegal, and provide for a supervision of all issues of railway stock and bonds. All except the last of these have been formally introduced in the House.

The commission is to be composed of five members. It will have inquisitorial powers, will supervise the execution of the dissolution decrees of courts, and will promote the peaceful surrender of corporations that exist in violation of the law. The prohibition of interlocking directorates is designed to prevent suppression of competition or a monopolistic control of the purchase of supplies by railroads. Two years are allowed for adjustments in obedience to this prohibition. The definitions of offenses are like those in the New Jersey law. Individuals are authorized to take advantage of the proofs and results of government suits in their own suits to recover for damages. Mr. Wilson desires that the committees shall give hearings on all the bills. There will be an effort to complete the program of anti-trust legislation in time to permit adjournment at the beginning of June.

## A Spoils Rider Killed

The rider on the annual appropriation bill for the Post Office Department, by which the 2400 assistant postmasters would have been deprived of the protection of the civil service rules, has been laid aside. It was killed by President Wilson. Under the rules, it was exposed to the deadly attack of a point of order, being "general legislation," which ought not to be attached to an appropriation bill. Chairman Moon, of the House Committee, desiring the en-

actment of the rider, asked the Rules Committee, which exercises much power, to bring in a special rule making it in order to consider the rider a legitimate part of the bill. Mr. Wilson sent word to Mr. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, that he was unalterably opposed to the rider, and that he also disliked another rider which provided an ap-



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## SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS

The Senator from Nevada is chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which the Wilson trust bills will be referred when they are introduced in the Senate

appropriation of \$25,000,000 for good roads.

This foreshadowed a veto. Therefore the Rules Committee declined to bring in a special rule for either of the riders, and when the bill came up both were speedily disposed of by points of order. The good roads proposition, Mr. Wilson thought, should stand by itself and not be tied to a bill appropriating \$300,000,000 for postal expenses. Mr. Moon said he hoped the President had not "de-



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## THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES IN THE HOUSE

Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to which were referred the interlocking directorates bill, the Sherman law definitions bill, and the trade relations bill. The Interstate Trade Commission and railway securities bills were assigned to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Mr. Clayton has been in close touch with the President and was one of the three subcommittees who drafted the Administration bills





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#### THE NEW COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

John Skelton Williams, formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, becomes ex-officio a member of the Central Federal Reserve Board under the new currency law. With the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture he is charged with districting the country and designating the reserve cities. Mr. Williams, a Virginian, has had long experience in banking and railway finance

scended to the point where he demands that members shall vote as he directs," and express regrets that the Rules Committee should have found it necessary to consult the Postmaster General about the special rule.

The Merchants' Association of New York has asked the President to place in the classified service, by executive order, the employees of the new Federal Reserve Board, which have been exempted by the statute from the requirements of the merit system.

**The Arbitration Treaties** Renewals of general arbitration treaties with sixteen nations are to be taken up for consideration this week by the Senate Committee. These renewals were made, so far as they could be made by the executive branch of the Government, several months ago. But when the agreement with Great Britain was considered, objection was offered by certain Senators who earnestly supported exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. A renewal of this treaty would, in their opinion, make the exemption a subject for arbitration by the Hague Tribunal. Apparently they desired to avoid such an adjustment of the controversy.

In order that Great Britain might not be offended, no action was taken upon the similar renewals of treaties with fifteen other nations, and for a

long time they have been neglected, altho action has been requested by one or two foreign Governments.

**The War in Mexico** Villa has been preparing slowly for his attack upon Torreon. He says he will lead 20,000 men, and that after the capture of that place all the cities between it and the capital will speedily accept the rule of his army. The rebels, he asserts, have taken from the Federals eighty-five pieces of heavy artillery, or nearly half of the government's entire supply. In the south, Zapata's men have been sacking towns within thirty miles of the capital, but Huerta stands in greater fear of 8000 Indians, who have turned against him in Puebla. They can easily cut the railway line to Vera Cruz. He cannot spare soldiers to protect this line without exposing the capital to capture by Zapata.

The ragged Federal soldiers who crost the Rio Grande in flight from Ojinaga are now confined within the

circuit of a wire fence at Ft. Bliss, near El Paso. Civilians included, the number of Mexicans whom our government is now feeding there is 4987. Several died during the march to the railway station at Marfa. Smallpox has broken out in the camp. The wire fence is needed more for the exclusion of newcomers than to prevent escapes, for Mexicans are drawn to the camp by the food freely given there at a cost of \$1700 a day.

**Huerta's Tottering Government** Huerta's treasury is empty. He cannot pay the Federal soldiers, and it is said that ministers and consuls abroad have received no pay for a long time. The French Government has sent to him a protest against the recent default of interest on bonds of a loan which that government formally approved three years ago. But it tells him that it will not now exercise its right to collect by force, thus implying tacit support for President Wilson's pol-



Photograph by Underwood &amp; Underwood

#### JUDGE CHESTERTON

The "Mystery of Edwin Drood" is solved at last. The celebrated case came to trial a hundred years after the crime before a literary moot court in London over which the genial G. K. Chesterton presided. The evidence and arguments were based on the clues in Dickens' unfinished novel and the jury, composed of well known authors, including Shaw, De Morgan, McCarthy and Jacobs, rendered a verdict against the accused, John Jasper. Bernard Shaw as foreman stated the findings of the jury as follows: "The extreme characters of the jury were at first inclined to find a verdict of 'not guilty' because there was absolutely no evidence of murder having been committed, but the more judicious spirits feel that to allow a man who had committed cold-blooded murder to leave the dock unpunished would probably result in the jury being murdered in its bed, so we have adopted the British spirit of compromise and find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter." Whereupon his Lordship, Mr. Justice Chesterton, committed every person present, except himself, for contempt of court





From Punch

## THE BRITISH MONA LISA

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, meets the rumors of dissensions in his Cabinet and impending dissolution with an enigmatic smile and imperturbable silence

icy. There are rumors, however, that the default has caused the application of some diplomatic pressure at Washington by European powers.

Jesus Flores Magon, a Liberal leader and formerly in Madero's Cabinet, has had three long conferences with Mr. Lind at Vera Cruz. He is said to be an agent of Huerta. One story is that the latter is willing to resign in favor of a governing commission, and to take the field as head of the Federal army. Another is that Huerta would resign in favor of De la Barra or Gamboa. Neither of these would be acceptable to Villa or Carranza. These rebel leaders have rejected the conciliatory advances of the Spanish-American Union, of Madrid, which has procured the coöperation of several European peace societies in an effort to adjust the Mexican controversy. They say they will be satisfied with nothing less than the overthrow and execution of Huerta.

Railroads After nearly two weeks' debate the Senate has for Alaska past, by a vote of 46 to 16, the bill for the construction of a railroad in Alaska by the government. This project is designed to promote the agricultural development of Alaska and the utilization of its coal and other mineral resources. Not more than 1000 miles of road are to be built. Broad powers are given to the President, who is authorized to select the route, to provide for construction, and to decide whether the government shall operate the road or lease it. For the cost there is to be a bond issue of \$40,-

000,000, and a part of the receipts from public land sales will be set apart as a redemption fund. The line is to extend from the coast into the interior, and existing lines needed for a continuous route may be acquired.

Fifteen Republicans voted for the bill, and three Democrats against it. The subject of the greater part of the debate was government ownership. Opponents of the measure asserted that it was a step toward state socialism. Mr. Williams rebuked his Democratic associates for supporting a populist and undemocratic bill. Mr. Kenyon offered figures tending to show that shippers and the public would save \$450,000,000 a year if the government should own and operate all the railroads. He predicted the coming of such ownership unless the government exercised complete control and the roads were honestly managed. The bill will be opposed in the House by a considerable number of members from the South who object to ownership by the government. It has the approval of President Wilson.

The Controversy Addressing the Japanese Parliament a few days ago, Foreign Minister Makino said the replies of our government to Japan's protests against California's alien land law had not been satisfactory, and that there had been no answer whatever to the third protest, sent in August last. Therefore it was necessary to "consider some other ways for a solution of the question." Secretary Bryan said that there had been no answer because the third protest was a repetition of the first and second, replies to which had been forwarded. There was no danger, in



From the New York Sun

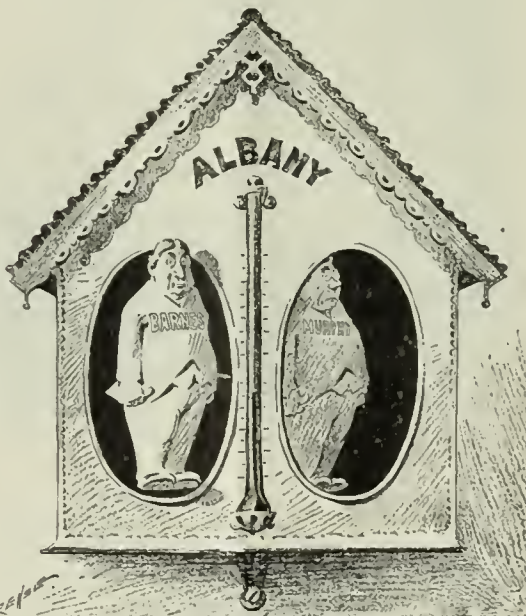
## AND ONE IN NEW YORK

The enigmatic smile of Mr. Murphy has long been famous in New York. But the present investigation into his bank accounts by District Attorney Whitman, it is thought, may result in its effacement

his opinion, of a rupture of friendly relations, and the Foreign Minister's remark might have referred to negotiations for a new treaty. But it is understood that Japan will be satisfied with no treaty that does not give what California has withheld, and the ratification of such a treaty by our Senate cannot be expected.

At the suggestion of Mr. John Bassett Moore, of the State Department, House committee hearings on the pending immigration bill, which would exclude Japanese, were suspended, a day or two later. But Mr. Bryan said the situation caused him no anxiety. He hoped for an early settlement of the controversy. On the following day, however, Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department, without consulting with President Wilson or the Department of State, sent to the House committee a letter in which he favored the Pacific coast movement for the exclusion of all Asiatic laborers. In addition he recommended that any Asiatic who could not pass the physical test required for admission to our army should be excluded. Altho he spoke of Hindus, it was remarked that the test would probably exclude a majority of Japanese immigrants who are not classed as laborers. The time for sending this letter was unwisely chosen.

London Labor Troubles The coal porters of London have seized the opportunity of exceptionally cold weather—20 degrees Fahrenheit—to enforce their demands for increase of wages. Some of the employers have come to their terms, but the twelve thousand



From the New York World

WHEN IT ISN'T MUGGY, IT'S HUMID There's small choice between bosses in New York. The progress of the graft investigation, however, suggests the possibility that Mr. Murphy's eclipse may be permanent



men in the union will stay out until all the employers do the same. The shutting off of the fuel supply at this season has caused widespread inconvenience and suffering. The strike committee refused even to serve the hospitals and they would have been left in the cold if the medical students had not volunteered in a body to load and cart a sufficient number of tons to keep the furnaces going. Many of the schools have had to close.

A more extensive strike is impending in London, for the men in the building trade unions have declined to sign the terms demanded by the employers: that they are willing to work with non-union men. A strike or lock-out in this industry would involve 150,000 or more men. Work has already ceased on London's new County Council Hall and several other buildings involving fifty million dollars.

#### The Dublin Strike

The strike of the transport workers in Dublin has collapsed and most of the men have gone back to work with the tacit consent of their leader, Jim Larkin. On his advice, however, they refuse to sign any agreements. This strike has been watched with unusual interest because of the introduction by Larkin of the so-called American or syndicalist methods in opposition to the more conservative and peaceable policy hitherto characteristic of British unionism. Larkin's untutored eloquence, his dramatic demonstrations, his imprisonment on the charge of seditious utterances, his prompt release by the government, gave to his cause a world-wide publicity and the undeniable grievances of the men received sympathy in unexpected quarters. But when Larkin after his release went to England "to raise the fiery cross" he found the labor leaders cold to his appeal and altho they sent shiploads of food to Dublin to keep the strikers and their families from starvation, they refused to order a general sympathetic strike as he desired.

#### Unrest in South Africa

The energetic measures taken by the South African Premier, General Botha, suppress the strike of the railway men and checked its dangerous ramifications, but whether they have put an end to the trouble remains to be seen. It must be remembered that all news so far comes from the governmental side, for the censorship is strict. Doubtless when the labor men get to the wires we shall hear another story. The strikers have gone back to work in the mines

and on the railroad, but probably they have not given up the fight and another general strike may be called at the first favorable opportunity. The militia called into service for the maintenance of order have been demobilized with the exception of the regiments in the Rand and in the Pretoria and Fauresmith districts, about 30,000 men. The expense to the government of this military demonstration will be about \$2,000,000. A curious feature of the situation is that

the government had the support of the leaders of the Hindus, who voluntarily agreed to suspend their "passive resistance" tactics during this crisis and leave their own grievances for settlement at some later time.

The International Conference on Safety at Sea, which has been holding sessions at London, ended its work on January 20. The final report,



Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### TAMMANY'S BOOMERANG

For some time an inquiry concerning the corrupt taxing of contractors on public works in the State of New York has been in progress under the direction of District Attorney Whitman. Already it has yielded more than thirty indictments, and the defendants are men prominent in the Tammany organization. Mr. Sulzer, whose impeachment and removal from the office of Governor were due mainly or largely to the active hostility of Tammany, testified on the 21st that Murphy had threatened him that "he wouldn't be Governor long" when he tried to thwart Tammany's attempt to blackmail a contractor. "If I had been willing to compromise with corruption," said Sulzer, "I would not have been removed. Murphy sent word to me again and again, during the impeachment proceedings, that if I would quit he would quit and save me from conviction." Senator O'Gorman will testify, and it is thought that Tammany is in great danger. District Attorney Whitman has the bank accounts of Murphy and a dozen prominent officers of state departments. It is said that they show deposits of about \$5,000,000, much of which can be connected with the extortion of money from contractors. Murphy says Sulzer is a liar.



consisting of seventy-four articles, received the unanimous approval of the delegates of the fourteen nations represented, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium and Denmark. The agreement will now be submitted to the several governments represented for their approval, which will doubtless be forthcoming as the provisions seem to be practical and well considered.

The conference adopted the proposal of Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps that ships should be divided by bulkheads both longitudinally and transversely into so many watertight compartments that there is no danger of enough of them being opened by any accident to sink the vessel. Wireless telegraphy of a hundred miles radius with an operator continuously on duty is required of all ships except those carrying fewer than fifty passengers or keeping within 150 miles of the coast. Lifeboats are to be provided of sufficient number and capacity to accommodate all persons on board and a sufficient number of men competent to handle them must be employed. The United States is put in control of an international patrol of the North Atlantic for the discovery of icebergs and the destruction of derelicts.

**Turkey Buys a Dreadnought** A surprising turn has been given to the Balkan kaleidoscope thru the purchase by the Ottoman Government of the dreadnought "Rio de Janeiro" under construction by the Armstrongs for Brazil. The Greeks were also bidders for the vessel as it neared completion in the British shipyards, but their credit was not so good as that of the Turks. The cost of it will be ten to fifteen million dollars, of which \$600,000 is to be paid immediately. The vessel will not be completed for six months yet and even then trained men and equipment will be lacking. It is expected, however, that these will be obtainable in England. The name will be changed to the "Sultan Osman."

The purchase of this British warship with money from France puts Turkey in a dominant position in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, for neither Greece nor Russia can at present match her two dreadnoughts, the "Reshadié" and the "Sultan Osman." Turkey, therefore, stands a good chance to enforce her claims to the Aegean islands now held by Greece. She refuses to acquiesce in the decision of the powers that Chios and Mitylene shall belong to Greece,



TO INTERPRET JAPAN IN AMERICA

Dr. Sosuke Sato follows Dr. I. Nitobe and Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie in the Japanese-American exchange professorship. He is lecturing at a number of Eastern, Southern and Middle Western universities on the Japanese people, their customs and social conditions. Dr. Sato is president of the Agricultural College of Sapporo in Hokaido, the northernmost island province of Japan. He was educated there and at Johns Hopkins. He is well known thruout the world as a leading Japanese educator; he was responsible for the introduction of the American college system and college baseball and boating into Japan.

regarding these islands as necessary to the defense of the coast of Asia Minor. It is even rumored that Turkish troops have already been landed on Mitylene and that an alliance has been formed with Bulgaria by which that country will coöperate with Turkey in case of a war with Greece. In this case Turkish troops could be sent by rail from Constantinople thru the territory recently ceded to Bulgaria and attack Salonika.

The sale of the "Rio de Janeiro" by the Brazilian Government has made trouble at home. Vice Admiral Huet Bacellar, former chairman of the naval commission in charge of its construction, published a letter attacking the government for thus weakening the power and prestige of Brazil in the eyes of the world. The response of the government to this was to put him under arrest and to explain that the "Rio de Janeiro" was not of a type to fit into the new scheme of the navy and so it was thought best to accept the offer of the Armstrongs to replace it by a vessel similar to the Brazilian dreadnoughts "Sao Paulo" and "Minas Garaes."

Russia's protest, backed presumably by France and England, has interfered with the plan by which the Ottoman army was to be reorganized by German officers. General Liman

von Sanders, of the Prussian cavalry, who had gone with his staff to Constantinople for that purpose, has returned to Germany.

**The Eruption of Sakura-shima** The volcano of Sakura-shima continues in eruption and southern Japan is shaken by repeated earthquakes. From a hasty reconnaissance of the island of Sakura it appears that nine out of eighteen villages on the island, comprising 840 houses, were destroyed but most of the inhabitants escaped. The two old craters of the volcano, a mile apart, are now connected by a great chasm from which smoke and flames arise and lava streams flow. The damage done to the city of Kagoshima, on the western side of the bay, was greatly exaggerated in the first reports. According to the official estimates sixteen persons were killed in the city, eighty-seven seriously wounded and seventy-one slightly injured. Thirty-five houses were destroyed and 113 partly crushed. In the neighborhood of the city four persons were buried under the ashes at the time of the eruption and a hundred or more refugees killed by the falling of a cliff by a later earthquake shock. The trains are running in Kagoshima and the shops opening.

**Famine in Japan** The famine in the northern part of Hondo and the island of Yezo is said to be the most severe ever known. Many persons have starved to death and others have committed suicide and their corpses often lie unburied for days. The cause of the disaster was a cold current from the northern seas which destroyed both crops and fishing so leaving the inhabitants destitute. A distressing feature of the situation is that young women from the famine region are being virtually sold into slavery. Every train arriving in Tokyo from the northeast is said to bring one or more parties of fifteen or sixteen girls in charge of two or three men who have lured them from their homes. The police, tho aware of the purpose for which the girls are bought, are powerless to prevent it, for they are provided with written approval from their parents. According to the old Japanese ethical code it was regarded as an admirable act of devotion for a daughter so to sacrifice herself to relieve the distress of her parents.

The Japanese Diet has decided to spend only \$80,000,000 this year on new Dreadnoughts; the government had asked an appropriation of \$150,000,000.



# Our Constitution of Peace

*Extracts from the Address of the President to Congress on the Trust Question,  
January 20, 1914*

CONSTRUCTIVE legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The antagonism between business and government is over.

We are all agreed that "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and our program is founded upon that conviction.

It will be a comprehensive but not a radical or unacceptable program, and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits:

It waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the *personnel* of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same; those who sell and those who buy but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business.

The country is ready . . . to accept, and accept with relief as well as approval, a law which will confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development.

The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain, further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning

## THE PRESIDENT'S CON- CRETE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Prohibition of interlocking directorates of banks, railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies.

2. Empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to superintend and regulate the future capitalization of railroads.

3. Supplementing the Sherman law by explicit definitions of the practices of monopoly.

4. Creation of an Interstate Trade Commission to form a clearing house for the facts in relation to business and an instrument supplementary to the courts in doing justice to business monopolies.

5. Imposing penalties, not upon business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but upon individuals responsible for improper practices.

6. To prohibit holding companies and to restrict the interlocking ownership of corporations by individuals.

7. Permitting private claimants to found suits for redress against monopolies under the Sherman law upon the results of government suits against those monopolies.

of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is.

And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in these matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information, which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

Producing industries, for example, which have past the point up to

which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. . . . There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes not only in aid of the court but also by independent suggestion if necessary.

Penalties and punishments should fall, not upon business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but upon the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practise condemn.

We are agreed, I take it, that the holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually coöperative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? . . . Shall we require the owners of stock when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote?

I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress upon the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the Government where the Government has upon its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit, and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the Government's action.

What must every candid man say of the suggestions I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded you? That these are new things of which the country is not prepared? No; but that they are old things, now familiar, and must of course be undertaken if we are to square our laws with the thought and desire of the country.

We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace, the peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity.



# SHALL THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROTECT ALIENS IN THEIR TREATY RIGHTS?

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE spread of democracy throughout the world and the influence that each people has in determining the foreign policy of its government have necessarily affected the discussion of useful agencies for the avoidance of war. Before the nineteenth century wars largely turned upon the interests of dynasties and the ambitions and hatreds of kings, but now wars between countries having stable governments are rarely begun without the wish of the majority of their respective peoples. Even a country like Russia, in the government of which the people are not supposed to have a great voice, was obliged to make peace in the Japanese War largely because her people opposed its continuance. Therefore, it becomes important, in the maintenance of peace, that each stable government representing its people in its foreign relations, and being answerable for them to another people, should be able to perform its promises promptly, and should certainly not keep them only to the ear and break them to the hope. Nice distinctions based on precedents in International Law have more weight with learned statesmen representing a dynasty than with an angered people. When they suffer injustice, they look to the substance of the international contract for their protection, and if that is not performed, and the breach is an outrage upon their own race and their own kith and kin, their indignant feeling is dangerous to the peace between the two nations.

## NATIONAL SENSITIVENESS

In one of my visits to Japan as Secretary of War, I had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Count Hyashi, one of the great statesmen and diplomats of that wonderful Empire, and recently deceased. We were discussing very freely the relations between Japan and the United States, and he said that he felt confident that I was right in saying that the United States had no desire for a war with Japan, but, on the contrary, wished to avoid it by every honorable means. He hoped that I credited his statement that the Empire of Japan and those responsible for its government were equally anxious to make the peace between the two countries permanent and abiding. "But," said he,

"my people have grown much in national stature. They have won successes, civil and military. They have a deep love of their country and of their fellow countrymen, and perhaps they have what you will call 'patriotic self-conceit.' However this may be, their sensitiveness as a nation has increased, and it makes them deeply resent an injustice or an invidious discrimination against them in a foreign country or by a foreign people. The only possible danger of a breach between the two nations that I can imagine would be one growing out of the mistreatment of our people living under the promised protection of the United States, thru the lawless violence of a mob directed against them as Japanese."

Now what is true of the relation of these two countries is likely to be true of the relation between the United States and peoples of other countries. With almost every nation we have a treaty, in which each contracting party agrees that the nationals of the other party may reside within its jurisdiction, and, complying with the laws, may legally pursue their vocations or business, and enjoy the same protection to life, liberty and property that the citizens of the contracting country enjoy. This is perhaps the most common clause in the many treaties of amity and commerce that now control the relations between the nations of the world.

## THE CUSTOM OF TREATY BREAKING

Since 1811 there have been many cases of mob violence against aliens, in which they have been killed or grievously injured. And while in all these cases we denied any liability. Congress has generally made payments to those who were injured and to the families of those who were killed. In some cases the amount paid was recited in the act of appropriation to be a gratuity, without admission of liability. In other cases the amount was paid without such reservation. In no case that I have been able to discover have the perpetrators of these outrages been punished. In all the cases the local authorities have evidently sympathized with the mob spirit and purpose, or have been so terrorized by it as not to make a judicial investigation of any real

been, first, the mob; second, the felonious assault, or murder, and destruction of property; third, the farce of a state investigation; fourth, the indemnity to the injured and the family of the dead, and, fifth, the complete immunity of the guilty. Such a list of outrages, reaching clear from 1811 down to 1910, without punishment, is not a record in which we can take pride.

I propose to consider here whether anything can be done to change this state of affairs so long continued that recurring incidents of the same kind constitute it a custom. I feel confident that something effective can be done to this end thru valid Federal legislation conferring executive and judicial jurisdiction to prevent and punish these crimes against aliens in violation of their treaty rights on the Federal Government and courts.

## OUR FARCICAL PROMISES

In some of such cases the feeling between the countries involved has run high, and with the increased popular control of foreign policies, we may expect these incidents to become more dangerous to our peace. In many letters of our Secretaries of State, in answer to complaints of foreign governments in such cases, attention is called to the fact that our General Government has no jurisdiction to direct the prosecution under Federal law of the perpetrators of these outrages, and the Secretaries have been content with the statement that the persons killed or injured have had the same protection that citizens of this country have had, which, I may add, in all the instances under examination, was no protection at all. The Secretaries have pointed out that if protection was needed or punishment was to be inflicted, it was the duty of the state authorities to give it, as would have been the case had the persons killed or feloniously assaulted been citizens of this country. We make a promise and then we let somebody else attempt to perform it, and when they don't perform it, and they never do, we say, "We are not responsible for this. It is somebody else's failure, and besides you are not suffering any worse than our own citizens in this matter, because they enjoy the same absence of protection extended to your people. However, say no more about it. We'll salve your feelings by a little money,



the amount of which we'll fix." Now we know from this history the fact to be that in such cases generally there is not the slightest hope thru the state courts of having proper punishment inflicted, or even attempted. In such cases the juries are generally drawn from the immediate neighborhood of the county and town in which the outrage is committed, and the case ultimately reduces itself to the result that the grand jury, or, if an indictment is found, which is almost as rare as a conviction, that the petit jury will be composed of either the criminals themselves or of their relatives and neighbors and sympathizers, and the prosecution is a farce.

#### LYNCH LAW NO EXCUSE

It does not soothe one's pride of country to note the number of lynchings of our own citizens that go unwhipped of justice and that are properly held up to us with scorn whenever we assume, as we too frequently do, a morality higher than and a government better than that of other peoples. Nor is our feeling in this regard rendered less acute by hearing from the governors of some of our states expressions brazenly defending and approving such lynchings. Still more embarrassing is our situation, when we are called upon to explain to a government with whom we have made a solemn covenant to protect its citizens or subjects in their right of peaceable residence here and in the enjoyment of business and happiness under the ægis of the United States, to have to say that while we did make a covenant, they ought to have known that under our system we as a government had no means of performing that covenant or of punishing those who, as our citizens, had grossly violated it. For lynchings of our own citizens within the jurisdiction of the state, we can perhaps answer, or at least we are obliged to answer, that under the form of our government such crimes are a state matter, and if the people of a state will not provide for their own protection a machinery in the administration of justice that will prevent such lawless violence, and a public opinion to make it effective, then it is for them to bear the ignominy of such a condition. But when in the case of the lynchings of aliens, whom we have plighted our national faith to protect, the fact is that the Federal Government has the power to enact legislation to set its own administration of justice going by its own prosecuting officers and thru its own courts, and has not done so, we may well hang our heads in the face of adverse criticism.

#### THE DANGER OF WAR

Such legislation need not find its only reason in our pride of country and our commendable desire to be considered in the first rank of civilized nations, observant of treaty obligations and earnest in the protection of the rights both of our own citizens and our foreign guests. A much stronger reason for such legislation is in the Federal Government's taking over the right to protect itself and all the people against the danger of war that may be thrust on us by the lawless, cruel, prejudiced action of the people of a town, a city or a county in dealing with subjects or citizens of other countries. It may well be that the race prejudice of such a community might carry us into war, and thus sacrifice thousands of valuable citizens drawn from the whole country, and consume hundreds of millions of treasure, to be met by taxation upon all the people of the United States. Ought not the Government, therefore, to insist, should not all the people of the United States require, that their executive at Washington, with a full knowledge of our delicate relations to the foreign sovereign whose subjects have been murdered, should have power enough to set the whole prosecuting and detective machinery of the Government at work to bring the ringleaders of such mobs to trial before juries summoned from a wider vicinage than that of the local community in which the outrage was committed, and free from the sympathy and terrorism there likely to exist?

#### THE VIRTUES OF FEDERAL ACTION

But it is said that the dead are not protected or restored to life by punishment of the malefactors and that those who are injured have no right to criminal prosecutions, that those are matters for the state, and that as the injury has been done, if pecuniary indemnity is granted by the General Government, all that the victims can properly have, is theirs. I am not discussing this from the standpoint of the victims at all. I am discussing it from the standpoint of our own governmental self-respect, safety and freedom from international offense. It is true that the only punishment of perpetrators to such an outrage must come after the outrage; but if the ringleaders of one mob in a United States court were hung for murder, the number of lynchings of foreigners would be reduced from that time on in direct ratio to the certainty of a repetition of that kind of justice. I have had occasion to say before, and I say again, that the manner of trial in the Fed-

eral courts, in which the judge has the same control of the trial that he has at common law, can assist the jury in its investigation of facts, and can take charge of the trial out of the hands of the counsel for the defense, is a terror to evil-doers. While in the eastern state courts, criminal justice is generally meted out promptly, thoroly and with even hand, in the western and southern state courts this is not true, and the difference between the administration in the Federal courts and in the state courts in such states is well known to those who are likely to become criminals. The certainty with which mail robbers have been brought to justice makes every man who thinks of robbing the mail consider the chances of escape from Uncle Sam. Indeed cases have occurred in which train robbers have religiously refrained from sacking the mail car in order to avoid the Federal jurisdiction. Not only would such Federal criminal jurisdiction and the Federal executive preventive measures which might be taken in many cases where race war is threatened reduce the number of cases of mob violence against foreigners; but even where they occurred, the direct energetic action of the Government under the eye of the complaining foreign ambassador at Washington, where the responsibility of the Government would be understood and the critical nature of the case would be felt, would itself take the sting out of the incident, and minimize its danger as a cause for bad feeling between the two countries.

Of course every one recognizes that the Government of the United States cannot guarantee the detection and arrest of the criminals in such cases, or that when they are caught and tried, conviction will necessarily follow. In no civilized country can this be assured, and this circumstance is an implied term of every treaty contract of this sort. But that uncertainty does not prevent courage, promptness and energy on the part of the marshals and detective agents of the Government in efforts to identify and arrest the offenders and to find the evidence against them, or efficiency on the part of the prosecuting officers in properly preparing the case for the grand and petit juries. It is the utter absence of any sincere effort of the local authorities in such cases to bring the criminals to justice that naturally angers foreign peoples when they are asking reparation for the awful results of mob violence. It is our actual helplessness, and our hopelessness of any remedial meas-



ures to prevent a recurrence of such outrages, that give the futile negotiation such a deplorable color in the eyes of the injured nation.

We can all remember the deep feeling aroused in our whole people over the massacre of the Jews in parts of Russia and the intense indignation that manifested itself among their

coreligionists in this country, and how skeptical all our people were concerning official denials of governmental responsibility for such outrages. I ask whether we ought not to try to look at lynchings of aliens in this country, prompted by race prejudice, from the standpoint of their fellow countrymen

at home and whether, in the utter absence of protection or attempted punishment of the murderers, we can wonder that there should be a deep-seated suspicion on their part that the bloody riots have been with either the connivance or acquiescence of our authorities.

*New Haven, Connecticut*

NEXT WEEK MR. TAFT WILL DISCUSS PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

**A**S a searching test of "all round" knowledge the examination given annually in the Friends' School, Germantown, Pennsylvania, is also well adapted for use by the general reader. The questions are intended for boys and girls from thirteen to eighteen, and the average percentage of correct answers ranges from forty per cent in the lower to fifty per cent in the higher classes.

### GENERAL INFORMATION TEST

First Month 5, 1914.

#### I

Name

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Secretary of State.
3. The American Ambassador to Great Britain.
4. The engineer of the Panama Canal.
6. The King of England.
7. The Prime Minister of England.
8. The political party now in power at Washington, D. C.
9. The political organization recently defeated in the New York City municipal election.
10. The new national revenue tax.
11. The neighboring country in a state of revolution.
12. The general who led the Carthaginians over the Alps.
13. The man who first circumnavigated the globe.
14. The original thirteen colonies.
15. The cities that have been capitals of our country.
16. The city that was saved by geese.

#### II

In what field or office have the following become prominent? Give nationality, also state whether contemporary or historical. 17, Leonardo da Vinci; 18, Alfred Noyes; 19, Huerta; 20, William Sulzer; 21, Martin Luther; 22, Winston Churchill; 23, Madame Homer; 24, Rembrandt; 25, Rabindranath Tagore.

#### III

What historical or literary associations are connected with the following? Tell what nations were involved. 26, Waterloo; 27, the Treaty of Ghent; 28, Trafalgar; 29, the Statue of Liberty; 30, the Craigie House; 31, Islam; 32, the 4th of July; 33, Gettysburg; 34, Domesday Book; 35, Jamestown, Virginia.

#### IV

Name the city referred to by each of the following expressions: 36, Gotham; 37, the Smoky City; 38, the Windy City; 39, the City of David; 40, the Eternal City; 41, the City of Brotherly

Love; 42, the South American Paris; 43, the Hub of the Universe.

#### V

44. Where should the signature be placed on a check? Where the indorsement? Who does the writing in each case, and what does he write?

46. Explain o.k.; i.e.; B.C.; M.D.

49. What were the Kalends and the Ides?

...

#### VI

Who was the national hero of: 51, Switzerland; 52, Scotland; 53, Holland; 54, Celtic Britain; 55, Italy; 56, Ireland?

#### VII

Locate by country: 57, Vancouver; 58, the Amazon; 59, the Appenines; 60, Stockholm; 61, Vera Cruz; 62, Florence.

#### VIII

Who was: 63, the Maid of Orleans; 64, the Father of his Country; 65, the Scourge of God; 66, the Little Corporal; 67, the Iron Chancellor; 68, Le Grand Monarque?

#### IX

69. What is the cost of letter postage to England? France? Canada?

70. What curse rested upon King Midas?

71. What is raw water? How are its dangers averted?

73. What is a "ship of the desert"? a chronometer?

74. What is a semaphore? a carbureter?

75. Who wrote "The Waverley Novels"? "Little Women"?

76. Of what play is "Rosalind" a heroine? "Titania"?

77. Who were Jove? Diana?

78. Who were Circe? Pandora?

79. Express 32 degrees Fahrenheit in the Centigrade scale.

80. If a clock were gaining, would you lengthen or shorten its pendulum?

81. Show by two figures the difference between two square inches and two inches square.

82. What is the cube root of 125?

83. Define hexameter, kilometer, cyclometer.

84. Who slew Sisera?

85. Where is the "Mona Lisa" now?

...

87. Name one of the great composers of symphonies.

88. Who decorated the Sistine Chapel in Rome?

89. What great American artist helped decorate the interior of the Boston Public Library?

90. What distinguished American is now completing the art decorations in

the Pennsylvania State Capitol Building at Harrisburg?

#### X

Identify by naming author or work:

91. "England expects every man to do his duty."

92. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

93. "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives me to see the right."

94. "I wander'd lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills."

95. "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

96. "Veni, vidi, vici."

97. "God's in His heaven: All's well with the world."

98. "But oh for the touch of a vanish'd hand, And the sound of a voice that is still."

99. "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

100. "The pale purple even Melts around thy flight; Like a star of heaven In the broad daylight Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight."

In reprinting these questions we have omitted numbers 5, 45, 47, 48, 50, 72 and 86, for the reason that they relate to purely local matters. Some of the answers given in the Germantown Friends' School are amusing:

Name the American Ambassador to Great Britain. Ans. Mrs. Pankhurst. William Sulzer,—running for President of Mexico; Martin Luther,—a Methodist minister who wrote hymns; Madame Homer,—a French woman who invented radium; a Greek singer.

What is raw water? How are its dangers averted? Ans. By not drinking it.

What is a semaphore? Ans. A boy in his second year at college.

If these questions are tried by any of our readers on schools or clubs we would be pleased to learn the percentage of correct answers.

If, also, any reader cares to answer these questions and send us his examination paper with the statement that the answers were written without previous preparation we shall be glad to correct the paper for him, and report the results in a later issue.





#### THE RECLAMATION OF THE PONTINE MARSHES

This desolate region, comprising an area of about four hundred square miles and lying forty miles south of Rome along the ancient Appian Way, was once occupied by prosperous farms and cities. For two thousand years it has been almost uninhabited, the haunt of long-horned silver-grey cattle, wild shaggy black horses and broad-horned water buffalo. The attempts of emperors and popes to drain this water-logged land have been in vain. The Italian Government has now entered upon a plan which promises to bring this fertile district under cultivation by 1923. The Government is to provide \$1,400,000 and the proprietors the rest of the necessary funds. The interesting photographs here reproduced were taken by a young farmer on one of the Pontine estates, Sig. Luigi Preta



# RABBIT HUNTING AND THE WINTER WOODS

BY O. W. SMITH

ANGLING EDITOR OF "OUTDOOR LIFE"

**W**E are so constituted that we think it is a sin to idle. We must always have a definite object. To tramp thru the winter woods with no particular end in view is unthinkable, even tho the ministry and blandishment of the snow-laden trees has a spiritual

the snow flowers as beautiful as midsummer blossoms: the transformations wrought by the feathery flakes as thought-provoking as the mystery of many-leaved trees. Never do the winter woods appear the same on two consecutive days. Either the sun is banishing the

ing stone on stone and timber on timber, erecting a temple to be seen of men; but Nature overnight, working with snow and frost, so festoons a fir tree that it becomes a thing of spiritual beauty, perhaps to remain unseen and unadmired. Jack Frost builds snow images more beautiful and spiritual than ever crept from beneath the mallet and chisel of human artist, then destroys that he may have the fun of creating again. Building not for pay but for sheer joy of creating, no wonder masterpieces are the result. You may walk down the same winter road on two mornings only twenty-four hours apart, and behold totally different temples, sculptures and monuments, built overnight by the forces that ever destroy and ever create. We shall erect more spiritual temples, live more satisfactory lives, when we live and build for no other eye than that which we sometimes name the First Cause. All of which is suggested by a snow spire over yonder, a fir tree mantled with last night's garnishment, so I jot it down with mittened hand. Verily this is strange rabbit hunting.

Yet there is that in me, that heritage from the past if you please, which causes my little shotgun to leap to my shoulder at the first glimpse of a madly leaping rabbit, a



THE MID-DAY CAMP FIRE

"Just to sit and watch the leaping flames is conversation enough for the lover of the open"

value, not to mention the physical advantage of the exercise. That there is such a thing as purposeful idleness and legitimate meandering never dawns upon our minds: we must always do something, go somewhere, or forsooth, we have no excuse for going or doing. I never set out from the house for a winter ramble without being compelled to answer a dozen or more eager questions as to my object, destination, length of stay, and so forth. Imagine the surprise and mystification of my interrogators should I answer as I might in all truth, "I do not know where I am going, what I am going for, or when I shall return." Yet I might with equal truth answer, "I am going everywhere, in search of everything, and shall return when I have gathered a satisfactory load." But such an answer would be less satisfactory than the former, and might start inquiries as to my sanity. So I shoulder my shotgun, to give countenance to my statement that "I am going rabbit hunting," even as I have captioned this article "Rabbit Hunting," knowing full well that both are equivocations. Like Thoreau: "I long ago lost a hound, a bay horse, and a turtle-dove, and am still on their trail."

In a way the winter woods are as fascinating as springtime forests:

snow, or frigid Jack is adding to the white counterpane. The black stump that yesterday was an object repulsive in the extreme, today is a monument of immaculateness, a white statue erected by Jack Frost to the memory of a past giant of the forest. To the rightly beholding, the midwinter woods are fairyland established and made visible, so that, "Seeing we may see, and hearing we may understand." It is never too cold for dryads to make merry with Apollo and Hermes, even in this cold country so far from warm Greece. The gods of the woods are not fair-weather creatures by any means. Perhaps you are too far from childhood or Greece to believe in fairies, dryads and nymphs, which only proves that you cannot see the unseeable, and are not intimately acquainted with the woods—winter or summer.

Perhaps the foregoing savors too much of the ancient and mystical for the modern materialistic worldling, but let me assert then in plain English, there is a spiritual atmosphere in the winter woods highly satisfactory and sweetly refreshing, just the antidote that is needed to correct the influence of stained-glass theology. There is nothing artificial in the winter woods. Man spends years, much thought and money, pil-



THE DAY'S EXCUSE

"My little shotgun springs to my shoulder at the first glimpse of a madly leaping rabbit"





#### THE SILENT WOODS

"Only those who are acquainted with the forests in February know how silent they really are—with a silence so deep that it is vocal with sound"

bit of animated cotton batting darting here and there amid the screening brush in a most bewildering manner indeed. I do not stop to think. The gun speaks, sharp and imperative, once, sometimes twice before the bit of bobbing batting answers the command of the nitro. It must be confessed, as it is said "Confession is good for the soul," that not always does the fleeing *Lepus floridanus* obey the command of the gun, but bobs on and on until lost from sight amid the brush or gains the safe refuge of open bur-



row. I conclude that I do not want *that* rabbit. I pat the smooth barrel of the gun, knowing that *Lepus'* escape was not its fault. Then as I break the gun in order to shove home two fresh shells I begin to ask why I shot and why I missed. I shot not because I was actually in need of meat, but because I was "rabbit hunting," and there was something in me that shouted in a voice not to be disobeyed, "Shoot!" You know the feeling? Yes. After all, scratch the skin of the most civilized of us and a savage will bleed. I missed because I did not think. Let those who will figure out "angle," "distance," "velocity," etc., etc., I shoot and do my figuring afterward. What does a miss amount to any way? It is a fairly good thing for the rabbit.

After all, as I have said again and again of fishing, I say of hunting, "It is not all of hunting to hunt." It is not the rabbit, the bird, nor even the deer that takes me to the woods, but "the hound, bay horse, and turtle-dove" I long ago lost. If I ever recover my property, and I sometimes think that I shall, I more than half believe that I will find them in the silent midwinter woods. "The silent woods"—only those who are acquainted with the forests in February know how silent they really are. A silence so deep that it is vocal with sound. Caliban was not so very wide of the mark when he said, "This quiet, all that it hath a mind to do, doth." It is truly creative. Even when the winter winds toss the branches of the bare trees or moan thru the thick firs, they blow *quietly*. The winter woods are quiet even when noisy; never more quiet than when most noisy. Rabbit, bird, or deer cannot long hold one's attention when surrounded by this all-embracing quiet. We of this age need not only to "study to be quiet," but we need quietness itself, such as encompasses and ministers to the one who treads the white aisles of

the midwinter woods. When the mind is weary and the heart heavy, somehow the quiet works a miracle: rests the mind, soothes the heart.

When I hunt with a companion I always lose him that he and I may be alone, tho. when the low-hanging sun nears the zenith, bearing witness to the voice of appetite that the noon hour has arrived, we get together and select some spot for the mid-day meal. The picking out of a spot for the mid-day bivouac is a matter of great importance. Not only should it be under a hill and sheltered from the cold wind, but good firewood must also be handy, and the view should be of the sort that one cannot forget. Ever after the meal one will think of that mid-day camp-fire with a tightening of the heartstrings, and the affection will grow with the passing of the years. I know whereof I speak, for scattered over a number of states are scores and scores of camp-sites that belong to me even tho the title to the land is in another's name. Not always is it the one who cuts the timber or harvests the grain that garners the valuable crop. Be sure that your companion for a day's tramp in the winter woods is of the quiet kind, is quiet and loves quiet. There is so much noise and talking in the world, that much racket and many words are out of place where stillness dwells. Just to sit and watch the leaping flames, while the toasting bread turns a delicious brown and the coffee pail sends forth delectable odors, is conversation enough for the lover of the open. In certain moods, indeed, it is advisable to go alone; better never have a companion than have a voluble one.

The wild creatures of the wood, save those that are hunted, are not half so wild when the clinging snows make meager their food supply. The birds, chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, blue jays, and sometimes

rarer winter visitants, will gather to the signal smoke of your fire; for they, sly beggars, know that a smoke in winter time means man, and man means food. The chickadees, black-cowled sprites, are bolder and more venturesome than the others, perching upon hand or knee at times and looking you saucily in the eye, as much as to say, "You would not hurt a little bird like me, would you?" The bossy blue jays, and blood-thirsty shrikes, are birds of another feather, tho you will find it extremely hard to lift your hand against even these freebooters of the woods, for in midwinter it must be a hand to mouth, or rather claw to bill existence with all of them. The infrequent birds of February mean more somehow than the numerous songsters of June, and it is easier to scrape an acquaintance with the winter denizens. An hour, two hours will slip by as you sit by your mid-day fire, watching the birds and thinking thoughts one has no time to think in the world of too much business. But the long shadows come early in winter, and you will find yourself wading thru knee-deep snow, or following some winter road, this time in the direction of town and not away.

Perhaps a rabbit will dangle from the left hand, if so we know that there is to be a savory fry on the morrow; if not, well and good, there is the memory of a day well spent. Somehow the desk does not seem such a jail, work so irksome. Oh yes, it pays to get out into the winter woods, even tho ears tingle and feet grow numb. It pays because of added red blood, because of the intimate knowledge gained regarding birds, and lastly, because somehow it is a religious experience ministering to a need of the soul as churches and perspiring preachers cannot do. I know something of churches and preaching too.

*Durand, Wisconsin*







ONE OF THE HERDS THAT HAS WORKED AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION IN ALASKA

## THE REINDEER REVOLUTION

**P**ORTERHOUSE steak will be sold at one dollar a pound within the next ten years unless the farmers of the United States are educated at once to the necessity of raising more cattle and potatoes." This was predicted recently by the president of the American Meat Packers' Association. Today prices are so high that good beef has already been placed beyond the reach of the many. The official statisticians tell us that the number of cattle in America has been decreasing as steadily as the population has been increasing, that our herds today contain only two-thirds as many beeves as they did six years ago, and that it is a forlorn hope to look to importation, since the Argentine herds also are diminishing and in fact the whole world's visible supply is inadequate to the demand.

But gloomy as this outlook is, there is yet a chance that enforced vegetarianism in America may be forestalled by the adoption of a remedy now proposed by Mr. Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada.

The remedy is the reindeer. After thoro investigation Mr. Borden is convinced that the two million and some odd square miles of unused pasture-land in the far North, which area, since it is covered with snow most of the year, will not sustain any other ruminant, will support herds of reindeer approximately equal in numbers to all the cattle in the United States today. It is estimated that the region north of the Reindeer Mountains, containing two million square miles of pasture bearing reindeer moss, would furnish sustenance for fifty million reindeer. The reindeer moss pastures of Alaska, at a conservative estimate, would support an additional ten million.

Most of the Siberian nomads live

by reindeer alone. Some tribes make pack animals their specialty, some breed for fineness of fur, some for the meat and hide. The Laplander, as is well known, has modified the reindeer into a dairy animal, and reindeer milk, butter and cheese are market staples in northernmost Europe. When so much has been done with the domesticated reindeer, which has never yet had the advantage of scientific breeding at the hands of a highly civilized white race, it is not surprising that Canada's Premier sees large possibilities in the plan.

Fifty thousand thrifty reindeer are already grazing on Alaskan wilderness pastures as contentedly as if their ancestral home had been there. They are, however, the quite recent descendants of some fifteen or twenty animals that were imported from Siberia about twenty years ago, by way of experiment. It was a good day for the North when the fathers of the flock first landed. Never has any animal done more for man or more remarkably accomplished a country's material salvation.

The native peoples of the Alaskan coast country were in a bad way before their animal benefactors came to help them, and were eking out a very poor existence. There was nothing in the way of a permanent industry to keep them profitably busy, and the food supply was very often dangerously near the vanishing point. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a missionary working among them, conceived the idea of importing from Siberia a few head of reindeer, which were giving the people of that country, under similar natural conditions, both work and food. Shortly afterward the United States Government took up the experiment, and now all the reindeer herds in Alaska are under government control. They are let

out on favorable terms to the native herders, and already the profits have been three hundred per cent on the original investment.

There is no fear of starvation in Alaska now, as once there was, for the reindeer gives an unfailing supply of meat and milk. Its skin makes a warm and serviceable clothing. And the responsibility of taking care of the herds has developed the natives from rather shiftless hunters and trappers into men of regular and thrifty habits.

It is said that the flesh of the reindeer is nourishing and palatable, that its quality could be improved with proper conditions of handling, and that its slight "gamy" flavor could be eliminated.

### FIRE BEDS

**I**N fall, winter and spring, when the nights are very cold on the desert, prospectors, adventurers and all others who have occasion to sleep in the open, find the "fire bed" a feature of outdoor craft which will enable them to sleep in comfort on a cold night.

To make a fire bed, a trench is dug in the sand six or seven inches in depth, about three feet wide and six feet long. The sides of this pit are banked up with the sand taken from the trench. The pit is then ready for the fire, which is built extending the full length of the pit, so that it will warm both the banked sand at the sides and the bottom of the pit.

When the sand has been sufficiently heated, the large, blazing sticks are thrown out, leaving all of the live coals in the pit; these are covered with about four inches of sand. This bed will retain the heat all night, and all that is left to be done is for the sleep-seeker to lie down and wrap himself in a blanket, if he has one, and go to sleep in comfort.



# MEN AND WOMEN—AND THE “WOMAN QUESTION”

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM A GEORGIA VALLEY—THIRD PAPER

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF “A CIRCUIT RIDER’S WIFE,” “THE RECORDING ANGEL,” “IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND”

NEW YORK is a kind of bulletin board upon which are posted from time to time those “problems” in living which engage the attention of the “best writers and speakers,” as Quackenbos’ old *Rhetoric* used to put it. Every one of them originates in the crowded conditions of the city, in its concentration of wealth and power, in its peculiar social abuses, and not one of them is ever solved.

Less than a year ago there was a great agitation here about the “minimum wage,” especially for women. They are still working on it. But there is less talk since some old double-chinned virgin discovered and proved that the virtue of the working girl did not depend upon the wage she received, but upon the higher price than money which she placed upon her chastity; that the saleslady who received a four thousand dollar salary was as apt, even a trifle more apt, to be somebody’s mistress than the little shop-girl in her department who earned only eight dollars a week.

Meanwhile, another embarrassment in this discussion of the minimum wage has arisen. Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, has called the bluff and showed that the minimum wage depends upon the profits from the business the workers are engaged in, no matter who owns the business. In his factories hereafter it will be five dollars a day, which is scandalous, for more reasons than one. In the first place, if he is making that much out of it, he should reduce the price of his cars. The consumer is entitled to some of the profits. We pay entirely too much for these nervous, temperamental conveyances anyhow. It is wrong. Another objection is this: He is placing a temptation before his employees which they will not resist. Like most poor people, they will not save, they will imitate the extravagance of the rich. Their wives will spend the money on expensive clothes, expensive Victrolas and expensive children. And they will spend it on expensive masculine indulgences. Last year I was in a railroad town where the employees—not the officials—received from fifty to three hundred dollars a month. Scarcely a one of them owned his own home. Scarcely any of them were out of debt for their pianos upon which their wives could not play.

But, I say, it is funny to observe

how Mr. Ford has called the bluff of these professional problem workers. There are hundreds of them in this city at the head of social and economic reforms who are not willing to divide honestly with their employees the profits which they receive. The papers here are full of their eloquent explanations of why they cannot follow Mr. Ford’s example. But they hope to do so! Hope is a curious form of sincere lying which we all indulge in from time to time when righteousness pushes us into a corner.

We manage things far more simply in the Valley. We do not often risk the extravagance of paying wages at all. When a man is behind with his plowing, he goes over and asks his neighbor to give him a day’s work. Later when the same neighbor wants an extra hand, he goes back and gives him a day’s work. There is profit sharing for you according to the brotherhood of man! The point is, we have the right conditions. We are not rich.

**B**UT most of the problems under consideration here now have to do with women. Morally, spiritually, tenderly and viciously, women have long been known in the world, even from the beginning—whenever that was—but as an active factor in civilization Woman is a recent discovery.

The first we heard of her in this connection she was only the “woman question.”

Now, when anything or anybody gets into the interrogative form it is a sure sign that something is wrong with them. Corporations, trusts, interlocked directorates, municipal franchises, state and national policies, all must be changed when they become “questions” in the public mind. It was a sign that our tariff laws were wrong, that our credit system was wrong, when they became questions. And the recent tariff and currency bills were the result. So, when the woman question arose, it was proof positive that something was wrong with the women. There is. They have failed, gone into bankruptcy by the decision of modern times. They are not the kind of wives men need now, nor the kind of mothers children need. They have to be divorced too often and they bear too few children because they cannot stand the racket. They have bad health, they are idle, or they are forced to work too hard.

They are unhappy, and neither wealth, nor education, nor Browning circles seem to satisfy them.

**T**HE question is this: What is the matter? How did they come to fail, and what is to be done about it? The world has been appointed receiver for this business. And the world is very slow, very conservative about making a report. As near as I can make out, we have failed because conditions of life in places like New York have changed so much that men have changed with them. They are no longer husbands and fathers so much as they are citizens, financiers, wage earners, persons who live outside the home and whose interests are too much on the outside. To be sure, as many of them as can afford it have satisfied their consciences and vanity by providing their women with good homes, luxuries, and servants. But this has only added to the woman’s discontent. She does not want to stay in her home. Her companion has deserted her. Naturally she wishes to follow him. That is the milk in the coconut, the reason why she stays upon the streets so much, why she passes the time dressing herself and just dancing, or in agitating for her rights. She really wants to follow him the same as Ruth followed Moab. And she is right about it. His god should be her god, his people her people, where he goes she will go, and he cannot keep her from following. A woman who is left behind with the children and the baggage is bound to make too much fuss to be endured.

**T**HIS has resulted in the next phase, which is called the “Feminist Movement.” It is no longer merely a question, but a “movement.”

To tell the honest truth, I do not see much motion yet in the movement. Here in New York, it is an immense caravan which appears at stated intervals, very noisy, terrifically importunate, ready for the journey across the intervening desert and wilderness to the promised land of equal suffrage, which flows with a new kind of milk and honey for women and their children. But it doesn’t move. And it never will till the men fall in line. This is a fact those women should remember who are given to abusive methods in their suffrage pleading. Men do not re-



spond to the lash of the mere tongue, if you have nothing else with which to enforce it. After all they are not donkeys, not even in England where they do show some of the stolid endurance of that animal. They are the men who have defended and loved and cherished us, supported and humored us for some thousands of generations. The laws they have made, which are undoubtedly injurious to our interests and to the interests of our children, were not made with malice aforethought for that purpose. They are defective laws because they are men and did not know how to make them alone and unattended by us at the polls and in the senate chambers. I doubt if we should have been as faithful and considerate of their helplessness as they have been of ours if the situation had been reversed.

THE thing to do is to use the same finesse and patience in winning the man over to the feminist movement that we have employed to get his wealth and his wages for these thousands of years. At bottom he is a generous creature, only a trifle set in his ways, which is natural, seeing how set his mother was in her ways. He will join the "movement." He will be obliged to do so in time. When the women get into the wagon with all their things and their intentions, the home is deserted, in spirit at least. He cannot stand that. He is obliged to have some place to rest. He will get in therefore and trek to the land of her desire, if for nothing else but to have peace from

her everlasting importunities. There is much to be said on his side. It is astonishing how many men are the peons of their female families, which is just as bad as what is told of women who are the slaves of theirs, tho we hear much less from the peons than we do from the slaves. Still they are beginning to talk, they are beginning to tell on us a little. There is a short story in the December *McClure's* entitled "Reincarnation, the Story of a Private Hell," which contains one of the most terrific arraignments I ever saw of the useless, virtuous, vicious wife: There are literally millions of women like her, whose husbands never expose them. But they will. Before this year is ended, some man who can write with his forked tongue will produce a novel in which the mean, little, whimpering, useless wife will play the star rôle instead of the commonplace serpentine, who merely tempts him. When women begin to fight men, they will get what is coming to them. And it will be a-plenty. And much of it is about as long overdue as suffrage for women.

I VENTURE to return for a moment to the women in the Valley at home. They do move. They rise before the dawn, gentle souls who find peace in the labor of their hands, and in their astonishing faith. They are the silent companions of their husbands. People do not talk much in the Valley, because there is not much to say. They know the weather, a few psalms, a few golden texts and a few hymns by heart. They also

know each other the same way, which is a good deal more than husbands and wives can always claim in this place. I do not know a single lazy woman in the Valley, nor one who is unhappily married. They worry some over the bees when they swarm inopportunely, and over the chickens when they take the roup, and over the children when they have a bad cold, or do not learn their Sunday School lessons, but they do not worry over their husbands. They are not angry with mankind. As near as I can make out, they want better schools and they long for a closer walk with God. But I never knew one to want a limousine or a servant to do her work, or a nurse for her baby. And you could not put one of these fashionable split, corkscrew skirts upon any of them. Call it what you please, evil-mindedness or modesty, but they are as far removed from the fashionable clothes one sees upon women here as these women would appear to them to be removed from decency and thrift. I do not know how long such a state of sweetness and homely goodness will last there. The feet of youth take hold upon the ways of the world. When I return next spring, I may see some girl at the singing school on Sunday afternoon wearing a tight skirt. But I am thankful I have seen what I have of the simple, direct living of these men and women in the Valley, whose only problem is to perform the day's work well, to love one another and to believe in God and his mercies.

New York City

## MEMORIES OF AN IRISH GENTLEMAN

BY EVELINE M. FORBES

THE Irish are a Southern race by some mischance cast up upon a cold and alien shore," Justin McCarthy once said to me. Be this as it may, he himself, equipped in every essential save one for a life of learning, culture, benevolence and peace, was thrown by accident of birth, and by his all-absorbing sense of what he believed to be his duty to his country, upon a strange shore shelving downward to a whirlpool of politics which drew him into its vortex, away from the literary work he loved so well.

The delightful letters now published by Mrs. Campbell Praed show with what joy he threw himself into the literary collaboration with her commenced in 1885, a year after their first meeting, and how severely the chains of politics chafed when

holding him back from literary work. In a letter of July, 1885, dated from the House of Commons, when the colleagues had just sketched out the plot of "The Right Honourable," he writes, "I wonder if you have got started on our venture. . . . I have not yet been able to begin, as I wanted to this day. The House sat until after five o'clock this morning. I did not get to bed till nearly seven—about the time when you were getting your letters and your early tea—and the result was that I got up late, had to keep an engagement or two, and got to the House at four; felt dazed, cross, dull, morose, disagreeable, and got nothing done in the way of fiction."

To those who knew Mr. McCarthy intimately there is a delightful humor about this string of adjectives,

for it was truly said of him that no one had ever seen him cross, and that it was impossible to quarrel with him. As one reads farther and farther thru these letters the unflinching self-control and self-sacrifice of their writer becomes more and more apparent; for his was one of those rare natures which, like a precious stone, show in increasing beauty with every added ray of light. It was at this time that the negotiations with reference to what had been called the Carnarvon incident were in progress, negotiations subsequently revealed in the House of Commons by Mr. Parnell; the name which sounds the note of tragedy in Justin McCarthy's life story. In those far away days, however, men who said that by entering Parliament under the leadership of Parnell



Justin McCarthy had sacrificed a brilliant literary career to become the champion of an unpopular cause were unheeded: Parnell was "the incomparable leader," carrying the banner of his country, and, as Justin McCarthy said so often, "a man must fight, and die if need be, under his own flag."

To those who remember the "slenderly built gentleman of modest mien; his manner quiet and very courteous," who "spoke in a soft voice with the slightest touch of brogue," as Mrs. Campbell Praed so well describes him, it may seem strange to read how, upon that Sunday morning in '82, when the papers chronicled the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, it was Mr. McCarthy who, at the gathering of Irish members which took place in Parnell's rooms at the Westminster Palace Hotel, was the first to oppose the proposition made by the usually truculent Healy, "that all the Irish members should resign their seats and go back into obscurity, believing their cause hopeless for our generation, upon which the shadow of the crime had fallen." In the notes which Mr. McCarthy dictated to Mrs. Praed for this *Book of Memories*—a book planned to be written in collaboration—he adds, "I think Parnell leaned towards this counsel." Mr. McCarthy, however, contended that nothing which happened from the outside could affect "the duty we owed to our constituents and the Irish people, and that we were bound to stand to our posts." Again on April 18, '87, the day on which *The Times* published that famous forged letter of Parnell's, it was Mr. McCarthy's word which, at the very moment it was needed, let loose the full flood of Mr. Sexton's eloquence in repudiation and denial. The debate on coercion was to be resumed, and Mr. Sexton was to open it. "Questions that day were almost unprecedentedly short. Parnell had not come, and we were in great anxiety; we knew of course that the letter must be a forgery—but the time was running out. Sexton would soon have to speak. The effect would be most damaging if he were not able to denounce the forgery—yet we all felt that until Parnell came to the House, or communicated with us in some way, it would be impossible to do anything of the kind."

The situation was acute. All hung upon Parnell's appearance; yet he did not come, and Sexton began to speak. Then, a few minutes later, Parnell came in and sat down by Mr. McCarthy, who whispered a question as to what he was going to do about

the letter. He replied that he had come down to the House to denounce the forgery. Just at that moment Mr. Sexton was repudiating the calumnies gotten up against the Nationalist party.

"And forgeries," Mr. McCarthy said distinctly.

Sexton looked around and saw Parnell seated beside him.

"And forgeries," Mr. McCarthy said again, and instantly Sexton "streamed away in an eloquent and indignant denunciation of *The Times* letter as a 'malignant forgery.'" This was in April, '87; in February, '89, *The Times* case collapsed with Piggott's confession, and Mr. McCarthy writes that he heeds no ills "now that the plot of *The Times* has come to shame."

During the months that followed it is good to read of some peaceful days spent in wandering up and down the banks of the "grey river," where the literary colleagues made word pictures to fit those painted by Mortimer Menpes' brush; and of a Christmas spent in the "blue land" of the Riviera. Then, less than twelve months later, came the Parnell divorce case, and those "hideous days" which left an ineffaceable shadow on Mr. McCarthy's life. I do not think he ever recovered the strain under which he lived during that time, and later the dissensions of the Irish party, which he alone could hold together, wore him out in mind and body. He writes pathetically of one of the many quarrels surrounding him, "I cannot compose it—I am tired."

Yet he would not give in, and it was not until 1896 that he resigned his position as leader. A year later his health utterly broke down and he turned his back forever on the old London life, with its great political struggles and the "keen excitement of its days," for what he termed "a world of dull grey shadows," whence "all was retrospect." Looking backward thru his life, the thing he most regretted was that he had not become a naturalized citizen of the United States, as in such case Sumner had assured him that he would certainly have been chosen as Minister to the Court of St. James's, a position for which he was most admirably fitted, and of which, or its equivalent at Washington, he often spoke with longing and regret. All who remember his tour in America in '86, during the first part of which Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Praed accompanied him, will understand his love for the country which welcomed him so warmly and with which his literary work kept him in touch until the end of his life; for in his

quiet home at Westgate, where his daughter tended him so devotedly, much literary work was done. His monthly letter to *The Independent* was despatched up to those last days when his sight became much worse and he gradually grew weaker, until, on the afternoon of a day when a strange wild wind was raging round his house, recalling the family legend of the Banshee, "he fell into unconsciousness and passed peacefully to his rest."

London



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

PRESIDENT MENOCA

## THE PRESIDENT OF CUBA ON THE PANAMA CANAL

**T**HE INDEPENDENT kindly requests me to express my views for publication regarding the benefits which Cuba might derive from that splendid and transcendental event: the inauguration of the opening of the Panama Canal, gigantic work of American genius and power.

In my opinion Cuba should expect a great increase of prosperity and wealth with the opening of the Canal. Being situated in the center of the route which the vessels must follow on their way from ocean to ocean, placing in constant communication nations and continents now separated by enormous distances, it is natural that Cuba should have her share of the commercial activity and of the general movement of ideas and interests which will necessarily develop for the universal benefit of humanity.

The people of Cuba join with enthusiasm in such a happy event, and in expounding the sentiment of all my fellow citizens, I cordially congratulate the Government and the people of the United States for this most magnificent victory.

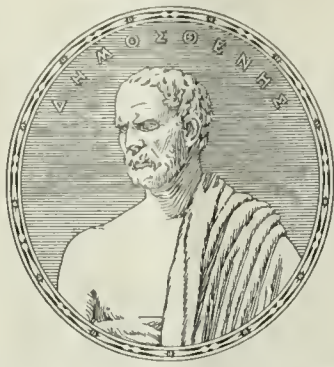
MARIO G. MENOCA

Havana, Cuba



# BOTH SIDES

## THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS



# A DEBATE

*RESOLVED: That the true solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of the regulation of combination rather than the breaking up of combination and the restoring of competition*

The solution of the trust problem is to be the important task of the present session of Congress. On January 20, President Wilson in a special message called the attention of Congress to the united demand of business and the public for reforms in the present methods of dealing with the trusts, and presented a program for constructive legislation. In order that the necessary reforms may be brought about with as little disturbance to business conditions as possible, he would retain the Sherman anti-trust law, strengthening it by legislation necessary to make it a controlling force. On the other hand, there are those who believe that the day of competition has past and that combination has economic advantages which should be utilized to their fullest extent under efficient government regulation. Public service corporations and other natural monopolies are excluded from the following discussion. This brief was prepared by Edith M. Phelps.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

- I. The present concentration of industry is in harmony with economic development and business efficiency.
  - A. Combinations benefit in greater productivity in proportion to the capital invested, in buying and selling to greater advantage, in more efficient organization and in utilization of wastes.
  - B. These advantages are of direct benefit to the public.
  - C. Unrestrained competition is wasteful and destructive of human energy.
- II. The tendency to monopoly, with its attendant evils, can be avoided by efficient government regulation.
  - A. A federal commission can be appointed to do for industrial trusts what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done successfully for the railroads, i. e., enforce publicity, and attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege.
  - B. As a result, business men will be relieved from the uncertain business conditions existing under the Sherman law, the investor will find greater security for his capital, and legitimate business will have an opportunity for normal development.
- III. The Sherman law has failed to produce expected results in restoring competition and reducing prices.
  - A. It has been invoked in an effort to break up monopolies already formed. The affirmative's plan prevents the formation of monopolies.
  - B. Its enforcement has resulted in business stagnation by interfering with the working of economic laws.

C. To enforce it strictly means hardship for innocent investors.

D. Fair competition cannot be restored, for there will always be strong organizations which by natural advantages can crush weaker competitors.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

- I. Many combinations or trusts are not economically efficient and for the advantage of the consumer.
  - A. Many of them have been created artificially and by unjustifiable methods for the sake of acquiring control.
  - B. Prices have been raised and wages lowered.
  - C. The business has been run for the benefit of stockholders and not of the consumers.
- II. The natural and proper means by which to regulate business is competition.
  - A. Business is always subject to potential competition which under existing conditions does not have a fair opportunity to work.
  - B. The advantages of combination are offset by wastes due to lack of the incentive ordinarily furnished by competition and to lessened opportunity for the development of individual initiative.
  - C. The independence of many small concerns is of more benefit to the public than the advantages of combination.
- III. The Sherman anti-trust law, strengthened by certain supplementary legislation, will prove the most satisfactory method of dealing with the trust problem.
  - A. Such legislation will not require any serious, unsettling changes in our present methods.
  - B. Legislation defining "unreasonable restraint of trade" will remove the uncertainties to which business is now subject.
  - C. The prohibition of holding companies and of the interlocking of the directorates of great corporations will increase the opportunities for individual development and bring new energies into business.
  - D. An interstate trade commission would perform a valuable service in assisting the courts in enforcing the law and in providing information of use to business in conforming to law.
- IV. Government regulation of combination is impractical.
  - A. Many of the advantages existing to the trusts, such as patents, etc., could not be controlled by this method.
  - B. Initiative and progress would be seriously interfered with.

C. Government regulation would tend to put government authority behind big corporations.

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## SITS THE WIND IN THAT CORNER?

**I**T is but fitting that the instrument which registers the many changes of mood of the ever variable Boreas should assume a whimsical variety of appearance.

The weathervane, in one form or another, is so venerable that its actual origin is lost in the dim twilight of ages far remote. One of the earliest weathervanes of which history bears definite witness was the famous "Tower of the Winds"

built at Athens shortly before the dawn of the Christian era. The tower was octagonal in form, symbolical, doubtless, of the eight principal winds, and upon its summit stood a bronze figure pointing the direction from which the wind proceeded. During later days the thoughtful designing of vanes received considerable attention, and, particularly in England, they assumed a highly decorative appearance at the hands of the trade guilds or where they appeared upon churches.

Perhaps the most famous of American weathervanes is the gigantic grasshopper on Faneuil Hall in Boston; another is the whale upon the spire of Marblehead Church. This vane has a particular significance, for the wealth of the old fishing village has been derived chiefly from its whale fisheries and the placing of a whale upon the church spire was a

logical tribute to the source of its prosperity.

The general apathy toward things beautiful which prevailed in America during the greater part of the past century resulted in the almost total neglect of the vane excepting in the dull and rather uninteresting form of an arrow, or, occasionally, a gilded horse prancing thru space above a barn or a stable.

Just now, with the general awakening of the artistic conscience, the weathervane appears in forms so distinctive and beautiful that there has come a tendency to make use of it in places where its appearance is unlooked for. Clever architects and designers have discovered its worth. Under the form of a stately ship it may fittingly adorn any building connected with maritime sports or pursuits; as an automobile it often appears upon a garage. Suitable designs for barns or farm buildings are numerous and the cock, the symbol of vigilance and watch-



fulness, is perhaps appropriate upon a church.

Vanes may be cut out "en silhouette" of thin wood or sheet metal, but unless the material be very strong the weathervane must be braced or reinforced. The vane must be very accurately poised upon its upright support, and while a greater expanse of surface must be upon the side opposite that from which the wind will blow, the actual weight upon both sides of the support must be precisely the same.

### UTILIZING SUN POWER

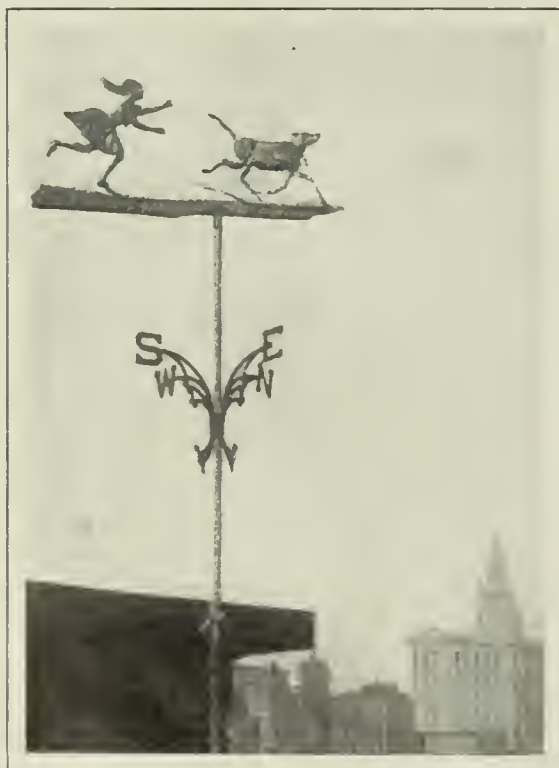
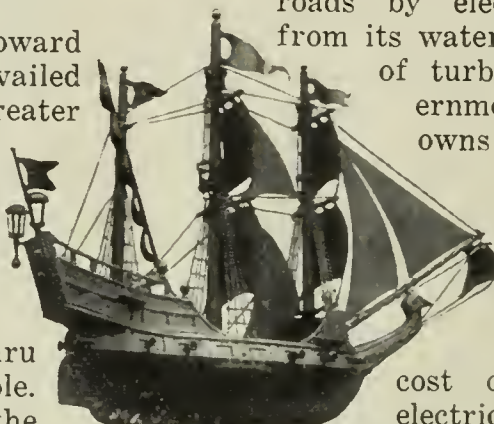
**A**LL power comes ultimately from the sun; it is merely a question whether we shall use up the petrified energy of coal and oil or catch the sun rays as they come. We have been living on our capital so long and so extravagantly that it is beginning to run low, so it is time we devoted some attention to contriving ways to live on our income. Sun power converted to water power is the most obvious. Countries with steep mountains and high rainfall will in the coming century enjoy the same advantages as coun-

tries with coal fields have in the past. Norway is planning to discard the steam locomotive and run all its railroads by electricity drawn from its waterfalls by means of turbines. The government already owns water power enough for nearly all the railroads of the west and south and the installation

cost of the hydro-electric system is estimated at only \$12,000,000. The power itself will of course cost nothing, for it is merely waste water.

But after all, the desert regions of the earth may turn out to be richer than their well-watered rivals.

At Meadi in Egypt a sun-power plant has been set up which collects the sunshine falling on 13,269 square feet and utilizes it for the generation of steam. On account of the low pressure of the steam, only about a pound per square inch above the atmospheric pressure, a steam engine of special construction is employed. From the experiments, however, it is calculated that the plant is capable of developing over ninety-five horse power continuously for twelve hours. This, the best result yet obtained, suggests that we may find eventually a substitute for mineral fuel.



**A GIRL, A CALF AND A SKYSCRAPER**  
This whimsy, oddly out of place on the metropolitan skyline, was photographed on its trial spin at the maker's shop in New York before being sent to Long Island. The tower on the right is on the new municipal office building



**"AND THE WIND SANG LOUD IN THE CHIMNEY"**

To see on a dial before you the record of the shifting gale outside must make the hearthside doubly cozy on a winter's night. Wires connect the indicator with a vane on the roof



# THE NEW BOOKS

## THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS

As an artist Chesterton has always been attracted by the Orient with its mystical fanaticisms, its cruel colors and its unfamiliar habits of thought. But while Turkey is all very well at a distance, Turkey in Europe is to him a distinct and horrible menace. In *The Flying Inn* we have a story of Mohammedan influence not only in Europe but in England itself. This novel is an allegory of the war between the sacred symbol of the cross and the sacred symbol of the crescent, as Chesterton has similarly related the struggle of the Ball and the Cross in his book of that name.

The champions of the crescent are Misysra Ammon, the Prophet of the Moon, and Lord Ivywood, an eccentric nobleman, a fanatic against the liquor traffic as the embodiment of Christian custom as opposed to Moslem. Misysra, who is as fertile with impossible theories as with plausible arguments to support them, maintains that England is Mohammedan at heart and proves it in a hundred ways from the contempt with which the pig is popularly spoken of to the absence of any "idolatrous" animal or vegetable forms in modern cubist painting. Lord Ivywood's persecution of the innkeepers sends one of them adrift thruout the country carrying his inn-sign with him and accompanied by Captain Dalroy, an athletic Irishman who champions the cause of the cross.

So far we have a straight Chesterton novel, a symbolic theme variegated by satires on modern life. But Chesterton really seems uncertain that he aimed to write a prose novel at all, for the book is plentifully interspersed with verses, serious, comic, ironical, militant, in good meter and in bad, till the novel takes on the not unpleasant appearance of a Chesterton anthology of songs.

*The Flying Inn*, by Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.30 net.

## PICTURES OF PARIS

It is a long cry from the "Mudtown" of Carlyle to the Paris of today, but it was a very clever woman who did the trick, and we most cordially congratulate Mrs. Mabell S. C. Smith on giving us such a vivid series of fascinating pictures of the great French capital. It was a stupendous undertaking for a woman, involving work of great patience, research and study, and on every

page of her book she has shown most distinctly that it was a labor of love, or she could not have achieved such brilliant results. It is a pleasure to find a book of this kind so free from the usual conglomeration of dry-as-dust facts, for it is not a mere compilation of historical events nor is it a big fairy tale—but, from the very beginning there are indications of the evolution of a magnificent drama in the world's history. The climax comes in the Third Empire, when Baron Haussmann, the great "prefect of the Seine," consummates his great scheme of transformation and transmutes the Paris of the past into the "City of Luxury," as it is known and seen today.

A notice of this book would be incomplete if attention were not called to the care the publishers have given to its superb production. Paper, binding and illustrations form a fitting setting for the story. The illustrations are particularly fine and vividly supplement and strengthen the high literary quality of the text.

*Twenty Centuries of Paris*, by Mabell S. C. Smith. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.

## WEDGWOOD ART

To the collector of pottery, to whom the name of Wedgwood is a familiar symbol, the new book by the grandson of the "Prince of Potters" will be of peculiar value. In *Staffordshire Pottery and Its History*, Josiah C. Wedgwood tells the story of the famous industry in North Staffordshire from the middle of the seventeenth century, giving details of the indigenous raw materials, and describing the development of the various processes of glazing, etc.

*Staffordshire Pottery and Its History*, by Josiah C. Wedgwood. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$3.25.

## PROBLEMS OF UP-BRINGING

Mrs. Gruenberg has written a sensible book. *Your Child To-Day and To-Morrow* is the result of years of study, first-hand information furnished by the author's own children, and the conclusions drawn by a well-balanced and motherly mind. Under the caption "The Problem of Punishment" there is an amusing symposium of the children themselves, as to what and how much punishment should be meted out to fit a given case. The younger children are very severe: "If I had been Jennie's mother, I would of painted Jennie's face and hand and toes. I would have

switched her well. I would have washed out her mouth with soap and water, and I should stand her on the floor for half an hour," says one little girl with zeal outrunning her grammar. The answers of the older children, and, in fact, the whole chapter, should be studied by every one in charge of children.

*Your Child To-Day and To-Morrow*, by Sidonie Matzner Gruenberg. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

## THE ETERNAL MASCULINE

Frank apotheosis of the masculine gender is Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews' *The Eternal Masculine*, and so thoroly done that the reader soon becomes suffused with the same enthusiasm concerning mere man that prompted the writing of the stories. A motley crowd: college boys, woodsmen, financiers, politicians, the whole gamut, yet all of a fine manliness and vigor, with hard muscles, kind minds, and big hearts. It is a splendid array, and one is very glad for men after having read it.

The scenes are mostly in the Canadian woods and New York, tho New Haven and Yale come in for honors. The stories are simple in outline and rich in feeling and humanness.

In *The Eternal Masculine*, the author lives up to the promise of her other work. Her graceful yet vigorous expression is far above the commonplace; there are some bits of description of Canadian parts that are not a far cry from poetry. And she portrays man nature at its best exactly as we have seen it.

*The Eternal Masculine*, by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.30.

## FOR THE BOY WHO WOULD FLY

Education in the new science of flying is coming to be a part of the contemporary boy's education. *The Boy's Book of Aeroplanes*, by T. O'Brien Hubbard and Charles C. Turner, both of whom are licensed pilot aviators, gives theoretical and practical instruction in all that pertains to flying in the heavier than air machines, from the building of the aeroplane to the intricate study of air currents; and is written so that any boy of normal intelligence can understand it. The authors approach the use of technical terms by easy stages, so that while at first only a little of the jargon appears in quotation marks and explained by the context, yet as the reader progresses he comes to acquire gradually all the vocabulary. Excellent photo-



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graphs and diagrams illustrate the book, and an appendix, giving in tabular form the history of aeronautics from 1065 when "Oliver, a monk of Malmesbury with artificial wings, jumped from a tower and was injured," up to the present, helps to make it a convenient book of reference.

*The Boy's Book of Aeroplanes*, by T. O'Brien Hubbard and Charles C. Turner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.75.

### LITERARY NOTES

The modern Fiji Islands provides the setting and the anomalous position of the half-breed furnishes the problem of the well written romance of *Marama* by Ralph Stock. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$1.25.)

The proverbially unhappy marriage of genius and the conflict in the modern woman between the call of a career and the desire for domesticity form the theme of a German musical romance by Rudolph Herzog translated into English by Adèle Lewisohn as *The Story of Helga*. (Dutton.)

Grant Richards must have a penchant for the curiosities of cuisine. His last year's novel was entitled *Caviare* and his new one, *Valentine*, introduces *escargots*, *hérisson* and boneless sole to give flavor to a lively romance of intermingled business, aeroplaning and race-track gambling. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.35.)

One who has not studied chemistry in the last twenty years can hardly be said to know what chemistry means in the present use of the term so great has been the transformation of the science. To "catch up" with its recent progress and to learn about solvates, catalysis, radio-activity and other things unknown to the school days of most of us there is no better means than the interesting volume, *A New Era in Chemistry* by Professor H. C. Jones of Johns Hopkins. (New York: Van Nostrand, \$2.)

Professor Emile Boutroux of Paris is well known in this country for he has lectured in several of our universities no later than last fall so there will be a welcome to the lectures on "Education and Ethics," now translated by Fred Rothwell. All of the lectures are admirably clear and inspiring; the most interesting are those comparing the three rival types of ethics—"Hellenic or esthetic," "Christian or religious" and "Modern or scientific." (Macmillan \$1.50.)

As evidence of the serious consideration now being given in Germany to the Monroe doctrine we made a thoro study of the subject in German, the coming from the Harvard Law School and dedicated to John Bassett Moore, *Die Monroedoktrin in ihren Begiehungen zur amerikanischen Diplomatie und zum Völkerrecht*. The author, Dr. jur. Herbert Kraus, comes to the conclusion that the Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law, but rather a policy of the United States in its own interests.

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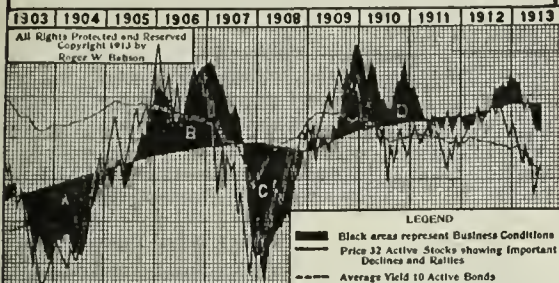
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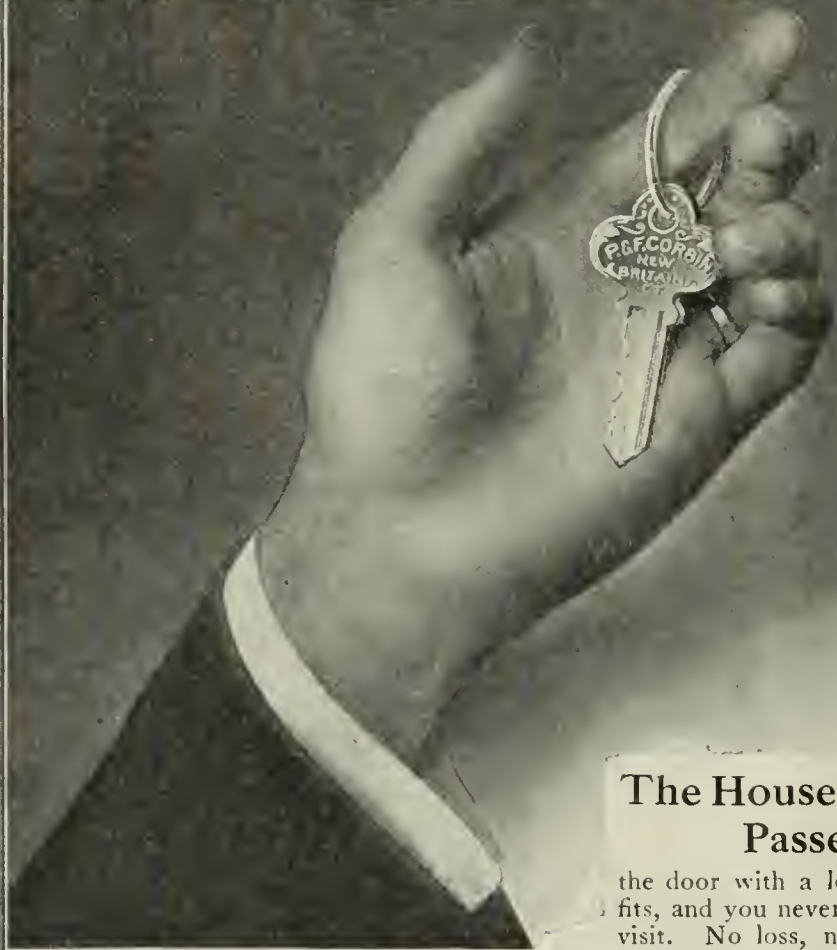
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### THE WEATHER

An international study of the atmosphere over the north polar regions is to be undertaken next year. The arctic expeditions of Stefánsson, Macmillan and Amundsen will make numerous soundings of the upper air with meteorological kites and balloons, and these will be supplemented with similar observations at a chain of observatories in northern Siberia, Norway, Spitsbergen, Iceland, Greenland and Canada.

Decidedly the most picturesque meteorological event of the past year was the display of solar halos witnessed in the central states on November 1 and the eastern states on November 2. While a "ring around the sun" (or moon) is too commonplace a spectacle, to attract any particular notice, the fantastic assemblages of arcs, circles and "sun dogs" seen at certain places on the dates in question were such as are hardly glimpsed once in a lifetime, outside of the polar regions. Our forefathers would have attached portentous significance to such an event.

On January 1, 1914, the Weather Bureau began publishing, at Washington, a daily weather chart which shows at a glance just what is happening, meteorologically, over the entire northern hemisphere; cabled weather reports from Europe and Asia being combined with the ordinary telegraphic reports from American stations. A further novelty is the use on these charts of "dynamic units" of barometric pressure, in place of the familiar inches of mercury in which barometer readings have heretofore been expressed. (See *bar* in the new Standard Dictionary.)

Meteorologists have now had time to collect and digest accurate information regarding the historic drought of 1913, and the impressions of the "oldest inhabitant" have, for once, been pretty well confirmed. The total reduction of the corn crop, alone, as compared with the yield of the previous year, was no less than 750,000,000 bushels! Phenomenal temperatures were recorded. At one place in Kansas the thermometer mounted to 100 or more on sixty-four days; while at the same place the total rainfall between July 1 and September 7 was only 0.03 inch. The drought prevailed over the greater part of the United States, but was most severe in the Middle West.

A weather observatory at the south pole! This daring project has been strongly advocated by Admiral Peary, who contends that a year of continuous meteorological observations at that spot would throw a flood of light upon the atmospheric circulation of the southern hemisphere. Much has already been learned about the wind system of the antarctic from the recent expeditions; especially Scott's and Mawson's. In fact, Scott's expedition was a tragic object lesson; had he chosen a route on the east side of Ross Barrier (as Amundsen did) he would have escaped the terrific blizzards that cost five valuable lives.

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## TREES AND TREEWRIGHTS

The Savenac nursery of forest trees, conducted by the United States Forest Service near Haugen, Montana, has a capacity of 4,000,000 trees a year.

English willow has hitherto been the wood always chosen by the makers of artificial limbs because of its combined lightness and strength, but it is found that the Port Orford cedar, of the Pacific Coast, answers the purpose equally well.

Wooden shoes and shoes with thick wooden soles are extensively made and sold in this country. They are worn by immigrant farmers accustomed to the sabot of Europe; but mainly by men who work in cold or wet places, as ice-houses, tanneries, breweries and livery stables, and, oppositely, by workmen in steel mills and glass factories, who must walk on hot floors, or where particles of burning metal are scattered.

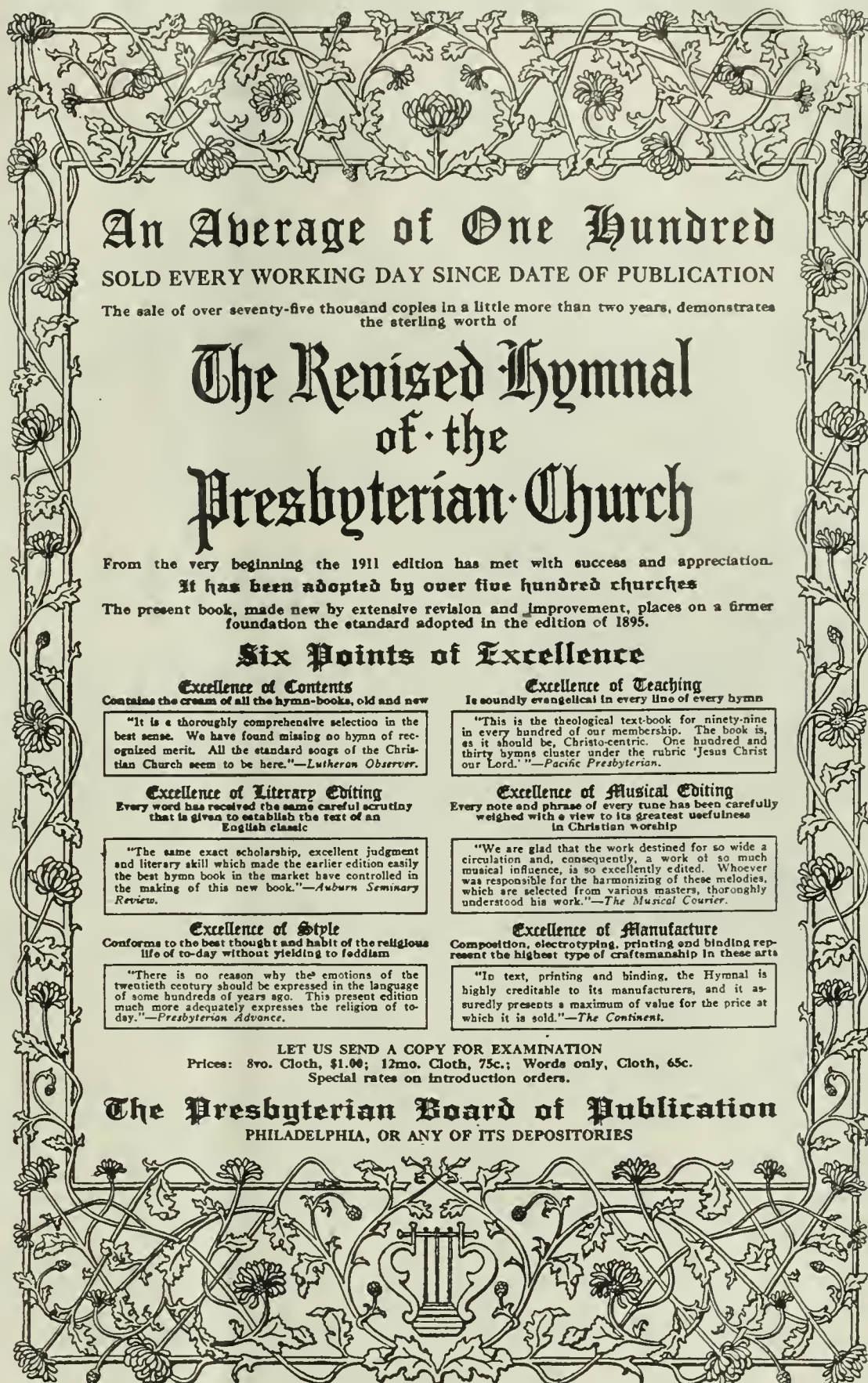
The Forest Service studies men as well as trees. It noticed that near one another in a Michigan town were a manufacturer of desks of maple wood, who was throwing away as waste great quantities of short end pieces, and a maker of backs of hair brushes, who bought and sawed maple planks for his material. Now the brush man uses, instead, the blocks discarded by the desk maker, and both are profited.

One of the beauties of New Zealand is the pohutukwa, or Christmas tree, which grows in especial abundance on Mt. Rangitoto, an extinct island-volcano in Auckland harbor. At Christmas this tree blossoms into a mass of carlet flowers, and it is then a memorable experience to climb the mountain and look down upon hundreds of these gaudy bouquets, glistening amid the otherwise green forest that covers its slopes.

The small extent of the fire loss during the past summer is a subject for great rejoicing among the officers of the United States Forest Service, and it is regarded as mainly the result of the organization of the force guarding the forests, aided by favorable weather. The number of fires reported in the national forests was nearly as great as heretofore, but only 60,000 acres were burnt over, whereas the burnt area in 1911 was 780,000 acres, and in 1912, 230,000 acres.

The experts of the Department of Agriculture explain that the curiously handsome effect of "bird's-eye" maple is probably due to buds, which for some reason cannot force their way thru the bark, but remain just beneath it year after year. The new wood formed each succeeding season is disturbed by the presence of the buds, and grows around them in the fantastic forms which are exposed in section when the log is sawed.

Many wood-working factories are springing up in the Philippines, Hawaii, and other parts of the Orient, in which wood imported from the United States is largely used in preference to native timber. Douglas fir is the prin-



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"I see you've headed this article, 'One More Veteran Less.'"

"Yes; anything wrong with it?"

"I'm not positive; but don't you really mean: 'One Less Veteran More?'"—*Boston Transcript*.

A man who had never been duck hunting shot at a duck in the air. The duck fell dead to the ground.

"Well, you got him!" exclaimed the amateur's friend.

"Yes," replied the amateur, "but I might as well have saved my ammunition—the fall would have killed him."—*Boston Post*.

Little Louis was a solemn-eyed, spiritual-looking child. One morning he came to his aunt, who was visiting the family, and asked:

"Auntie, is this God's day?"

"No, dearie," replied the aunt; "this is not Sunday. It is Wednesday."

"I'm so sorry," said the boy sadly, as he went back to his play.

Each succeeding day he asked the same question of the aunt in his serious manner, and she said to his mother:

"Really, I don't think that child will live long. He is too good for this world."

When Sunday morning came the question was repeated, and the aunt replied:

"Yes, my darling; this is God's day."

"Oh, goodie!" cried the boy. "Then where is the funny paper?"—*New York Times*.

## THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

Open All the Year

### WATKINS-GLEN-ON-SENECA-LAKE

In the Heart of the Lake Country, noted for the most picturesque scenery of Lake, River and Mountain in America.

## THE GLEN SPRINGS

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. One hundred rooms with private bath. Appointments, service and cuisine are the best.

**The Nauheim Baths** for diseases of the heart and circulation are given by skilled attendants under the direction of experienced physicians, and are the only Nauheim Baths in America given with a Natural Iodo-Bromo Brine,

**HOT BRINE BATHS FOR ELIMINATION**—Our brine is one of the strongest natural brines known.

Complete Hydrotherapeutic, Mechanical and Electrical Equipment. For the treatment of rheumatism, gout, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia and diseases of the nervous system, heart and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

One hundred acres of private park. Measured and graded walks for Oertel Hill Climbing Exercises. NEW NINE HOLE GOLF COURSE; SPORTY AND WELL KEPT. Putting Green, Tennis Courts. Climate mild, dry and equable.

For descriptive Booklets address WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, President, Watkins, N. Y.



## PREHISTORIC MAN

A recent expedition from the Smithsonian Institute to eastern Siberia confirms the results of the famous Morris K. Jesup expedition, as to the close resemblances between the natives of Siberia and the American Indians.

During the past ten years many rock shelters, or shallow caverns, have been excavated near New York City, but in none of them were found traces of a culture differing from that of the historic Indians.

There is now practical unanimity that America was peopled from Asia by way of Bering Straits. As to the time, there is no definite criterion, but it seems likely that it was following or at least in the decline of the glacial period from the northern part of the continent.

Too many reports of ancient man in America have been made scarcely one of the finds has stood the test of criticism. The most probable case of antiquity is the skeletons and implements found in New Jersey in a layer of yellow drift; but this layer is post glacial and therefore much more recent than the paleolithic period in Europe.

Dr. Adolphe Bloch, a French anthropologist, has given us a new discussion of the old puzzle as to the origin of the blond Europeans. He seems to have made a strong case for their Quaternary origin in Europe itself. Further, he argues that these early blond races became brown by changes within and not because of mixture with darker races, as usually supposed.

The final establishment of the chronological sequence of cultures in Europe has brought forward a very important problem as to the origin of this culture. Anthropologists must now decide as to whether it was instinctive or the result of invention in the sense in which we use that term today. The present tendency is to favor the latter view, and thus make it a psychological problem.

A new cavern in northern Spain affords a unique example of the culture chronology of paleolithic man. Practically all the known cultures are represented by successive layers as they were deposited, thus furnishing positive proof of cultural chronology. Extensive excavations have just been made under the direction of Professor Obermaier, of Paris, the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, sending Mr. N. C. Nelson to assist.

Professor Alexander F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, has just completed a preliminary survey of South American Indian languages. He finds a total of eighty-three independent stocks, or families, of languages. While this list will certainly be modified when more complete data are at hand, it is certain that the number of such stocks will not materially change. When one recalls that many of these stocks embrace languages as mutually unintelligible as English and German, the linguistic diversity of the South American native becomes truly astonishing.



## Exquisite New Spring Corsets For The New Gowns

**S**UPPLENESS is that indefinable something which today is necessary in corsets that give you the **UTMOST** style and comfort.

You must have both these attributes skillfully combined, and the one sure way is to buy and wear **BON TON** corsets. Make it a point to see the very latest models. *Price \$3 to \$25.*

*Ask YOUR Dealer Today For*

# Bon Ton CORSETS

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., Manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.



# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### A RISING STOCK MARKET

There are signs of prosperity at the New York Stock Exchange. Within the last few days the price of seats has risen to \$55,000 (an addition of \$10,000), and the average broker is quite optimistic. In the week that ended on the 24th, there was a broad and buoyant market, transactions amounting to 3,048,000 shares, against only 2,186,000 in the week preceding. This activity was accompanied by a considerable advance in prices, and the upward movement was checked only by the sales of those who desired to realize their profits. This strength was due mainly to the tone of President Wilson's message and the favorable reception of the message thruout the country. Other causes were the reduction of their discount rates by six great European government banks, a notably successful sale of bonds by the State of New York, indications that the President was inclined to favor the railroad companies' application for permission to increase their freight rates, and some evidence that he does not regard with approval the Owen (or Pujo) bill for the regulation of stock exchanges.

On the day following the delivery of the message, 771,900 shares were sold, and the new activity thus shown continued thereafter. It was seen in large purchases of bonds as well as in the share market. The bond sale at Albany had disclosed much capital seeking investment. Falling discount rates abroad pointed to a relaxation of the strain due to large demands for capital at a time when capital was hoarded because of war and fears of war. In general business there was a better sentiment. The steel industry showed a little improvement, but awaits the action of the railroads, which will be affected by the rate decision. General trade thruout the country showed an access of vigor and a growth of confidence.

### A NOTABLE BOND SALE

The State of New York made a remarkably successful sale of bonds on the 21st, marketing \$51,000,000 of fifty-year non-taxable 4½ per cents at 106.077. This was the bid of a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. It will be seen that the state pays about 4.21 per cent for the money. There were bids amounting to \$288,000,000, or nearly six times the issue. The general expectation had been that the award would be made at about 105½. But after the bid of 106.077 had been accepted, the bonds were selling in the curb market at 107½, and in less than twenty-four hours after the decision at Albany the syndicate had sold the entire issue at 107.25, thus making a profit of about \$550,000. News of the sale came to the Stock Exchange on the day following the delivery of President Wilson's message, giving breadth and activity to the

market for securities. The state's latest preceding sale was in June, 1912, when \$26,000,000 of bonds were marketed on a basis of 3.99 per cent. Last year the city of New York could get a bid of only a shade above par for \$45,000,000.

This transaction appears to mark a turn of the tide. It shows a revival of confidence on the part of investors. In 1913 the market for high-grade bonds was depressed in this country and abroad. It was difficult to float large issues. But this was the largest issue ever sold by the state, and there were bids for almost six times as much. The inspiring effect of the transaction is already seen, and the beneficial influence of it will be exerted for some time to come.

### FRISCO AND NEW HAVEN

In the record made last year by the railways of the United States there were two unsightly blots—the collapse of the Frisco Company and the degradation of the New Haven system. Official investigation showed that the Frisco's back had been broken by the financial operations of its officers and directors, who had loaded it down with Subsidiaries, from the sale of which they had gained much personal profit. They had acted both as buyers and as sellers. A profit of at least \$7,500,000 was traced to their pockets.

Taking up only one of these transactions, attorneys representing the receivers in bankruptcy and acting in obedience to instructions of the Federal Court have now sued ten men, present or former directors, to recover \$14,408,920 which the company paid and for which it "received nothing of value in return." At the head of the ten defendants stands B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board. He was both a buyer and a seller in one and the same transaction. There should be other suits, relating to the syndicate sales of several subsidiaries.

The New Haven Company is not in the hands of receivers. We do not know what would be brought to light if there should be such an investigation as was made at St. Louis. But it is notorious that numerous subsidiaries—trolleys, steamship companies, power companies, etc.—were bought at extravagant prices and carried on the company's books at excessive valuations. The history of the acquisition of the Rhode Island trolleys affords an impressive example of this kind of financing. Mr. Howard Elliott, chairman of the board, in an address made a few days ago, asked for the aid and coöperation of the public in the company's work of disintegration, and pointed to the company's need of higher charges for freight and passengers. The public believes, we think, that Mr. Elliott deserves support and is doing the best he can, but it would feel more inclined to give him sympathy and aid if it could be assured of the official exposure and punishment of those who

brought the company to its present condition. There should be a searching investigation of all those purchases and other transactions which nearly broke the back of the New Haven system.

### A GREAT BANK'S CREED

The Chase National, one of New York's oldest and most prominent banks, whose officers have been influential in the financial world, has sent to its patrons the following "Patriotic Creed":

We believe in our country, the United States of America. We believe in her Constitution, her laws, her institutions and the principles for which she stands. We believe in her future—the past is secure. We believe in her vast resources, her great possibilities—yes, more, her wonderful certainties.

We believe in the American people, their genius, their brain and their brawn. We believe in their honesty, their integrity and dependability. We believe that nothing can stand in the way of their commercial advancement and prosperity.

We believe that what are termed "times of business depression" are but periods of preparation for greater and more pronounced commercial successes.

And we believe that in our country are being worked out great problems, the solution of which will be for the benefit of all mankind.

The Premier diamond mines of South Africa paid a dividend of 350 per cent for the second half of 1913. The dividend for the first half was 400 per cent.

Dividends of public service corporations in Connecticut during the past year, \$63,947,955, exceeded those of 1912 by nearly \$3,000,000, but the total surplus of the companies was decreased by \$2,000,000.

It is said that the farmers in the new northwestern Canadian province of Saskatchewan are paying interest on \$150,000,000 of loans procured from banks (\$15,106,700), manufacturers of machinery, land companies, merchants and others, and that the average indebtedness is about \$5 an acre for the land occupied.

An investigation recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in 1912 the wages rate per hour in the boot and shoe industry in this country was 27½ per cent higher than in 1900, and 34¾ per cent higher than in 1890, the hours per week having been about six per cent less than in either of those earlier years.

In the last fiscal year the output of our shipyards increased by fifty per cent, and at the end of the year the United States merchant shipping tonnage was greater than ever before, exceeding (the British Empire excepted) that of any other two nations combined. More than half of the year's increase was in tonnage for the foreign trade.



[No. 1,080.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL  
BANK

at City of New York, in the State of New York,  
at the close of business January 13, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$5,352,120.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....	7.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....	500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits..	1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, \$132,678; to secure Postal Savings, \$41,584.....	174,262.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	635,948.74
Due from national banks (not reserve agents).....	680,012.52
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and sav- ings banks.....	58,730.64
Checks and other cash items.....	26,471.89
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	431,452.81
Notes of other national banks.....	14,815.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	4,580.83
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie.....	1,490,706.95
Legal tender notes.....	283,550.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5% of circulation).....	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	25,000.00

Total .....\$9,703,658.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$600,000.00
Surplus fund.....	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	127,732.94
National bank notes outstanding.....	474,650.00
Due to other national banks.....	2,041,860.81
Due to State and private banks and bankers.....	244,973.98
Due to trust companies and savings banks.....	827,411.16
Dividends unpaid.....	813.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,675,923.90
Demand certificates of deposit.....	70,650.00
Certified checks.....	104,549.30
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	10,976.70
United States deposits.....	96,061.28
Postal Savings deposits.....	28,055.85

Total .....\$9,703,658.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named  
bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement  
is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Subscribed, and sworn to before me this 19th  
day of January, 1914.

JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest.

KIMBALL C. ATWOOD, }  
GEO. A. GRAHAM, } Directors.  
J. W. EARLE, }

Summary 18th Annual Statement  
New York Realty Owners, Inc.  
489 Fifth Ave., New York  
JANUARY 1, 1914.

Total Resources . . . .	\$3,945,652.65
Mortgages and Charges	
Against Real Estate . . .	\$417,358.60
Other Obligations . . . .	\$703,510.71
Total Capital Account . .	\$1,757,040.40
Surplus and Reserves . .	\$1,067,742.94
Total . . . . .	\$3,945,652.65

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES

Real Estate . . . . .	10%
Bonds, Etc. . . . .	18%
Capital, Surplus and Reserves . . . .	72%

Statement of Certified Public Account-  
ant mailed on request.

**5 1/2 % Iowa Farm Mortgages**  
are just as safe as government bonds and pay  
twice the interest. These mortgages are preferred  
by conservative life insurance companies, and the  
loans we offer in the form of first mortgages  
on Iowa land are approved securities. We have  
a limited number of desirable loans that we can place at 5 1/2 per  
cent annual interest. Twenty-three years' experience. We pay  
particular attention to the needs of private investors. References  
furnished.  
**F. E. SHELDON & CO., Mount Ayr, Iowa**

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE  
**Home Life Insurance Company**

256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

GEORGE E. IDE, President

January 1st, 1914

ASSETS

Invested in bonds.....	\$14,038,499.25
Invested in loans on bonds and mortgages.....	6,869,820.00
(81 3/4 % of which is Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest)	
Real estate.....	1,450,000.00
Loans to policy-holders.....	4,637,175.61
Other assets.....	2,186,147.51

LIABILITIES

Insurance reserve fund.....	\$23,573,530.00
Reserve for deferred dividends.....	2,659,693.00
Reserve for other liabilities.....	968,682.96
Reserve fund or surplus.....	1,979,736.41

INSURANCE RECORD.

Insurance in force, December 31st, 1913.....	\$116,360,110.00
Gain in insurance in force.....	5,712,965.00
Gain in assets.....	1,413,710.83
Gain in surplus.....	61,832.86

OFFICERS

WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, Vice-President	HENRY MOIR, Actuary
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-President	FRANK W. CHAPIN, Medical Director
ELLIS W. GLADWIN, Vice-Prest. & Secy.	FREDERICK C. HILLIARD, Cashier
WM. S. GAYLORD, Assistant Secretary	HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Counsel
CHESTER F. S. WHITNEY, Asst. Med. Director	
GEORGE W. MURRAY, Superintendent of Agents	

DIRECTORS

THOS. H. MESSENGER	MARTIN JOOST	WILLIAM A. MARSHALL
J. WARREN GREENE	JOHN S. PROTHINGHAM	WM. G. LOW, Jr.
GEORGE E. IDE	E. LE GRAND BEERS	RICHARD M. HOE
WM. A. NASH	COURTLANDT P. DIXON	WILLIAM J. MATHESON
JOHN F. PRAEGER	ANTON A. RAVEN	FRANCIS C. FARWELL
ELLIS W. GLADWIN	FRANCIS L. HINE	WALLACE H. ROWE
WM. M. ST. JOHN	ROBERT B. WOODWARD	ROBERT L. PIERREPONT

**THE BANKERS RESERVE LIFE CO.**

BASCOM H. ROBISON, President

HOME OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

**A Record of Progress and Prosperity**

THE RESULTS OF 1913

Total Income - . . . . .	\$1,383,324.97
Interest Income . . . . .	196,548.04
Dividends Paid to Policy-holders . . . .	130,678.36
Death Losses Paid . . . . .	179,875.25
Paid to Beneficiaries and Policy-holders, total	417,640.76
Interest Income Exceeds Death Losses by	16,672.79
Net Gain in Assets . . . . .	590,534.35
Total Accumulated Assets . . . . .	4,292,750.02
Policies Issued and Revived . . . . .	5,335,369.00
Business in force December 31, 1913 -	32,039,908.89

*All bonds, mortgages and other assets have been counted and every book item has  
been audited and certified to be correct by certified public accountants.*

*Excellent agency positions are open to salesmen wishing to increase their incomes.*

**EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,  
NEW YORK CITY**

Statement of condition, January 13, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,227,829.96
U. S. bonds.....	50,000.00
Other bonds.....	61,674.12
Banking house.....	150,000.00
Other real estate.....	6,934.35
Due from banks.....	493,678.71
Cash and reserve.....	581,411.73

\$2,571,528.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$250,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	55,363.34
Circulation.....	49,100.00
Deposits.....	2,217,065.53

\$2,571,528.87

OFFICERS.

VINCENT LOESER, President.  
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.  
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.

THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INC.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The  
Independent Weekly, Inc., will be held at the of-  
fice of the corporation, 119 West Fortieth street,  
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on  
Tuesday, February 3, 1914, at eleven o'clock in  
the forenoon, for the election of directors and for  
the transaction of such further business as may  
properly come before the meeting.

FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, Secretary.

Dated New York, January 24, 1914.

**BROWN'S  
Bronchial  
TROCHES**  
For Bronchitis

Nothing better for the cough of bronchitis and asthma,  
hoarseness and throat irritation. Used over 60 years.  
25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sample Free.

**JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.**



64th Annual Statement

OF THE

Etna Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President

Life, Accident, Health, Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance

JANUARY, 1, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate acquired by fore-closure .....	\$23,825.67	Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term Policies.....	\$89,334,938.00
Office Building .....	543,246.17	Additional Reserve, not in-cluded above .....	795,702.00
Cash on hand and in Banks..	3,711,591.87	Premiums paid in advance, and other Liabilities .....	913,163.61
Stocks and Bonds.....	35,839,218.08	Unearned interest on Policy Loans .....	269,256.02
Mortgages secured by Real Estate .....	56,838,802.47	Accrued Taxes .....	670,286.53
Loans on Collateral.....	1,378,559.97	Surplus reserved for special class of Policies and divi-dends to Policyholders pay-able on demand and during the year 1914.....	3,415,071.90
Loans secured by policies of this Company .....	10,135,945.77	Losses and Claims awaiting proof, and not yet due....	716,207.90
Interest due and accrued De-cember 31, 1913.....	2,267,386.23	Unearned Premiums on Acci-dent, Health and Liability Insurance .....	2,773,180.03
Premiums in course of collec-tion and deferred Premiums	2,270,899.04	Reserve for Liability claims..	2,043,564.43
Market Value of Securities over Book Value, less Assets not admitted .....	947,522.18	Surplus to Policyholders.....	13,025,627.03
Total Assets .....	\$113,956,997.45	Total Liabilities .....	\$113,956,997.45

INCOME IN 1913		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1913	
Premiums .....	\$19,619,385.41	Payments to Policyholders....	\$14,654,951.79
Interest, Rents, etc.....	7,477,693.24	Taxes .....	638,629.68
Total Income in 1913....	\$27,097,078.65	All other Disbursements.....	7,845,045.88
		Total Disbursements in 1913	\$23,138,627.35

The amortized value of the bonds as provided by the law of New York shows a value greater than the market value above given by \$2,258,420.77.

GAINS DURING 1913	
Increase in Surplus to Policyholders . . . . .	\$ 1,235,293.88
Increase in Premium Income . . . . .	1,468,686.71
Increase in Total Income . . . . .	3,146,719.18
Increase in Assets . . . . .	3,565,620.85
Increase in Life Insurance in Force . . . . .	20,608,868.39
New Life Insurance Issued in 1913 . . . . .	\$ 61,641,180.15
Life Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1914 . . . . .	355,535,221.30
Paid Policyholders since organization in 1850 . . . . .	247,786,602.00

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Do you know that:

Mucilage mixt thoroly into the hair before retiring will prevent baldness and preserve pompadours?

A little dynamite will clean a pipe of yours in a jiffy?

Old automobile tires make excellent teething rings for the baby?

Tincture of iodine and crystallized potash, taken only once internally, will cure you of the smoking habit?

An inkspot on the carpet can be ef-fectually obliterated by removing a square foot of carpet immediately sur-rounding the spot with a hatchet?

Nutmegs are an excellent substitute for after-dinner nuts, and should last forever?

Wearing dark glasses will create a decidedly intellectual appearance, be-

sides enabling you to pass creditors unrecognized?

A grass mower run thru a bowl of green peas will enable you to eat them with ease without a knife?

One of the greatest beauty aids is to sleep lengthwise on a trunk, with your body out of the window, your head re-posing on the lawn, and your feet in the fireplace? This is a sure cure for that tired feeling, and will enable you to study weather conditions.—*Pennsyl-vania Punch Bowl.*

Mule in the barnyard.

Lazy and slick;

Boy with a pin on the end of a stick

Creeps up behind him quiet as a mouse—

Crepe on the door of the little boy's house.—*Ex.*

IN THE INSURANCE

WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE RISKS

Mr. E. G. Richards, manager in the United States of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of Lon-don and Edinburgh, and vice-president of the National Board of Fire Under-writers, the leading fire insurance or-ganization in this country, has recently formulated and submitted for the con-sideration of the Board a proposition looking to a standard classification of risks. This is a question which has been debated among fire underwriters for a generation, but so diverse are the views on it entertained by prominent man-agers as to render agreement appar-ently impossible. Within recent years several state insurance departments have taken it up with the companies without result, and the matter is now under consideration by a committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

In the letter which Mr. Richards wrote to the executive committee mak-ing a proposal for standard classifica-tion we find nothing indicative of his individual opinion respecting the prac-ticability of the effort. We know that he has long been a close student of the mathematics of the business, combined with which have been his duties as a working practical fire underwriter who, under existing methods, has achieved successful results. While it would not be difficult for us to conclude that he clearly sees in standard classification not only an easily workable but a highly improved method of conducting the fire insurance business, we are not war-ranted by anything he has written to represent him as entertaining such a view. As we understand his proposition, he is on this occasion prompted by ex-pediency to attempt an investigation into the subject for the purpose of as-certaining whether it is or is not prac-ticable. Citing the demands on the com-panies by state insurance departments he observes that "whatever we [fire underwriters] may think as individuals concerning the desirability or value of combined classified experience of the stock fire insurance companies, or the practical use to which it could be ap-plied . . . I am now satisfied we must meet the issue, tho still of the opinion that such information would have little or no value in the making of rates un-der existing systems of rate-making."

He then quotes Emerson to the effect that "a weed is something the virtues of which have never been discovered," adding as his opinion that the time has arrived when the companies "should definitely settle the question whether the classification of fire underwriting experience is a weed the virtues of which are undiscoverable or a valuable



plant possessing virtues hitherto unknown."

Then comes a significant assertion: "Furthermore, the demand for some clear and understandable exposition of rate-making methods must also be met." So far as the relations of the companies and the public are concerned this is the reason for combined classification of experience. An insured does not understand the rating schedules. It is useless to tell him, for example, that he is charged two cents per \$100 for an elevator shaft or a well-hole in a building when the rate-maker, if pressed, must admit that he doesn't know why it should be two cents and not one cent or five cents—in short, that all the charges for physical defects and the credits for fire resistants are but clever guesses and wholly arbitrary. If, as we suspect, combined classification is practicable, this unsatisfactory condition is subject to correction. That the problem is an unusually difficult one, everybody who understands its nature readily appreciates. The task is a long and laborious one. It will not be done in a year or two. But we believe it can be done and, if so, fire insurance can be made to take its place among other lines of business which are ruled by scientific laws.

Mr. Richards sums up his proposals under the following five heads:

"I recommend the appointment of a committee of seven to consider and report as early as practicable upon the following propositions:

"First.—The preparation of a standard form of classification of fire hazards for the United States.

"Second.—The preparation of a plan for reporting to the board all risks written in the United States by its members; such plan to require a report only of amounts written with their classification. (A report of premiums would be valueless for cost of rate making purposes.)

"Third.—The preparation of a plan for reporting to the board all losses sustained by its members in such form as will enable the board properly to classify same for statistical purposes, also to enable the board to report to the fire marshal or other state authority of those states which now require loss reports from the individual companies, full loss reports for all its members after some uniform plan.

"Fourth.—Such committee to also report, if possible, some feasible plan for schedule rating founded upon the combined classified experience of its members, which shall be national in its scope and justify general recognition as a conclusive and scientific system.

"Fifth.—The report of the committee, if approved by the executive committee, to be submitted to the next annual meeting with due recommendations for a continuance and development of the work under the charge of a new department to be known as the actuarial bureau committee to consist of seven members, officers of companies."

The National Board has appointed the committee suggested and it is presumed that its report will be submitted next May.

## OFFICE OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

NEW YORK, January 22d, 1914.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1913.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance. Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1913, to the 31st December, 1913.....\$3,600,334.83 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1913.....767,050.94

Total Premiums.....\$4,367,385.77

Premiums marked off from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913.....\$3,712,602.51

Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year.....\$308,419.46  
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.....39,877.94  
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses.....130,212.32 \$478,509.72

Losses paid during the year.....\$1,790,888.32

Less: Salvages.....\$233,482.06  
Re-Insurances.....320,813.71  
Discount.....47.58 554,343.35

\$1,236,544.97

Returns of Premiums.....\$105,033.85

Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, advertisements, etc.....650,942.08

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the third of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1908 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1913, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board,

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

### TRUSTEES.

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WALDRON P. BROWN,  
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CLEVELAND H. DODGE,  
CORNELIUS ELDERT,  
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PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN,  
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A. A. RAVEN, President.  
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WILLIAM SLOANE,  
LOUIS STERN,  
WILLIAM A. STREET,  
GEORGE E. TURNURE,  
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-President.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-President.

### ASSETS.

United States and State of New York Bonds.....\$670,000.00  
New York City, New York Trust Companies and Bank Stocks.....1,783,700.00  
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads....2,787,412.00  
Other Securities.....282,520.00  
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies.....1,000,000.00  
Real Estate cor. Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place, containing offices.....4,299,426.04  
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887).....75,000.00  
Premium Notes.....475,727.45  
Bills Receivable.....605,891.79  
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....177,881.39  
Cash in Bank.....636,465.49  
Temporary Investments (payable January and February, 1914)....505,000.00  
Loans.....10,000.00  
\$13,259,024.16

### LIABILITIES.

Estimated Losses, and Losses Unsettled in Process of Adjustment. \$1,806,024.00  
Premiums on Unterminated Risks. 654,783.26  
Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid.....264,136.25  
Return Premiums Unpaid.....108,786.90  
Reserve for Taxes.....28,905.88  
Re-Insurance Premiums.....221,485.06  
Claims Not Settled, Including Compensation, etc.....70,799.43  
Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums.....22,556.09  
Certificates of Profits Outstanding. 7,240,320.00

\$10,417,796.87

Thus leaving a balance of.....\$2,841,227.29  
Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to.....51,650.26  
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to.....28,378.26  
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to.....166,830.00  
Unexpired re-insurance premiums on the 31st day of December, 1913, amounted to..55,903.22  
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate corner Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place in excess of the Book Value given above at.....450,573.96  
And the property at Staten Island in excess of the Book Value at.....63,700.00  
The Market Value of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities on the 31st day of December, 1913, exceeded the Company's valuation by.....1,268,075.10  
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be.....\$4,926,338.09

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

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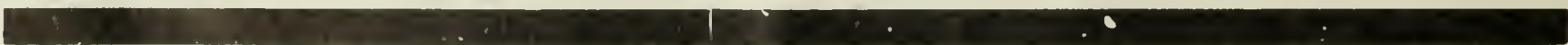
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# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1914

NUMBER 3401

## RURAL CREDIT AND FARM-LAND BANKS

**M**R. ROOSEVELT, in writing the introduction to the report of the Commission on Country Life, which he had appointed while President, stated afresh an important truth: "We were founded as a nation of farmers, and in spite of the great growth of our industrial life it still remains true that our whole system rests upon the farm, that the welfare of the whole community depends upon the welfare of the farmer. The strengthening of country life is the strengthening of the whole nation."

Several weeks ago we pointed out one direction in which the farmer should be encouraged to work for the strengthening of his economic status and hence for the enhancement of the general welfare. A great deal has already been done to make agriculture a science; the next thing to be done is to make farming a profession.

There is one other vital particular in which the conditions of the farming industry need radical improvement. We must radically modify the methods by which the farmer can make use of his credit in the improvement and development of his farm.

The subject of rural credit is one of vital importance to the continued and increasing welfare of our country. There are twelve million farmers in the United States. They add each year to the national wealth nearly eight and a half billion dollars. Their indebtedness is approximately six billion dollars, on which the annual interest charge is over five hundred million dollars. The farmer pays an average interest rate of eight and one-half per cent, a considerably higher rate than is paid by industrial corporations, railroads and municipalities. At the same time the security which the farmer is able to offer in the land on which he raises his crops is quite as stable as that offered by those corporations.

The farmer needs money to improve his property, to increase its productive power and to carry him over the time when his crop is maturing. He has abundant credit resources, but the methods open to him in this country for turning his credit into cash are crude, inequitable and costly. The farmer, as a result, has to pay too much for his money. From this condition the whole country suffers.

**L**AST year a commission, appointed by the Southern Commercial Congress and receiving the endorsement of the United States Senate, made a study of the systems of rural credit in operation in European countries. The commission has not yet made its formal report, but a bill has already been introduced in Congress by its chairman, Senator Fletcher of Florida, for the establishment of a national farm-land bank system.

The bill provides for the establishment of national farm-land banks of two kinds—joint stock banks and

coöperative banks. The chief distinguishing characteristic of the coöperative bank is that all its patrons share in its profits in proportion to the amount of business they do with the bank. The profits of the bank are apportioned first to the stockholders, the rate of dividend to them being equal to the prevailing rate of interest in the community (but in no case exceeding the legal rate of interest in the state); and second to the patrons of the bank.

**T**HE main purpose of the farm-land bank will be to provide the farmer with money for the development of his farm properties. It will loan money for any one of three purposes: To complete the purchase of a farm; to improve and equip the farm; and to pay off a mortgage on the farm. The loans are to be made for not more than thirty-five years, at a rate of interest exactly one per cent higher than the rate at which the bank can get the money in the money market; secured by a first mortgage on the farm property; with a compulsory provision for the repayment of the principal of the loan in annual or semi-annual instalments. Loans are to be made only on land within the state in which the bank is situated.

The money which the bank lends is to be obtained in three ways: From its capital and accumulated surplus, from deposits, including deposits of postal savings funds, of which the farm-land bank may be made a depository, and from the sale of national land-bank bonds. These bonds are to be secured by the mortgages given by the farmers as security for the loans to them.

**T**HE farm-land bank will make the credit of the farmer more available by bringing him into touch with the money market as he never could come into touch with it unassisted. It will strengthen his credit by combining it with that of the other landowners of his neighborhood—for the underlying security of a series of land-bank bonds will naturally comprize a group of mortgages on many different properties. It will insure to him a lower rate of interest than he would be likely to obtain anywhere else, for the bank can charge only one per cent more than the bonds sell for, and bonds based on such excellent security ought to be salable at a decidedly lower rate of interest than is necessary for the usual farm mortgage.

**T**HE plan proposed in the Fletcher bill is modeled upon the coöperative farm banks which have been in successful operation in Europe for many years. It seems to follow more closely than any other the plan of the *Landschaften* of Germany. The *Landschaften* in 1909 issued bonds to the amount of over six hundred



and fifty dollars. The loans are repayable almost entirely by installment payments, tho the borrower is at liberty to repay in whole or in part whenever he pleases. The yearly payments which the borrower makes to the Landschaft, known as annuities, are made up of four parts, interest, and contributions to a sinking fund, a guaranty fund, and an expense fund. The annuities in recent years have averaged about four per cent. When they are four per cent the interest would be three per cent, sinking fund one-half of one per cent, guaranty fund one-quarter of one per cent, expense fund one-quarter of one per cent. These figures compare favorably with the average cost of money to the American farmer, cited above, of eight and one-half per cent.

**T**HE Fletcher bill is a long step in the right direction. Whether in all its details it is as good as it can be made, we do not pretend to say. That is a matter for experts who have made a careful study of the subject.

But in view of the tremendous importance of the improvement of the credit facilities of the American farmer, it is a measure that should receive the most serious attention of Congress and that without delay.

It will throw open to the farmer for the development of his plant an abundant source of cheap money.

It will enable him to use the credit which he possesses in abundant measure, but which under present conditions he can often avail himself of only at a ruinous cost.

It will introduce the tremendously valuable principle of coöperation into our rural life at a vital point.

It will help to keep the money which the farmer makes in the regions where it is made instead of encouraging its concentration in the big financial centers as is so largely the case under our present system or lack of it. The provision for the deposit of postal savings funds in the farm-land banks is particularly well adapted to secure this end.

The United States has long been far behind the countries of Europe in its development of a system of agricultural credit. The country is rapidly awakening to its lack in this regard. The national platforms of the three great political parties contained planks calling for legislation to supply the need. The farm-land bank, on the Fletcher plan, or some modification of it, should speedily become a part of our national banking system.

#### THE WINTER OF DISCONTENT IN FOURTEENTH STREET

**I**T is a remarkably warm winter for most of us, but it seems doubtful if the faithful of Tammany Hall are finding it so. It was bad enough to be beaten so disastrously at the polls. But to have "good" Tammany men, and bosses at that, actually going to jail is indeed cold comfort. Then to have the Democratic Club vote to depose the boss—that was almost too much. And apparently there's plenty more to come. The secrets of the "pie-book"—that mystic volume where the names of the favored few stood credited with the shares of the "pie" which they were entitled, by favor of the boss, to gorge at the public expense—have yet to be revealed. How Tammany must long for spring!

#### ARBITRATION, GENERAL AND SPECIFIC

**G**ENERAL arbitration treaties with twenty-four nations are to be recommended for ratification by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Eight of the treaties have already expired and the committee last week by a vote of eleven to two reported favorably conventions extending them.

The eight treaties were those with Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal. They have been waiting action since last June. There has been more than a suspicion that action on the treaties was not taken because if the British and Japanese treaties were renewed, there might come demands for the arbitration of the question of the Panama Canal tolls and the Japanese land question in California.

The inclination, not unknown among the American people, to be willing to agree to arbitrate anything and to be unwilling to arbitrate any specific thing, is thoroughly bad. The way to replace war by peace and the rule of might by the rule of justice among nations is by agreeing to submit disputed questions to arbitration and then *submitting them*. We are perfectly willing to do the former. We must not shrink from doing the latter.

If Great Britain wants to submit to arbitration the question whether we have the right to exempt our coast-wise shipping from the payment of Canal tolls, by all means let it be so submitted. The gain to the cause of international justice would be vastly greater than any possible harm that could come from an adverse decision.

If Japan wants to arbitrate the California land laws, we ought not to hesitate a moment. This entirely aside from the fact, which we profoundly believe, that an adverse decision would be the only just decision. Unless a great peace-loving nation is willing to seek peace and justice at some possible cost to itself, the cause of peace is in a parlous way indeed.

#### THE TROUBLES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH

**I**T was trouble enough for the Church of England that Wales is merciless in her demand that the Establishment must go within her borders. It was most desirable that churchmen should be at peace among themselves not only that they might present a united front against Welshmen and Lloyd-George's Dissenters, but also that they might make a good impression on the American commission, led by Dr. Newman Smyth, Congregationalist, Dr. W. H. Roberts, Presbyterian, and Dr. Peter Ainslie, Disciple, which is visiting England to promote among the Free Churchmen of England the plan for a World's Conference on Faith and Order. But just as these gentlemen were telling the people of England how earnest is the Episcopal Church here for the promotion of church union, and how much they hoped for this world's conference, the Kikuyu debate burst upon Britain and filled more pages in the press than did even Ulster. The Bishop of Zanzibar charged two other African missionary bishops with heresy for recognizing the church membership of Presbyterian and other missionaries and administering to them holy communion; and he brought charges against them before the ecclesiastical court presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was a sad quarrel that the American Free Churchmen found themselves in, with the Bishop



of Oxford declaring that there was serious danger of disruption, and laymen and priests declaring that it was not worth while to keep the church together if recognition was given to schismatics not properly ordained.

But already the storm is passing by. The Bishop of Zanzibar has not yet reached England to present and support his charges of heresy. Nobody believes that the Archbishop of Canterbury's court will condemn either side. A positive verdict might split the church, and that would mean speedy disestablishment, which they do not want. Besides, the Archbishop and his two predecessors are on record as having themselves been as guilty as the incriminated missionary bishops at Kikuyu. The Low Churchmen of the Church Missionary Society have the history of the Anglican Church from the beginning in their favor. The Lutheran kings received communion in the Anglican Church; and Anglicans and Lutherans united in Bishop Gobat's mission in Jerusalem; while the communion given by Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey to the Nonconformist Revisers, including a Unitarian, is not forgotten, nor that Archbishop Tait defended it.

But who rules the Church of England? Not the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, but Parliament, which, thru a Prime Minister who may be a Presbyterian or a Jew, appoints them. This disturbance will pass over, and a few very High Churchmen may go to Rome, and others will fret at the fetters, loosened tho they will be, and the whole discussion will hasten disestablishment. But that is not yet for England. The Tractarian movement evoked bitterer discussion than this, but ended in comprehension, and so will this. We hope meanwhile that our American visitors in England may find Free Churchmen there ready to unite in any discussion as to faith and order that may help toward more fellowship, more union, and more liberty.

### THE TRUSTS—BY AND BY

WHEN the secondary results of President Wilson's policies begin to attract attention the man in the White House may or may not be Mr. Wilson. The chances are fairly good that he will be somebody else.

It is not only easy to make laws that men who know something of the history of legislation can characterize from the first as absurd and unworkable, it is measurably easy to make laws that have been skilfully drafted but which, nevertheless, produce unexpected results, out of all proportion to results anticipated. There is a fairly good chance that the secondary consequences of the Wilson trust legislation will be of this kind.

The immediate consequences we have discussed elsewhere and on various occasions. The country is entering upon the experiment of relying once more upon competition to curb monopoly. Combinations are breaking up and disintegration will cost heavily. Will the expected benefits outweigh the cost? Will the public be satisfied with the balance sheet, and will the average man enjoy a more comfortable existence?

The Socialists and the Progressives perhaps count in their ranks a majority of the men who are addicted to the long look ahead in things pertaining to industrial evolution and the politics that grow out of them. They regard the Wilson policy as an attempt to perpetuate a social order that has failed to make good. In this

particular their views coincide with those of the men that have created modern big business. But upon the question what will happen if the balance sheet of the new experiment proves to be unsatisfactory, the business man and the Socialists part company.

The business men believe that capitalism is the only efficient agency for feeding and clothing the world's present population. The Socialists believe that a bigger population could be better fed and better clothed if the means of production were collectively owned, and industry were even more highly organized than it has yet been under the biggest trusts.

The question that interests the rest of us—and the term is comprehensive—is whether the reaction against the Wilson policies when it comes, in Mr. Wilson's day or later, will again give men of big business the upper hand, and usher in the day of that "benevolent feudalism" which Mr. W. J. Ghent a few years ago so luminously described and foretold, or will convert railroad, mining, and the bigger manufacturing properties into public plants.

It may turn out that Mr. Wilson rather than Mr. Roosevelt is the instrument in the hand of Destiny to fulfil the call, "Let the nation own the trust."

### THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESIDENCY

THE trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, having for some years "surveyed mankind from China to Peru" in search of a suitable president, have discovered him in the former place. Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, who has been offered the position, is now serving as—or rather occupying the position of—constitutional adviser to the Chinese Government. The chance to fabricate a constitution for four hundred millions of people is one never before offered to a human being, and it is no wonder that it tempted Professor Goodnow from his chair of Administrative Law at Columbia. But Yuan Shih-kai has as little use for a constitution as the Manchu emperors, so it is quite likely that Professor Goodnow may be ready to return to America and accept this important position.

### THE TRANSMUTATION OF AN ANECDOTE

SKIMMING over the multitude of exchanges is a tiresome task, but one of its alleviations is in watching the mutations of items in the course of migration thru various journals. Sometimes we recognize an old friend among them, one we knew in infancy, and it is interesting to watch its gradual development into something new and strange. We found for example in the *Semi-Monthly Sunday Magazine* of January 11, supplementary to the *New York Sun* and other dailies, the following curious story:

To hold down successfully the job of Vice-President of the United States, one does not have to be up on Oriental languages. So the Honorable Thomas R. Marshall never hesitates to tell this on himself.

It was at a reception in Indianapolis, which took place when the Bulgarian army was driving the Turks out of Thrace. The battle of Kirk Kelisseh had just been fought.

"Odd name that—Kirk Kelisseh," said the Vice-President, then Governor of Indiana. "It means 'Forty Churches,' or rather, mosques. Now, isn't it queer that the word 'kirk,' which, as we all know, stands for 'church' in the Scotch vernacular, and which appears in German and other languages of Northern Europe, should have precisely the same



meaning in Turkish. It makes us wonder whether all tongues may not have had a common source, and if that is so it would probably be found that that source was in the East."

There was murmured applause from every one except an unobtrusive little professor, who had been hovering near the group.

"Pardon me, Governor," he piped up, "but your conclusions, while interesting, might be called—er, a little misleading. It is perfectly true that 'Kirk Kelisseh' is the Turkish for 'Forty Churches.' But it is the word 'Kelisseh' that means a place of worship, while 'Kirk' means 'forty.'"

And the professor was right.

Now we have it "on the highest authority," to use the phrase of diplomatic correspondents, that this anecdote is a fake. The Honorable Thomas R. Marshall does hesitate to tell this on himself because he is a truthful man who more than hesitates to tell a lie even about himself.

It is a time-honored custom to attach good stories to distinguished people. From Plutarch to Lincoln reputations have grown thru an unearned increment of apocryphal and posthumous anecdote. But it has been customary to make important personages sponsor for such stories as in the opinion of their fabricator, were creditable to him. To invent an anecdote that makes the innocent hero confess to ignorant pretentiousness is hardly fair play.

But our interest in this story lies in another direction. It reminds us of an editorial appearing in *The Independent* of November 28, 1912:

How much interesting and curious information we are getting nowadays about Turkey. For example, the Ottoman expert of the *New York Times* states that Kirk-Kilisseh means "Forty Churches," and then displays his erudition further by explaining the reason for it. "Kirk," he says, means "church" in Turkish, and "is of course, also Middle English, and was possibly left behind in the Holy Land by one of the early Crusades." This is certainly an ingenious and plausible hypothesis. We may overlook the fact that Kirk-Kilisseh is far from the Holy Land and was a Christian city, much given, it appears, to church going, some centuries before any "one of the early Crusades." But what does impair our confidence in this brilliant explanation is the fact that the inventor unluckily hit upon the wrong word to explain. "Kirk" does not mean "church" at all, but "Forty"; and it is the second half of the name, "Kilisseh," which stands for "Churches," being a corruption of the Greek "Ekklesiai." But it does not matter what the name has been. The Bulgarians now hold the place and mean to hold on to it, in which case it is likely to be known by its Bulgarian name, "Lozengrad," or the "City of Vineyards."

But we lay no claim to the copyright on this curious bit of information. We happened upon it by accident in the course of an excursion into the Turkish dictionary, being led into this unexplored region by the appalling discovery that the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, eleventh edition, is not inerrant but is apparently confused in regard to the meaning of Kirk-Kilisseh, which it gives as "four churches." So far as we know the "unobtrusive little professor" with the piping voice may have been born in the city in question and worshiped in all its churches.

#### A PARADOXICAL PERIODICAL

EVERYBODY knows that a quarterly cannot succeed in America. They are going out of fashion even in England. Everybody knows that anonymous magazine articles do not take; the public wants to know who's who before it will read what he says. Everybody knows that if you want to make a magazine popular nowadays you have got to see to it that the opinions expressed accord with the spirit of the times; you have got to illustrate lavishly and put a three-color picture on the cover, pref-

erably a girl—or two girls. As we say, every tyro in typography is familiar with these axioms. And yet——

The oldest and most experienced of American publishers, a man whose sanity has hitherto been undoubted, namely Henry Holt, comes out with Vol. I, No. 1 of a chunky brown-backed quarterly with never a cut in it and no contributor named. How can the reader tell which article he ought to admire if he does not know the author? How can he be sure that Mr. Holt did not write the whole thing himself? He is quite capable of it. Every reader will find something in it offensive to his feelings. If he agrees with the article proving that tobacco is a filthy weed he is certain to disagree with the next which advocates the introduction of barmaids in America. If he likes the article on "Bergson and Psychical Research" he will not like the one attacking modern religion as too humanitarian. And to end up with, there is an article printed in spelling worse than simplified, actually reformed.

Such a magazine is bound to be unpopular. It admits it on the cover. *The Unpopular Review*, it calls itself. But supposing that it should turn out that there are more people holding unpopular views than had been dreamt of in our philosophy, would the editor be honest enough to change its name to *The Popular Review*? And if he did would it lose its subscribers? And then would he—but this paradox need not be solved yet awhile.

We congratulate the President and Mr. Pindell that the latter has taken a courageous and self-sacrificing course in declining the appointment of Ambassador to Russia. This removes one criticism, however unjust, that has been leveled against the Administration's policy in relation to the diplomatic service. We wish there were no others to be removed—or that they would be removed as courageously.

Think of congressmen voting to reduce immigration by a bill which if it had been a law would have shut out the father and mother of Representative Knop, of Wisconsin, for illiteracy, and Adolph J. Sabath, a Bohemian, now a congressman from Chicago. Even the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, would have been excluded for the lack of twenty-five dollars in cash.

An aeroplane race around the world would be a Herculean sporting event. But the chances of its successful completion seem fancifully remote. The Pacific is fairly narrow at its northernmost point. But the Atlantic is pretty broad everywhere. Nevertheless the airmen are doing impossibilities every day. Why not this one next?

It was during the darkest days of our Civil War that a leading writer was asked if he were not disheartened about the country, and his answer was: "No, for two things support me. One is that the Lord reigns; and the other that the Devil hasn't all the umbrellas."

The sinking of the steamship "Monroe" by the "Nantucket" with a loss of forty-one lives reminds the world once more of the criminal folly of driving an ocean steamer at full speed thru a dense fog. But we forget to do anything about it between times.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Our Foreign Relations

An important conference was held at the White House on the 26th, when President Wilson discussed with the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations certain international questions. For several reasons the United States, it seemed to him, had been deprived of the cordial sympathy of influential foreign powers at a time when complications with Mexico made such sympathy especially desirable. The Panama tolls controversy tended to estrange Great Britain and several other nations. Abrogation of the commercial treaty and disagreement as to the provisions of a new agreement had caused offense in Russia. The land dispute with Japan promised to become acute, owing partly to Japanese politics, and there were signs of the sympathy of Japan with Huerta. Colombia's anger excited hostility toward the United States in South America.

Mr. Wilson told the committee, it is understood, that in his opinion the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama tolls was a violation of the treaty. He desired either repeal of the exemption or adoption of the Adamson resolution for a delay of two years. This would promote ratification of renewals of the general arbitration treaties. He hoped to reach a settlement with Colombia. As Huerta was procuring arms from Japan, he was considering the expediency of lifting the embargo on the sale of arms to the rebels. Mr. Bryan was not present. It appeared that our foreign affairs were in the President's hands.

## Treaties to Be Ratified

Following this conference, the committee took up the general arbitration treaties, eight of which have lapsed, while the remaining sixteen will soon expire by limitation. There were indications that Congress was ready to act favorably upon Mr. Wilson's recommendations. Renewals of the eight treaties had been signed, but action upon the renewals had been prevented by the opposition of Senator O'Gorman, Senator Chamberlain and others to the treaty with Great Britain because ratification of its renewal might make the Panama tolls dispute a subject for arbitration. On the 30th, the committee, by a vote of 11 to 2, recommended ratification of the renewals of the entire twenty-four agreements. Those in the negative

were Senator O'Gorman and Senator William Alden Smith. Four absent members sent word that they would have voted in the affirmative. The renewals now go to an executive session. The adoption of the Adamson resolution concerning Panama tolls is expected, and the President hopes to send to the Senate in the near future a treaty with Colombia, providing for a payment of about \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of her Panama claim.

There are reports that the State Department is preparing to issue a call for the third Hague Conference, and to suggest that it be held in 1916. At present, with the renewals of the general arbitration treaties still pending, with a statute that (the President says) violates an important treaty, and with a repeated refusal to submit Colombia's claim to arbitration, our Government is not in a position to take, without much criticism, the initiative in this matter, but there are signs that the situation will soon be changed.

## For Two Battleships

Secretary Daniels, addressing the House Naval Committee, asked for an appropriation to be used in building two battleships and eight destroyers. This recommendation, he said, had the approval of President Wilson. Rear Admiral Vreeland, of the navy's General Board, speaking for Admiral Dewey, urged the committee to provide for four battleships, sixteen destroyers and two gunboats. He made a long statement, in the course of it asserting that Japan, if there should be war, could easily take the Philippines, altho we could hold Hawaii and the Panama Canal. Mr. Daniels would like to sus-

pend the construction of ships, but feels that we ought not to do this while other nations keep on building.

The prominence given to Japan in Rear Admiral Vreeland's testimony excited renewed interest in the land controversy. Japan continues to express dissatisfaction because her third note has been ignored by Secretary Bryan. There are reports that negotiations for a new treaty have been undertaken, but these reports are denied. Mr. Bryan has induced the Pacific Coast congressmen to refrain from offering the Raker bill, which would exclude all Asiatics, as an amendment to the pending Immigration bill, but another amendment providing for the exclusion of Asiatics was favored in an early vote in the House. Japan still declines to attempt a test of California's land law in the courts.

## Lives Lost at Sea

A collision at sea, causing the loss of many lives, took place on the 30th, when the "Monroe," of the Old Dominion line, was struck amidships by the "Nantucket," of the Merchants and Miners' line, about thirty miles from Cape Charles, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. They were steel ships, of about the same size. The "Monroe" went to the bottom in ten minutes. It was a little before two o'clock in the morning and both ships were moving in a dense fog. Nearly all of the doomed ship's passengers were asleep in their berths. Nineteen of them, with twenty-two of the crew, were lost; thirty-nine passengers and sixty of the crew were saved by the "Nantucket." She had been going southward, and the "Monroe" was bound for New York from Norfolk, having left that port about six hours earlier. There is conflicting testimony as to responsibility for the collision. The company owning the "Nantucket" has been sued by the owners of the lost ship for \$1,000,000.

The conduct of the "Monroe's" crew was admirable. Negro stewards placed life preservers on passengers and then went down with the ship. Ferdinand J. Kuehn, twenty years old, of New York, the wireless operator, had been at his post. When he saw that the ship was sinking he strapped on a life preserver. A minute later he took this off, gave it to a woman, and was swept away to be drowned. One young couple were thrown into the sea, after the wife's arm had been broken. Knotting her



From the Indianapolis News

ABOUT TIME SOMETHING WAS DONE

John Bull's grievances—the Canal tolls question uppermost—have been long neglected by Uncle Sam





From the New York Tribune

## COMBINATION

"Well, Bill, I see the President is out agin' combination!"  
 "He is? Then b'gosh you'll soon be aholdin' your own drill!"

hair and grasping it with his teeth, her husband swam for two hours, but she died a few minutes after being taken into a boat.

## A Public Defender at Work

Twenty applications a day for his services were received by Walton J. Wood, Public Defender of Los Angeles County, during the first month of his work.

The office is new. Its duties correspond roughly to those of the public prosecutor, but the public defender may accept cases brought to him by those unable to pay a lawyer, in addition to those to which he is assigned by the court. Heretofore, defense in cases of the indigent has been assigned either to inexperienced law students or to casual attorneys who happened to be present in the court room. This meant incompetent or indifferent legal representation in many cases, and sometimes an imposition on the time of a busy attorney, who was unpaid for his services.

In no case does the public defender undertake cases for those who can pay a private attorney. In many civil cases it has been found that the mere fact of the public defender's undertaking a case has made possible settlement out of court. For acceptance by the defender means that the defendant is to be backed by an entire county, represented by the highest standard of legal talent. Tho the public defender does not seek to obstruct machinery of justice with technicalities, he wields every legal weapon, justified by the facts of a case, for his clients.

Mr. Wood is a Stanford graduate and has served as deputy city attorney of Los Angeles. His appointment by the Board of Supervisors of the

county was based on a civil service examination conducted by three judges and three lawyers with the Civil Service Commission. There were thirty candidates.

Hearings concerning the new Trust bills are in progress before two House committees. The Senate committee will send copies of the bills to a considerable number of persons, seeking suggestions for amendment. The commission bill has been so changed that the information acquired by the commission will not be "public records." A bill relating to holding companies has not yet been perfected. Mr. Wilson desires enactment of the bills before the end of the present session, and the committees expect to report them in the first week of March.

A dissolution decree has been signed in the case of the government against the National Wholesale Jewelers' Association and the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers. This involves a perpetual injunction against the practises as to which complaint was made. An agreement between the Department of Justice and the defendants was reached, and the decree is regarded as a model of its kind. In the dissolution suit against the American Can Company, the defendant corporation denies that it has been engaged in any unlawful combination or conspiracy. It is understood that the government, after months of investigation, is about to bring suit against the American Smelting and Refining Company, which is capitalized at nearly \$150,000,000 and owns many smelters and mines in this country and Mexico. Daniel Guggenheim is president of the corporation and four other members of the Guggenheim family are in its executive committee.



THE FIRST PUBLIC DEFENDER

Walton J. Wood, who stands ready to care for the interests of defendants in Los Angeles County, California, who cannot afford private legal advice



From the New York World

## "WHY, THERE'S BEEN NO STORM!"

Calamity-howlers who predicted dire things from a genuine downward revision of the tariff and the proposed reconstruction of our banking system are finding little to justify their fears in the present outlook

Recent reports about the fighting in Mexico resemble rumors rather than trustworthy news. Villa's movement southward to Torreon was delayed by his disability, due to a surgical operation. But an advance from Chihuahua has been made, and provisions have been distributed along the route. Villa expects to lead 20,000 men, and Torreon's garrison, recently reinforced, does not exceed 10,000. There has been a revolt of Federal troops at Guaymas, and it is said that 400 Federals were killed in Zcatecas. Federal losses in Guerrero are also reported. At Tampico there is an epidemic of smallpox. It is said that Villa has in his war chest \$2,500,000, acquired by forced loans, the collection of customs duties, extortion from the rich Terrazas and Creel families, and a tax of ten per cent on smelting companies' profits.

In the south the rebel Indians have possession of the railroad leading to the great power plant at Necaxa, 110 miles from the capital. The city is lighted and its street cars are moved by power from this plant, and the transmitting cables can easily be cut. But they have not been disturbed. General Neri, second in command to Zapata, has been killed in a quarrel over a division of loot, and 100 of Zapata's men were recently drawn into an ambush and cut down with Federal machine guns.

Villa says he has not thought of being President. He is satisfied to serve under Carranza as a soldier, striving to liberate his country and not to elevate himself. Lack of education, he adds, would prevent him from seeking the Presidency. He has promised to obey the rules of civilized warfare hereafter.



Japan and Huerta After the conference at the White House concerning international questions it was reported that the President was about to lift the embargo on shipments of arms to the rebels, owing, it was said, to a discovery that the Japanese Government was selling arms to Huerta. A few days later, however, Mr. Wilson said that Japan's conduct had been scrupulously correct. He had received reports from our Ambassador at Tokio. Prime Minister Yamamoto said in a cable message that his government had sold no arms to Huerta. There was a contract for the sale of discarded rifles to Japanese buyers, but no delivery had yet been made.

The detection of a plot against the life of Huerta, said to be in the interest of Felix Diaz, who is in Havana, has caused the arrest of several prominent Mexicans who are recognized as Diaz's friends. One of them is José Requena, who was candidate for Vice-President on the Diaz ticket. Two or three have been forcibly deported. Huerta says he is not worried about his failure to obtain loans abroad, because his government can live on the country. He adds that he is not apprehensive as to interference from Europe, because the United States will not allow European powers to collect debts in Mexico by force. "I shall not resign," he says in conclusion, "and I shall hold my office longer than President Wilson will hold his."

The troops and civilians who fled from Ojinaga are still confined in the camp at Ft. Bliss, near El Paso. A few officers sought to escape restraint by appealing to a Federal court, but the right of our government to hold them in confinement has been affirmed by the court's decision. Since the end of the battle at Ojinaga more than fifty babies have been born among the civilian fugitives, and the good people of El Paso are making clothes for them.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### BETTER THAN CANAL TOLL REBATES

The launching of the German schoolship "Grossherzog Friedrich August" at Geestemünde on January 14. She is owned by the German Schools Association and is to be used to train young men for the merchant marine. About 400 seamen will be turned out at the end of each two-term course. There will be plenty of work for German seamen in South American waters when the Canal is open

#### Successful Revolution in Hayti

Revolutionists in Hayti have overthrown the Government of President Oreste, who has abdicated and fled from the capital, taking refuge on a German cruiser. The revolt began in the north; and in a short time the north and west coasts were controlled by the revolutionists. Their capture of Cape Haytien was speedily followed by the surrender of other cities. Then the rebel leader, Senator Davilmar Theodore, who proclaimed himself President, set out for the capital. An uprising there caused the flight of Oreste. Our navy was represented by the battleship "South Carolina," the armored cruiser "Montana," and the gunboat "Nashville." From these ships and from a German cruiser

about 250 marines were landed at the capital. They preserved order.

General Zamor and two or three others will contend with Theodore for the presidency and possession of the custom houses. President Wilson's policy withholds recognition of governments set up by force and revolution. It is not now expected at Washington that our Government will interfere. Intervention may be suggested by Hayti's failure to pay interest (now due) on the bonds of a railroad built by United States, German and French capital, under a government guarantee.

The adjoining republic of Santo Domingo is sorely in need of money, owing to the recent revolutionary uprising, and asks our Government for permission to negotiate a loan. An addition to Santo Domingo's foreign debt must prolong our financial protectorate, and may tend to make it permanent.

Venezuela's Dictator It was predicted some time ago that the "state of war" proclaimed last year by President Gomez, of Venezuela, when he declared himself dictator and took the field against revolutionists said to be led by ex-President Castro, would be permitted to continue long enough to prevent a Presidential election. In that case, Gomez, who cannot lawfully succeed himself by election, could retain his office and power for another term. It is true that there was a revolutionary uprising, but enemies of Gomez say it was procured by himself in order that he might suspend the constitution, become dictator and remain in office. His term will expire in June. For some months past there has been no revolutionary activity.

A few days ago, in reply to inquiries from governors of the provinces, the President said that he could not restore a state of peace (and cease to be dictator) because ex-President



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### WHERE UNCLE SAM TOUCHES OUR POCKETBOOKS

The flood of questions about the income tax threatens to swamp the collectors of internal revenue and their assistants. This is a line of anxious citizens seeking enlightenment at the New York Custom House. Declarations must be filed by March 1





Photograph by Brown Brothers

#### COAL BY THE CAB-LOAD

The strike of the London coal porters made all sorts of expedients necessary. Baby-carriages were largely used to convey bags of coal from the dealers to the stoves. The strikers were generally successful

Castro and others, in Venezuela and abroad, were still fomenting revolution. Therefore there can be no election of a new Congress, empowered to elect his successor. The foes of Gomez will now say that their prediction has been fulfilled and that he will retain his place. But our Government may be unwilling to recognize his Government after the expiration of his constitutional term.

**Labor Leaders** An unprecedented measure in the history of labor troubles has been taken by the South African Government. The leaders of the strike have been sent off to England. Under martial law a large number of arrests were made and ten of the men were taken from the prison in the night, put on a special train under a strong guard, rushed to Durban and placed on board the "Umgeni," which set sail at once and will not stop until it reaches England. The "Umgeni" is not equipt with wireless and the efforts of the labor men as soon as they heard of the deportation, to overtake the vessel by means of a fast tug were unsuccessful.

The men thus banished are Mr. Poutsma, general secretary of the Railway and Harbor Servants; Mr. Watson, president of the Trades

Federation; Mr. Bain, general secretary of the Trades Federation, and Messrs. Crawford, Mason, Waterston, Kendal, McKerrall, Livingston and Morgan.

The labor men of England are incensed at this high-handed action of the South African Government and by the time the exiles reach London the excitement is likely to be tremendous. The recall of Lord Gladstone was urged when the imperial troops used to maintain order during the last strike fired upon the rioters, and now the feeling against him will be stronger than ever. Yet it is hard to see what else he or any other governor could do since he is, like the King, virtually a figurehead and obliged to act in accordance with the advice of the Union Cabinet.

The affair is in any case bound to increase the embarrassments of the Asquith Ministry and may possibly cause its overthrow before the Home Rule bill and other important measures can be past over the veto of the House of Lords. The Liberals have hitherto taken great pride in the success of their policy in giving self-government to South Africa, and however much they may disapprove of the acts of Premier Botha in dealing with the strike it is hard to see how the home government can legally interfere.

#### Discussing Botha's Action

Whether Premier Botha has legal support for his rigorous employment of martial law will be immediately put to the test, for the parliament of the Union of South Africa met on January 30. The Governor-General, Viscount Gladstone, in his opening address reviewed the labor troubles which, he said, made the declaration of martial law "an imperative duty." General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense, at once took the floor to give notice that he would on Monday introduce a bill to indemnify the Government for all its acts under martial law and to prohibit the return of the deported labor leaders.

The labor members, who had absented themselves as a mark of disapproval during Lord Gladstone's speech, endeavored to get the floor to denounce "the crime of kidnaping of citizens," but the Speaker ruled them out on the ground that the Government bill would cover that question.

It is expected that the Government will defend its acts on the ground that the recent disturbance was not a mere strike but a revolutionary rising which had for its object the overthrow of the government by force and the establishment of a republic.

**Anarchy in Albania** It is high time that Prince William of Wied came to his new kingdom of Albania, for the absence of settled government nearly two years is working havoc with the country. The boundaries of the new kingdom have been at last delimited by the international commission, but the Serbs on the north and the Greeks on the south still harass the borders. The present ruler of Albania is ostensibly Ismail Kemal Bey, president of the provisional government, with headquarters at Avlona. He does not, however, exert so much power as Essad Pasha, who was formerly his minister of finance but who afterward set himself up as an independent ruler at Durazzo. He has a considerable force of armed men at his command with whom he recently captured Elbassan, burning the town and massacring many of its inhabitants. It is a question what sort of a welcome Essad Pasha will give to William of Wied.

Besides these two a third pretender appeared upon the scene in January. Bekir Bey came to Avlona on an Austrian Lloyd steamship from Constantinople with 390 Turkish soldiers for the purpose of starting a revolution to put Izzet Pasha on the Albanian throne. Izzet Pasha is an Albanian and owns a large amount of land there. He was formerly Turkish Minister of War, but resigned not long ago possibly with a view to becoming Prince of Albania, tho he denies all knowledge of the military movement in his favor. The provisional government with the support of the International Commission of Control and the Dutch gendarmerie arrested and disarmed the Turks, and Bekir Bey was seized by the Italians at Brindisi. He was tried and condemned to death on January 31 and the nine Turkish officers with him were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of three to fifteen years. Ismail Kemal is supposed to be implicated in the plot, which had for its object to make Albania again a Turkish province.

**Home Rule for Catalonia** Home rule is coming in Catalonia as well as Ireland. One of the first acts of the new Spanish Government was to grant a considerable measure of self-government to the Catalan provinces, and a decree to that effect was signed by King Alfonso December 18. Catalan and Castilian have never agreed, and the rapid industrial development of Barcelona has caused continuous strife with the older ideals of Madrid.

To the traditional jealousy of race has been added in recent years the



increasing divergence of political and religious views. The three Catalan provinces pay eleven per cent of the industrial and commercial taxes of Spain, and they object to their money being sued for fruitless foreign wars such as those in Cuba and Morocco. In 1898 the National Union of Catalonia forced the Spanish Government to conclude the war with the United States by holding a convention at Barcelona and resolving to pay no taxes until peace was made.

The labor unions are the dominant power in Barcelona and the people are apt to be republican or anarchistic in politics and anticlerical or atheistic in religious attitude. The rest of Spain is largely agricultural and the people strongly attached to the monarchy and the Roman Catholic church.

The home rule party has overthrown two ministries since 1912, and Premier Dato, who came into office last October, made it his first business to get this matter out of his way. It was at first planned to make it a part of a general policy of decentralization, but the degree of local self government which it was proposed to grant was more than the rest of Spain wanted and less than would suit the Catalans. The present measure practically frees the three provinces from the control of Madrid in matters of local administration and will probably lead to complete autonomy.



The provinces which form the captaincy-general of Catalonia are shaded. The industry and commerce of all Spain center in Barcelona, which, except for a period just after the discovery of America, has been the principal port of Spain. Catalonia has a population of over two millions; its people differ in origin, costume and dialect from those of the rest of Spain. It was an independent principality for nearly three centuries before it was united with Aragon by a royal marriage in 1149. Since then it has been three times held by France and the sympathies of the Catalans today are rather with the Provençal than with other Spaniards.

**Confucianism Established** The fears of the southern republicans lest Yuan Shih-kai should make himself a dictator and impose a reactionary policy upon China have been justified by recent events. Abolishing the Chinese parliament by force and sending its



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THEY DO THINGS BETTER IN THE UNITED STATES!

A street demonstration in London against the use of aigrettes in women's headgear. There is a nation-wide movement in England against the cruel trade. The importation not only of aigrettes but also the "feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds . . . not for scientific or educational purposes" into this country was prohibited by the Underwood tariff law.

members back to their homes, he substituted an administrative council of his own appointment which can do nothing but sanction his desires. There was indeed some opposition expressed in the Council to his proposal to reestablish the worship of Confucius. One member raised the question: "Is Confucius a god or a human being? If the latter, how can he be worshiped?" But the secretary of President Yuan declared that the government was already absolutely decided upon the necessity of making Confucianism the state religion and only referred the matter to the Council for the settlement of details. Accordingly the Council confined itself to ruling that the President should not wear the diadem or imperial insignia when he worships in the name of the nation. With this exception the ancient ritual is likely to be followed, including the official worship of Confucius and of Heaven at the winter solstice and of Earth at the summer solstice with the sacrifices of bullocks and sheep.

#### The Confucian Revival

The leader in the movement for the establishment of Confucianism as a state religion, which has now accomplished its aim, is Chen Huan-chang, a Doctor of Philosophy of Columbia, whose doctorate dissertation on *The Economic Principles of Confucius*, in two volumes, was regarded as one of the best studies of its kind ever presented in the university. Most of the foreign-educated Chinese, however, have opposed it on the ground that a state religion of any kind was contrary to modern ideas and incompatible with republican institutions and that it would debar Christians and those of other faiths from the public schools and official positions. The constitution which was being prepared by

parliament before its dismissal by the *coup d'état* of Yuan made no provision for a state religion.

Last November a meeting was held at the Peking Young Men's Christian Association to organize a league to oppose the adoption of Confucianism. Mohammedans, Taoists, Buddhists, Catholics and Protestants were represented in the league. Only last month the Vice-President, Li Yuan-ling, who has recently come over to the side of the President, assured an American missionary that Confucianism would not be made a state religion.

What the effect of Yuan Shih-kai's action will be is uncertain. Undoubtedly it will strengthen his position with the conservatives who have been offended by the displacement of the classics in the schools by Western science and literature, but it will tend to alienate the 20,000,000 Mohammedans of China as well as the Buddhists, who are more numerous but less intolerant. If the worship of Confucius, as formerly of Heaven, is confined to the ruler it will make little difference with the people, but if the pupils of all schools and all officials are required to kowtow to the Confucian tablets it will raise again a question of conscience which has been hotly debated for three hundred years. The early Jesuit missionaries held that the rite was not idolatrous but political rather than religious in character. The Dominicans, on the other hand, condemned it and finally secured a ruling from Rome in their favor. The Protestant missionaries in recent years have inclined toward the Jesuit view and have been disposed to go as far as possible in allowing acts of reverence to the great Chinese sage, whose doctrines are in the main sound and whose writings are of a decency exceptional among the sacred books of the world.



# MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN—"OUR JOE"

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

THE news, made public on January 8, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, after thirty-seven years of a brilliant and contentious Parliamentary career, intends to retire at the next general election, was received by Englishmen of all ranks and parties with a swift and sorrowful sense of the tragedy of life. For over seven years he has been out of the firing line. In all that time he has made but one pathetic appearance—to take the oath and sign the roll—in the Chamber where for nearly a generation he was a leading and dominant figure. But the House liked to think that it could still number him among its members; his devoted constituents in West Birmingham would not hear of his resigning; the Liberals chivalrously let it be known that they would never contest his seat so long as he cared to hold it; and the stricken leader's influence was still felt as a vital tho waning force thruout the arena of British politics. The strands had worn thin, but there was no actual severance, and until now no intimation that any severance was contemplated. The tidings of his approaching retirement have stirred the country much as Wordsworth was stirred by the extinction of the Venetian Republic:

Men are we, and must grieve when even  
the Shade  
Of that which once was great is past  
away.

It was natural and fitting that Mr. Chamberlain should have first made known his intentions to his own constituents in Birmingham. One of his best points has always been his unflinching loyalty to the city of his adoption, the city which called him, affectionately, "Our Joe" and "Brummagem Joe." He is never in any way ashamed of it, has never affected to speak of it and of his early life there as a phase long since left behind. Their relationship has been one of mutual services gratefully and even affectionately rendered. Chamberlain has done much for Birmingham; Birmingham, by any rational reckoning, has done as much, if not more, for Chamberlain. Nevertheless his loyalty to the grim Midland metropolis is rarer than one would think in English public life. Constituencies are often more faithful to their representatives than are representatives to their constituents; but between Mr. Chamberlain and Birmingham there has been no such one-sidedness. It is curious to reflect that he is almost

the only British statesman of the first rank who is absolutely identified with a town. He alone has contrived to be both a great national and a great local force. Thru all the phases of his career Birmingham, when it did not hold the first, has easily held the second place in his thoughts and activities. To a degree unparalleled in modern English politics he and Birmingham have been synonymous. Most public men over here, especially if they are wealthy, set up a country house and join the territorial class. Mr. Chamberlain has either never felt this temptation or has been able to resist it. His home is still in Birmingham; in London he has merely a house; and he has never had a country place. His private interests still center absolutely in the town where he settled as a boy of eighteen. There most of his relatives live and there he was wont to repair at once to relieve the strain of London and official life. "Highbury" is a charming mansion, four miles or so from the center of

the city, but standing in clean air, or air that is moderately clean, and surrounded by large and well arranged grounds; and there was never anything that Mr. Chamberlain liked better than to stroll around the gardens and inspect his beloved orchids. No falseness or more unworthy charge was ever brought against him than that of snobbery. If society had ever been to him anything more than a side issue to politics, he would never have remained as he has, a Birmingham man and nothing else. His position in the city has long been almost patriarchal. He is the head of a clan as well as the chief source and inspiration of all movements of public endeavor, and the unchallenged boss of all local politics. The Chamberlain connections dominate Birmingham. All members of the family down to the remotest degrees of cousinship have the knack of getting on. All occupy big commercial positions in the Midlands, all lead the easy, comfortable, cultivated lives of English gentlemen, and once every year, at Christmas time, in the old days, there used to be a huge family gathering under the "Highbury" roof-tree. No doubt their presence has had its influence in keeping Mr. Chamberlain a Birmingham man.

It is, however, the public side of his attachment to the city that is most interesting and laudable. It must be close on to forty years since Mr. Chamberlain served as mayor, yet in all that time there has been no movement of local importance to which he has not gladly contributed his invaluable energy and guidance. Whatever it might be, a new public park, an extension of the art gallery, a library, a hospital, a technical school, or a university, Mr. Chamberlain was ready on the instant to throw himself into it as tho outside interests were non-existent. I remember some fifteen years ago being in the city when he was in the thick of his agitation for the new Birmingham University. It was astonishing the amount of work he contrived to get thru. He darkened the sky with signed letters of appeal; he spoke and held meetings and received deputations and arranged for conferences of educational experts—and all the time the crisis in the Transvaal and the immense routine of the colonial office were being promptly and incisively handled. Never to be out of touch with his chosen city has always been Mr. Chamberlain's ideal. He began his public life with an



Photograph by Paul Thompson

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TODAY

A photograph taken last November in London, just after Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain had celebrated their silver wedding anniversary



intense desire to create and develop a feeling of local and civic patriotism in the people of Birmingham. Forty odd years ago such a feeling hardly existed anywhere in England. Birmingham was peculiarly and signally deficient in it. The management of the town's affairs, of its schools, its gas and water supply, its sanitation, was a scandal even in those easy-going days. Mr. Chamberlain was the man who stopped the dry-rot. He stood for the Council himself and he induced his friends and relatives to stand also. From being one of the worst in the kingdom the local Birmingham legislature became in a very few years one of the best. It was an honor to belong to it. Except during the opening years of the London School Board perhaps no such devoted and capable men have ever met together or an English public body as gathered round Mr. Chamberlain on the Birmingham Council. The inspiration, the impulse and the leadership came from him, and the results were so brilliant, so audacious, that, as never before and never since, the attention of all England was turned on this provincial mayor, whose three terms of office were the apotheosis of public-spirited autocracy. But Mr. Chamberlain's ideal was by no means satisfied when he had pulled down slums, transformed the sanitary system, rebuilt and enlarged the schools, and converted the gas and water supply into municipal undertakings. He went much beyond that. He preached and, if the phrase may be pardoned, he practised a pride in Birmingham, such as the Greeks in classical times and the Italians in the middle ages felt in their cities. He held up the ideal of a self-sufficing town with stately and beneficent public institutions, and a dignified public life—not dependent on London for picture galleries, museums and libraries, or on Oxford or Cambridge for the best educational facilities, but in all things complete in itself. In the faith of that ideal he has never ceased to labor, even amid the distractions of one of the most active careers in national politics that England has ever known.

I have dwelt on this aspect of Mr. Chamberlain's life because it has been largely forgotten or is only half realized and because the combination of the widest national and imperial interests with an unflagging concern for local and civic betterment in his own immediate neighborhood is one so rare as to be almost unique. On that side of his life there is neither blot nor stain. It is otherwise with the better known Chamberlain of the House of Commons. A whole library will be needed



Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN HIS PRIME

During his public life Mr. Chamberlain had two minor distinctions. One was the perennially fresh orchid in his button-hole, a product of his own greenhouses; the other the fact that he ruined more silk hats than any other member of the House of Commons by sitting on them in the course of debate. The old rule of the House of Commons is of course familiar—that the hat is worn while the member is seated, but taken off when he rises to speak.

to explain and justify his career in national politics. He has boxed the entire compass. He began life as an extreme Radical with more than a touch of half-baked Republicanism about him. There was a time when people seriously looked to Chamberlain and Dilke as the forerunners of an English Republic. Those were the days when he denounced the aristocracy as a class "that toils not, neither does it spin," when he spoke as tho the ownership of property were a crime, when the rosy-cheeked country gentlemen in the House of Commons almost shrieked at the idea of his entering the sacred precincts, and when the late Lord Salisbury publicly commented on the appropriateness of Mr. Chamberlain's initials inasmuch as they were also those of Jack Cade. Well, this same Mr. Chamberlain became afterward a member of the stiffest Tory government that England has experienced for more than a generation. He started as a Little Englander of the most provincial type and confess himself prouder of his work in Birmingham than of the whole British Empire. He lived to be not merely the chief apostle of Imperialism and the greatest and most inspiring Colonial Secretary that we have ever had, but so ashamed of his early speeches that when some thoughtful enemy collected and published them, he bought up and de-

stroyed every copy he could lay his hands on. He was a "Home Ruler before Mr. Gladstone"; yet he broke up the Liberal party on the Home Rule question; a dissenter, yet he belonged to a ministry that made a habit of voting doles to the Established Church; a foremost advocate of secular education, yet a member of a government that risked everything to support the denominational system; an ardent and unequalled exponent of Free Trade, yet he split the Tory party in twain in his efforts to fasten a policy of protection upon it. Decidedly it will need a library to put all these apparent inconsistencies in their proper light, to determine how far it was circumstances that had changed and how far Mr. Chamberlain, and to form an accurate estimate of whether his manifold gyrations were the result of necessity and growth or of a loose and superficial hold on fundamental principles.

Mr. Chamberlain has always appealed to me as the type *par excellence* of the business man in politics, with all the good points and many of the bad that the definition implies. A gay, cool and merciless fighter, always sure of himself and his goal, always knowing precisely what he wanted and the shortest road to it, a master of lucid and pungent speech, with something of the expertness of an American boss in manipulating the problems of electoral organization, an unflinching and supremely efficient administrator, gifted with an exceeding quickness, both of insight and of intuition, glorying in conflict and careless of the wounds he leaves behind, disenchantingly devoid of "bigness" in his character and instinctive ways of looking at things, a strong, practical, matter-of-fact mind filled with a rather narrow kind of energetic common sense—all these traits are clearly his. But I do not think the British people have ever really understood Mr. Chamberlain. I remember how it surprised them to hear Lord Morley describe him as a man with a genius for friendship. A politician so trenchant, bustling and unsparing in his public life, never seemingly satisfied that his victim was really disposed of till the tomahawk had done its work, always scoring every point he could and driving it home with an acrid and almost malicious zest—to speak of him as having a genius for friendship seemed the very absurdity of paradox. Yet Lord Morley was right. Indeed the keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's whole character is precisely this warmth of nature which his countrymen have been so slow to dis-



cern. It is shown in many other ways than in his genius for friendship, but in none more than in that. He is a man whom old personal ties bind strongly. He continues to enjoy his friendships with men whom, if he were to meet them for the first time tomorrow, he would probably never care twopence about seeing again. His temperament is of the ardent kind that comes to a conclusion first and then, if it has to, finds the reasons for it afterwards. Such a temperament does not cross-examine its likings and dislikings and it readily allows old associations to blind its possessor to the discrepancies that age and dissimilarity of conditions and experience bring with them. The trait is a generous one and one proof that in Mr. Chamberlain's case it is part of his inner essence is that it constantly influences his judgment. He is the last man in the world to see men or things in a dry light. Prepossession and optimism color his opinion and his actions to a degree that the public has little suspected, and I really believe it would be nearer the truth to say that Mr. Chamberlain is all heart than all head. Sentiment, at any rate, has always played an immense part both



*Courtesy of the American Review of Reviews*

#### THE CHAMBERLAINS AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM HOME

A recent photograph of Mr. Chamberlain with his son Austen, who has himself had a distinguished political career, and his grandson Joseph

in his estimate of individuals and in the shaping of his political tactics. He is almost as quickly and as strongly stirred by any appeal to his emotions as Mr. Roosevelt. Any one who was behind the scenes during the early days of the Tariff Reform movement will recall how Mr. Chamberlain twice sacrificed to sentiment—the sentiment of a friend in one case and of a father in the other—the cause to which he had devoted the remainder of his life. Case-hardened as he was by the rough and

tumble of politics, shrewd and wary in his methods, cool and calculating in his manner, I should yet be inclined to pronounce him the most sanguine man we have had in England since Cardinal Wolsey. When he was still active in the arena, he had always great expectations ahead of him. Joined with his force and his “will like a dividing spear” went the optimism without which the force and the will would have availed him little. He had all the intensity of hope and confidence and even of self-deception that goes with an impulsive and rather mercurial nature. It was this that made him set a higher opinion on the abilities of his friends and relatives than a dispassionate judgment could always endorse. It was this that so often led him to believe, in spite of all probability and without much regard for logic, the pleasant thing. It was this that even in matters of pure business sometimes sent him astray and that enabled him to perform the unique achievement of wrecking two parties in turn. It was this, too, that justified Mr. Gladstone's description of him as the most remarkable man in British public life.

*London*

## WILL THERE EVER BE A TRANSATLANTIC TUNNEL?

**D**ESPITE the fact that the world has become accustomed to books like those written by Jules Verne, decades ago, Kellermann's *The Tunnel* has created no little sensation. In it the German author describes the construction of a suboceanic tunnel between America and Europe, indulging in that same freedom in the solution of technical problems which is usual in this field of fiction. Hans Dominik, a well-known German engineer, tells us that this construction is not a technical impossibility.

The shortest route, he says, between a point on the American and the European continents is 36,000 kilometres (22,356 miles), as for instance between Cape Ortegal in Spain or Brest in France and Cape Charles in Labrador. There are two ways to do the work: first, by boring beneath the ocean, at a depth that will enable the roof of the tunnel to resist the pressure of the water, which could not be counterbalanced

by that of the air in the tunnel itself, as is the case in constructions at little depth. By boring and blasting with machinery of the kind actually employed in work of this sort, the daily advance would be ten metres, five at each end, and it would take 1000 years to complete the tunnel. Perfected machines might double the amount of work, reducing the time to 500 years. By laying the route from Spain over the Azores to Halifax and dividing work in four sections, the tunnel could be completed in 125 years.

The second way would be to have the entire tunnel constructed on land, in sections which should be joined together on board ships scattered along the route and then sunk simultaneously, so as to form a huge iron tube. If progress in the technic of this method is as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, it will be less difficult a few years hence to sink an entire tunnel into the sea than to lay the Atlantic cable.

Taking an average cost of \$250,000 per km. (cost of the subway in Berlin) the total cost of construction of a sub-Atlantic tunnel would amount to \$1,350,000,000, a sum much greater than was spent on the Suez or the Panama Canal. Such an enormous sum can be invested in a single work only when this same work guarantees permanent and big earnings, or when it is a work for national defense. Profits are out of question here. For safety's sake trains running in this tunnel could not make more than 100 km. an hour. At this rate, it would take 54 hours to go from New York to France. Now, there is probably no article of exportation that would gain much in value for being brought quicker by two or three days from one continent to the other. As to passengers, only multi-millionaires could afford to pay the price of passage, and the nervous strain of the trip would discourage repetition. The sub-Atlantic tunnel must remain a dream.



## THE BANDBOX OF THE THIRTIES

**T**HE bandbox—which today exists solely as a receptacle for hats—is a pale and feeble descendant of the bandbox of 1830. In its earlier days, originally intended to hold the lace ruffles and embroidered wristbands of the gallants of the period, it became the receptacle for all the small belongings which a traveler required. Its history, to some extent, is that of the present-day "suitcase," originally invented for a specific masculine use, but so convenient that it came into general use and has been appropriated to a great extent by the feminine half of society.

But the bandboxes, a few of which still exist in the garrets of old homes upon farms or plantations, have a charm and variety which the ubiquitous suitcase can never rival, for the bandbox reflected the decorative taste and portrayed, to some extent, the life of the day; it was often of astonishing splendor.

The top and the bottom of such a



"PORT OF BUFFALOE ON LAKE ERIE"

"Popular were the patterns showing landmarks or historical happenings of the times"

box would be of board one-quarter or one-half of an inch thick; the sides also of board, but so thin that it could be easily bent to create the oval form desired. The bottom of the box and the inside of both box and cover would be covered with newspaper; upon those which still exist one may read the news of the day from newspapers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. The outside would be covered with wall paper of the gayest and most attractive kinds to be had. Flowered and striped papers were often used, but far more popular were the patterns showing landmarks or historical happenings of the times—New York society on parade at Battery Park, pictures of the first capitols at Washington or Albany, an early railroad train or steamboat, or Castle Garden as it originally appeared. An old bandbox discovered in one of the Louisiana

parishes bore a wonderful picture of the reception at New Orleans of General Jackson after he had overcome the British.

Apart from the design and scenes which these old treasures bear their



THE HORSE RAILROAD

This was, no doubt, considered an educational design, for does it not portray the wonderful works of man? The three boxes are from the collection of Mr. A. W. Drake

greatest interest lies in the making of the paper itself. The period of their popularity was long before the modern processes of printing and the making of inks had been invented—to vex with their crudeness—and the box papers are printed from hand-made wooden blocks with vegetable inks or dyes. These produced wonderful, lasting old yellows and china pinks, ultramarine blues and fine greens.

When they were taken on a journey the bandboxes were often placed in large bags made of printed cotton, so that they might not be injured by careless handling. This precaution, no doubt, aided greatly in the preservation of such as are still existing, and provided for the collectors of today dainty prizes that one would hardly expect to find after the passing of nearly a century.

### THE COURSE OF WIRELESS WAVES

**T**HE transmission of wireless messages for long distances is accomplished by means of electromagnetic waves of great wave length. These waves are generally four miles long, but the distance in a direct line from crest to crest of each long-distance wave varies from 20,000 to 26,000 feet. Waves of such lengths are now generated at several different points on the surface of the earth, and are received successfully from 4000 to 6000 miles from their source.

According to Dr. J. A. Fleming, a well-known authority on the subject, one of the most interesting questions

connected with the accomplishment of long-distance wireless telegraphy is why it should be possible at all to send waves for such distances on our spherical earth. Why do the electromagnetic waves travel one-quarter of the way round the globe, and perhaps even further, instead of flying off into space? According to the laws of mathematics, if the earth were a perfectly conducting sphere, electromagnetic waves generated at one point on the surface would probably soon glide off into space and would not be diffracted, or bent round the globe, for 90 degrees or more, as they are at present.

At a height of seven or eight miles above the earth the temperature of the atmosphere ceases to grow colder, and remains virtually constant, at about 68 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, for an unknown distance. This region is called the isothermal layer of the atmosphere. Below it there is abundant water vapor, in the form of clouds and wind, but in the isothermal layer itself such forms of water vapor are almost wholly ab-



A TRAVELLING SHOW

"The bandbox reflected the decorative taste and, to some extent, the life of the day"

sent. It is now generally believed that the atmospheric gases in this region absorb ultra-violet rays from sunlight and become ionized, or, in other words, converted into good conductors of electric waves. Since it is now known that ionization increases the velocity of lengthy electromagnetic waves, it will be seen that the isothermal layer of the upper air, where clouds and winds are almost unknown, should be an ideal medium or pathway for wireless energy. It therefore seems probable that the four and five mile long electromagnetic waves follow lines of least resistance and flow thru this isothermal layer, bending with it to conform to the curvature of the earth.

If this is the true explanation of the mystery, the very heavens themselves would seem to favor the progress of Marconi's wonderful discovery.





KNEADING BREAD FROM HOME-GROUND MEAL FOR COOKING  
IN THE CLAY OVEN

"And Abraham hastened unto Sarah and said, Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes upon the hearth"



A WOMAN OF SAMARIA WHO HAS COME TO JACOB'S WELL  
TO DRAW WATER

"Jacob's well was there. Jesus, being wearied with his journey, sat on the well, and there cometh a woman of Samaria to draw water"



FISHERMEN AT THEIR TRADE ON THE SHORE OF THE SEA OF GALILEE

"As he walked by the Sea of Galilee he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea; for they were fishers"



# YESTERDAY AND TODAY

THE HOLY LAND MAY FAIRLY BE CALLED PHOTOGRAPHS OF BIBLICAL SCENES

Wood & Underwood



THE PALESTINE SHEPHERD DOES NOT DRIVE HIS FLOCK—HE LEADS THEM AND CALLS THEM TO FOLLOW

"He calleth his own sheep by name and leadeth them out. He goeth before them and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice"



MEASURING GRAIN IN THE BETHLEHEM MARKET AND LOADING IT INTO THE FOLD OF THE CUSTOMER'S GARMENT

"Good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over, shall men give into your bosom"



A BEDOUIN ENCAMPMENT IN THE JUDEAN WILDERNESS WHERE DAVID FLED FROM SAUL

"And David arose and came to the place where Saul had pitched his tent"



# HOW OLD IS THE UNIVERSE?

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—SECOND PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

I HAVE said in a previous article that if I want to know truly what I ought to believe about religion I must first discharge myself of all prepossessions and begin at the beginning. That beginning is that I must trust the validity of my own consciousness of myself. I am, and I am conscious of myself in my moods of action and feeling. I, as nominative case, subject, objectify myself as objective case, object, and I declare *me* to exist—under these moods. I cannot doubt the fact. It is a real existence, even if it be called an illusion, a dream, for the dream, or illusion, exists, and so does whatever may be under that dream or illusion. I *am*, I am, I, the substantive I, and I cannot but believe in the substantial *me*.

Next comes the recognition of the moods under which I exist, the thinkings, feelings, doings; the sensations, the perceptions. I recognize that as a thinking, feeling being I am a continuous mind, and also that I am, or have a body. By my senses I cannot but be convinced that there is also something external even to my own body, other bodies, animate and inanimate. I apprehend them by five senses. I am convinced that they are not a subjective illusion. To be sure I am familiar with what seem for a moment real objects seen, which are illusions, as in dreaming and in insanity; but thru the concurrence of the senses, in the tests of my waking hours, I am compelled to believe these persons and things not me to be real existences, as real as I am myself. I conclude that I am not the mere spinner of unsubstantial dreams, *solipsissimus* amid the vacant spaces which I fill with empty shadows, fancying them solid realities. I live and move with actual objective persons and things, of which I am *unus inter pares et impares permultos*, one among multitudinous differing and separate realities. No sane person, not a philosopher, can believe everything to be subjective imagination.

## WHAT ARE TIME AND SPACE?

My personal sensations give me the idea of time, learned thru the succession of sensations; and my organs of feeling and sight give me the idea of space. I see myself existing in the moving current of time, and I see the world about me existing in space. My faculties give no limit, and they seem to deny any limit, to space and time. I cannot

imagine a beginning to time or a boundary to space, while equally the conception of time and space as infinite is beyond my comprehension, but the fact is simple and easy to understand. Space and Time are diverse quiddities. Space is universal and static, static because universal. It rests because there is nowhere to which it can move. It occupies the all. It is the great all-comprehensive Brahm in which all things exist. Matter may be in it here or there, and ether may be in it everywhere, while space is the condition of their existence. But time is present, passing, new. It was, it will be, it now is only in the flux of the moment, for it is of its essence to be impermanent. It moves us in its vast sweep of current, bearing all things with it. So out of that which no longer is time covers the whole of absolute space, and moves mightily in a great tidal ocean that knows no reflux. Space and Time cannot be thought away as categories of imagination; they are facts, the conditions of all existence. Every thing that is, has its limit in space, and is borne along by the stream of time.

I cannot admit any argument against the infinity of time and space, and so against any conclusions as to the existence from all eternity of included matter or mind, drawn from any assumption that beyond our possible knowledge there may be transcendent relations of time or space such as would vitiate any conclusions one might draw from them as we know them. Mathematicians and philosophers amuse themselves, for example, in talking of the Absolute, which has no limiting relations, or they fancy space of more than the three dimensions which we know as including all its possible relations. They imagine an insect so far flattened down as to have no upper and under side, and which, given a mind, could have no suspicion that there was any other than the two dimensions of length and breadth in which it lived; and they then suggest that we may be such limited creatures knowing only the three dimensions familiar to us, while there may be others familiar to higher minds. They tell us that by adding a fourth or fifth dimension the present relations of space, as known to us, would be so changed that any present impossibility might become possible and all knowledge and all conclusions annulled. So of Time, they conceive a Higher Being

to whom there is no before or after, but only a present now, and who thus can know all things past and future, because all time is ever present to him; and they thus predicate as philosophy what the familiar hymn gives as poetry:

Eternity, with all its years,  
Stands present in thy views;  
To thee there's nothing old appears.  
Great God, there's nothing new.

A legitimate figure of speech in poetry cannot so easily be transferred to philosophy. When we know that time and space are actualities we cannot blow them out with a whiff of fancy, as if a dream. To explain difficulties by denying the validity of reason is intellectual suicide—we might as well bury all philosophy and suppress at once all reason if we are to explain our ignorance by the denial of our knowledge. An Absolute which is limited neither by time nor space is unthinkable to us, and we must think of it as impossible to God. Any being however supreme who exists must exist in the categories of time and space, which are quite as necessary as he is himself. To assume and argue otherwise is to be, like Milton's devils, "in endless mazes lost."

## THE EARTH I LIVE IN

Next I begin to examine the not-me. I find that about me is the world, and I discover that the earth is a part of the solar system, and that the sun with its satellites is but one in a vast congeries of stars which are numberless suns like our own; some of which we know have satellites like ours. I then begin to ask what is their history, their origin and their future.

I see that this earth I live in is a round ball, made of less than a hundred elements, and then I ask if these discrete elements are really simple, indivisible and essentially permanent, and I am informed that they are probably each composed of a definite number of sub-atoms, which may, or may not be the ultimate corpuscle or corpuscles. Beyond that I cannot go. I am not yet informed whether these sub-atoms are solid, impenetrable ultimates, or are movements, whorls, vortices in a *primum mobile* which physicists call ether. There I must leave the matter for the moment.

Then I study the earth I live in to learn its history. I find it has had a succession of ages, that it has possessed successive stages of continen-



tal development. It was once the scene of vast paroxysmal upheavals, under the influence of internal forces which have gradually diminished in activity. The earth was once much hotter than it now is; its oceans boiled, its crust was molten, but thru numberless eons it has cooled and solidified until now it suffers only from occasional earthquakes; and here and there spout out from below its volcanic fires. That is, there was a time when it was molten, but now it is cool and habitable, and this process of cooling is going on every day, and the time will come when the last internal fire will cease to burn, and the earth will be cooled solid to the center. In the course of nature this must be in time, we know not how many billions of years hence.

But, equally, there was the time when it was a molten mass, and there must have been a time when this condition began to exist, for the sure process of refrigeration is not yet completed. The fact that at this time the process is not completed is proof that the earth has not existed as earth from infinite time. It began to exist in finite time.

#### THE MACROCOSM OF THE STARS

I turn then to this earth's sister satellites and to the sun which is their center. I find that the big planets, Jupiter and Saturn, have not yet cooled down. They are covered with clouds of steamy vapor. The small ones, from Mercury to Mars, have cooled down like the earth. But the sun has not cooled down. Its immense mass has not yet allowed it to become solid. But it is giving off heat all the time, and in time its supply of heat will be exhausted, whether it comes by contraction or by the falling into it of meteorites, or from some chemical source, like radium, which we know little or nothing of. It must follow the example of Jupiter and be surrounded by vapor, and later like the earth become solid, rigid and cold. That will happen, under all known physical laws, after myriads of eons. But it has not happened yet. Therefore the sun has not existed as source of light and heat for an infinite series of years; otherwise it would have finished its course and become a dead sun. It had its beginning.

Then I look beyond this solar system. I find that this world of ours, the sun with its retinue of planets, is but one in the midst of a vast multitude of similar suns. They are about us, in every direction, at vast distances from each other, and reaching out one beyond another, distance added fathomlessly beyond distance, immeasurable, inconceivable. But we

see them crowded in a ring that divides our heavens, thickest in the ring, and more scattered elsewhere, so that it would seem that this our sun and this our earth are proximately, as spaces are measured by light-years, somewhere near the center of a vast ring of stars, forming in the total a huge system of suns and stars, all in movement, and all, it may possibly be, revolving about some common center or centers. We do not know certainly, but we know of some that they are moving, and that our own system is in swift motion in space. We can only conclude that probably they are all in motion, even as the planets of our own solar system have their common motion. Our little system will then be the microcosm of the multitudinous macrocosm which astounds our vision with its immensity as we gaze at it in a clear night.

#### THE UNIVERSE IS FINITE

But again we ask, What is its history? Had it a beginning? Will it have an end?

What is true of our sun is true of every sun which occupies its place in the starry universe, its little space as compared with the incomprehensible spaciousness of the entire circuit of stars whose multitude blurs the Milky Way, and whose tens of thousands blaze in the rest of the sky.

As the sun had its beginning and will cease to shine, so each star is giving out its portion of heat into space, losing its light, approaching its frigid death. Because it has not yet reached its grave, it has not existed as a sun from eternity; it had its beginning. The stellar universe, at least as we know it, is not infinite, it is finite, in time.

And it is not infinite—it is finite, in space. By very nice measured observations we discover that our sun is moving in space, very swiftly as we measure movements on the earth, very slowly as we measure stellar time and distance by the space thru which light will move in a year. Many of the stars we know are thus moving, and we reasonably presume that they all are moving, and in their several paths or orbits, but which are yet as fixt and limited as is the circle in which the stone moves which a boy swings by a string about his head. So far as we can learn the entire universe of stars which we see is one system, or possibly two systems, limited within its own round of revolutions and attractions, and bounded by the emptiness of space, the same sort of space beyond it. Whether beyond this stellar complex of orbital stars there exist yet other stellar systems like this

which entrances our vision, we do not know. But, so far as we can learn, our universe, all, anywhere in total space that we know to exist, is not infinite; it is limited. It is just as truly limited as "the visual line that girts us round," and which the ignorant yokel deems "the world's extreme." The space about our system of stars we must think of as boundless, infinite. Within our limited universe we see enormous empty light-year spaces, and then outside this universe exists a further reach on every side of empty space, yet where there may exist, beyond our power to discover them, other distant systems occupying their space in the void where place is not, such systems as astronomers used to guess they had discovered in nebulae. They may be there, hidden by some failure of light to penetrate the distance. It is possible, but we have no evidence that such is the fact. At all events our universe, and any other like it, is finite in space as in time.

#### THE BEGINNINGS

The question whether the stellar universe had a beginning, and is thus finite in time, requires some further consideration. Our solar system has a brilliant central sun, and non-luminous planets which would be quite invisible from the nearest star. We know that some of the nearer stars have dark planets revolving around them; they are variable stars, hundreds of them. Can it be only the planets, no bigger than Jupiter, that have cooled down, so as to lose their visibility; and are the visible stars all large, and all the large stars there are? If so, they are all of about the same age, came into being at about the same time, in a vast yet limited backward view of time; and we can then have a conception of the beginning of our present known universe. But we have no reason for believing that such is the case. There may equally as well be larger stars that have lost their heat, and are therefore invisible; and if so there may be multitudes of them. For aught we know, and it is quite probable, the number of dark, cold, invisible stars may be many times the number of the visible stars. If such is the case it throws back the time of the beginning of our stellar system uncounted eons back to the time when the oldest and deadest of all the dark stars began to emit light.

That there are such dark, invisible stars we have evidence in the sudden outbreak in the heavens of a new star, where no star, or a very faint star, was visible before. The only reasonable explanation of such a



phenomenon yet given is that of a collision between two stars. Attraction has somehow brought them together, and the collision bursts them into intense heat. They will be blown into fragments, mostly into gaseous vapor, continue for a while in violent combustion, and gradually sink into a state of comparatively quiet heat, and lose much of their temporary splendor, and may even, if small enough, cease to be visible at all. Where they shone out for a few months or years there will again be a dark spot in the sky. They are there yet, but as dark stars.

Now of such stars invisible to us there may be millions in the heavens. We have no reason to believe there are not. There is room for them, as there is for the visible stars, to continue on their mighty orbits or along their common paths. How do we know that our sun was not the result of some such collision? That would have been the beginning of the creation of our solar system out of the materials of two elder suns, forming at first a vast huge mist of fire, and gradually cooling and condensing into our system of sun, planets, satellites.

We have then no reason to believe with any certainty, or even probability, that the beginning of the visibility of the stars we now see in the heavens was the beginning of their absolute existence. They may have existed in other forms, as components out of which these present stars were made. Those previous components may also have past thru their cycle of change, the products of some previous collision; and this process may have continued on indefinitely in past time, for time which extends into a past eternity is long enough for any conclusion, no matter how slow the process. It would then seem that we do not find in the heavens themselves any evidence that limits certainly the date of its origin.

Yet there may possibly be one such evidence of limit. If in case of collision of stars one is made out of

two, then the number of stars, living or dead, is being constantly, and no matter how slowly reduced. So far as I can see there is likely to be some such reduction. To be sure in not every case of a new star must the two that meet join to form a new larger one, for the angle of approach may be such that they will only brush against each other and then pass on with changed motions. But this will not explain such a system as this of ours; nor will it explain the spiral nebulae. These must be cases of an actual union of the two into one, and in that case a lessening of the number of stars until, we may well conceive, they shall all be combined into one common mass. But that has not yet occurred, and it looks as if our stellar system had a beginning.

That is, if there is any force which could prevent the stars moving indefinitely in their set orbits so that they will not ever come into col-

lision. But we know that some of them have come into collision. That might be because two orbits happen to cross each other, and the two stars happen to meet at the node. Then there would be sure to be a collision. Or we may imagine that there exists in space some retarding substance, lightly gaseous or meteoric dust, or larger meteoric objects which meeting the moving star are drawn to it and so however insensibly reduce its motion, and so tend to bring it towards a common center. No matter how infinitesimal this effect, yet in unlimited time the result would be sure at last to be reached. Every meteor that hits the earth, somewhat changes its orbit and period of revolution. Yet we are not sure that these wandering masses or fragments of local matter exist in the stellar spaces. All we know is that they exist within our solar system and may have originated there. We do not certainly know

that hyperbolic comets, or those that appear such, come from outside our system. The most we can say is, that, so far as we yet know, there is no limit that can be set to the beginning of our stellar universe, for the great bulk of stars may never come into collision, and their path may never be changed either by collision or by their permanent retention in a fixt orbit, nor their speed reduced by wandering free portions of matter so as to bring them into new colliding orbits. We only know that certain collisions have taken place. The stars give us no certain evidence in themselves as to whether in some form or other they have existed from eternity. But we do know that in their present condition their existence is within limits of time, for they have not yet ceased to throw out their light and heat.

The facts considered in this article, and those further to be presented in the next article, are offered as the data which nature gives us out of which to draw our conclusions as to the origin of nature and the existence of a Creator.

## H Y M N O F P E A C E

BY VICTOR STARBUCK

Lo, in the midst of the earth we have builded  
A Temple to Friendship, a Palace of Peace;  
See, by these towers our largesse hath gilded  
We bid you from bloodshed and battle to cease.  
Henceforth in our forum the nations communing  
Shall tune their war-trumpets to music and mirth,  
Beating their swords into hooks for the pruning,  
Forging their spears into shares for the earth.

*Yet at the doors of the poor the Despoiler  
Stands with a sneer on his skeleton lips;  
Hollow his voice, as he saith to the toiler,  
"Give me your gold for my cannon and ships."*

Lo, we have bodied our dreams into granite,  
Marble as white as the foam of the sea,  
The sea—ah our fabric of friendship shall span it,  
And all of earth's peoples united shall be.  
Look on these turrets that point to the zenith,  
(Forgotten the wars that we waged of yore)  
Look, O Ye People, and think what it meaneth:  
Nation shall rise against nation no more.

*Yet thru the alleyways, mantled in scarlet,  
Moveth the One of the Lead-weighted Heel,  
Whispers a word in the ear of the harlot:  
"Give me your wage to buy powder and steel."*

Lo, on this altar a flame we enkindle  
That blazes and soars into infinite height;  
Spinning and weaving with shuttle and spindle  
Until earth hangs entangled in meshes of light.  
Swift thru the valleys and meadowlands pleasant  
See how our white-winged messengers run,  
Shouting aloud unto burger and peasant,  
"Lay down your arms, for earth's battles are done."

*Silent, swift-footed, thru vineyard and village,  
Goes the imperial summons again:  
"The grain of your reaping, the fruits of your tillage,  
Give, tho ye die, for my horses and men."*





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#### NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL CHURCH

The new building for the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas on Fifth avenue at Fifty-third street has been called the most perfect piece of Gothic architecture in the country. It was designed by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson



# THE UNPROTECTED ALIEN AND OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*In a paper published last week Mr. Taft outlined the anomalous situation in which the Federal Government finds itself when aliens are assaulted or killed in race riots and lynchings. Local prejudices generally prevent the punishment of the offenders by the state under the usual criminal procedure, and to the protests of foreign powers the government can offer no satisfaction but an indemnity for the breach of its treaties, which guarantee to their citizens peaceful residence in this country. The state police power blocks the United States in the enforcement of its treaties. Legislation which will give to the Federal courts criminal jurisdiction in such cases and to the Federal executive the right to protect such aliens is needed. In this article Mr. Taft considers objections to such legislation and urges that it is proper and necessary.—THE EDITOR.*

FEDERAL legislation which would remedy the present great defect in the powers of the national government to protect aliens has been proposed to Congress a number of times, and has encountered serious opposition. The question was submitted to a committee of the American Bar Association that made a report in 1892, in which the constitutionality of such legislation was doubted and its wisdom was vigorously denied. We must assume that the reasons stated by the committee in that report are those which have moved Congress to withhold the action for which in my judgment there is a crying need. It is greater now than ever it was. It can not be said that respect for the law or constituted authority has increased in this country. Especially has it been weakened in those communities where class or race feeling most often seeks lawless expression. Nor is the administration of criminal justice in such case likely to be more prompt or certain in the future than in the past where such outbreaks are likely to occur. It is in such jurisdictions that the innovation of recall of executive officers is in vogue—a device which is not calculated to make governors or sheriffs or prosecuting attorneys more active in their arrest and prosecution of mob leaders, because these leaders are too often only exponents

of local feeling and have the sympathy of the vicinage. When we add as we may that in many such states the recall of judges also has just come into use, we can understand how utterly futile it is to expect that there will be any improvement in the making the Government's promise to aliens good thru such official agencies.

In order to meet the arguments of those who oppose this legislation, I shall run over the objections that were presented by the committee of the American Bar Association to whose report I have referred. I ought to say in advance with respect to the committee that it was evidently composed of strict constructionists of the Constitution, that their report was not adopted by the American Bar Association, but that instead they were discharged from the consideration of the subject, and because of divided views in the association, a resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient for the association to make any recommendation to Congress on the subject. The reference of the subject to the committee was prompted by the then recent lynching of nine Italians confined in a New Orleans jail. A bill had been introduced into Congress to give federal jurisdiction to try and punish perpetrators of such outrages.

The first reason given as against such legislation was that outrages equally shocking as that at New Orleans had occurred in the past without suggesting any necessity for interfering with the powers of the states to punish crime.

The fact is true, and it might have been added that no one had ever been brought to justice for the commission of any of the outrages of a similar character that had been committed since 1811. Just because a glaring defect has been allowed to exist for a century, is that any reason why we should not now take steps to remedy it?

## OUR DISHONORABLE RECORD

The second objection was that in more than a century, only seven cases have occurred to which by any possibility this legislation could apply.

In answer to this, I can only set out an official list of the outrages committed in recent years.

At Rock Springs, Wyoming, on

November 30, 1885, there was an armed attack by one hundred men on a Chinese settlement in a mining town, in which all the houses were burnt, and in which twenty-eight Chinamen lost their lives, and sixteen were wounded and all their property was destroyed.

In a similar attack in Squak Valley, Washington, three lives were lost and four wounded.

At Orofino, in Idaho, five lives were lost.

At Anaconda, in Montana, four lives were lost.

At Snake River, Oregon, ten lives were lost.

In Juneau, Alaska, 100 Chinese were expelled by lawless violence from their homes and the territory.

In an official note of February 15, 1886, there was a statement of riots at Bloomfield, Redding, Boulder Creek, Eureka and other towns in California, involving murder, arson, robbery, and expulsion, also a statement that a great many thousand Chinese had been driven from their homes.

Nine Italians were lynched in New Orleans in 1891.

In August, 1895, one Mexican was lynched in California.

In October, 1895, one Mexican was lynched in Texas.

In 1895, three Italians were lynched at Walsenberg, Colorado.

In 1896, three Italians were lynched at Hahnville, Louisiana.

In 1899, three Italians were lynched at Tallulah, Louisiana.

In 1901, three Italians were lynched at Erin, Mississippi.

In 1910, one Italian was lynched in Florida.

This list, it seems to me, is a sufficient answer to the suggestion made by the committee that such events do not occur with sufficient frequency to require this legislative action, especially when we consider in connection with these cases the very acute feeling over the issue as to the holding of property by Japanese subjects in California and the attendance upon the public schools of Japanese children in accordance with the treaty.

The third objection was that two of these outrages were in territories in practical control of the Federal Government.

They were in territories under the control of territorial governments, with the same weaknesses that a state government has, with prosecu-



tions in a county, with the jury drawn from the immediate vicinage and under the terrorism of a small locality, which is a very different thing from prosecutions in the regular Federal courts.

#### PUNISHMENT, NOT INDEMNITY, DEMANDED

The fourth objection was that the suggestion of this legislation has not come in any case from a foreign power with whom we are in treaty relations, and that the demands prest upon the United States Government have been almost uniformly not so much for punishment of the assailants as for pecuniary indemnity, which the injured parties had already the right to seek in the United States courts.

This argument is unfounded. In all the instances in which extended correspondence was had with our State Department by the diplomatic representative of the foreign government whose subjects had been killed or injured, there is a demand for punishment, and there is a suggestion that the promise was made by the United States in the treaty and that the foreign countries looked to the United States and not to the subordinate states for compliance with treaty obligations.

The fifth objection was that our government has uniformly rested upon the common law principle that the punishment of crime must be left to the ordinary and orderly administration of justice by the courts, under the Constitution and laws, and thru the state courts in like manner as in similar cases affecting our own citizens.

Of course our government has taken that position. The Secretaries of State found themselves in such a position that they had to. It is not to be expected that they would have made prominent our failure to legislate when we might have legislated to give us the proper means of discharging our obligations.

#### THE PLEAS OF FORMER PRESIDENTS

In his annual message of December 5, 1889, President McKinley used these words:

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the Government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged. . . . The recurrence of these distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a foreign country suggests that the contingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate

responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved.

And he refers to a recommendation of President Harrison made in this matter in 1891, just after the Mafia case, in which President Harrison said:

It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the Federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers.

President McKinley then said:

I earnestly recommend that the subject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. The necessity for some such provision abundantly appears.

In his message of 1900 the same President made another urgent recommendation of the same kind.

#### "THE STATUTES ARE ENTIRELY INADEQUATE"

President Roosevelt, in his annual message of December, 1906, in dealing with our relations with Japan, which were then of much public concern, said:

One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, thru United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I, therefore, earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. There should be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States Government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States Government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

And in my Inaugural Address, March 4, 1909, I brought the subject to the attention of Congress as strongly as I could as follows:

By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities, not within our control. If we would promise we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice, due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government, to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if Federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the Executive in the courts of the national government.

These citations would seem to refute any suggestion that those having official responsibility for our foreign relations have not realized the crying need for such legislation.

#### A REAL LOSS OF SELF-RESPECT

The sixth objection of the Bar Association committee was that upon this basis all complaints arising out of such cases have been settled thru the ordinary diplomatic channels and without any loss of self-respect to our government.

That is a matter of opinion. If one can judge from the communications from some of the Secretaries of State to Congress and the messages of the Presidents just quoted, they feel very deeply the loss of self-respect that their necessary attitude and their inability to take action themselves involve. Indeed it is impossible to explain the payment by the Congress of the United States, on the recommendation by the Executive of an indemnity in every case of these international outrages, unless there has been a real feeling on the part of the authorities of this government that we are at fault and that we intend to do something to save, as much as possible, the blame that is properly chargeable to us and our government. The position of the government always is that we do not owe anything as a matter of right. If so, and if it is sound doctrine that we must treat equally the citizens of our own country and citizens of a foreign country, why should we discriminate and pay an indemnity to the foreign citizens or subjects who were injured or killed and not pay a similar indemnity in cases of lynchings of our own citizens? Our position and our action are not consistent and the reason why they are not consistent is because we have made the promise and are not in a position to perform it, and therefore we do the next best thing and try to salve the wounds of our sister nations by money payments.



The seventh objection was that the method of dealing with such cases in England, the other great common law country, is precisely analogous to our own.

This of course is unfounded, because in England the initiation of the administration of justice, the furnishing of the witnesses and the control so far as the Executive directs a prosecution, is completely within the control of the law officers of the crown. Reference to England, therefore, misses the whole point of the proposal.

#### TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS ARE ILL-FOUNDED

Then the learned committeemen went into a consideration of the possible anomalies that would arise were felonious assaults upon foreign subjects or citizens made a Federal offense. It was said that it might involve double jeopardy. Well, there are a great many instances in which just such double jeopardy, if it can be called such, occurs in respect of acts that constitute an offense against both sovereignties. In view of the fact that such offenses are never brought even to trial in a state, much less to conviction, the practical danger of double jeopardy, if it be such, is most remote.

Then it is said that it will produce great confusion because there are so many aliens in this country the assaults upon whom would crowd the Federal courts and introduce a deplorable delay.

Even if there were some delay in finally disposing of such cases, their energetic initiation would help materially and would be greatly to be preferred to that kind of dispatch of the business in state courts which results in a report of the coroner and grand jury that the perpetrators are unknown. Nor is it true that such cases would clog the Federal courts. Those courts can take care of many more criminal cases today than in 1891, and the discretion of the Attorney General or the prosecuting officer of the Federal Government can well be trusted to leave to the jurisdiction of the state courts those crimes of violence against aliens that are in ordinary course, and do not really involve race or national feeling or international complications. There are many classes of offenses cognizable in both Federal and state jurisdictions in which such comity of arrangement exists and is satisfactory in its operation.

But it is suggested that in some way or other we are putting the foreigners into a privileged class by providing for their protection by the United States courts and United

States officers. Don't we do so by paying indemnities? But more than this, the suggestion is beside the mark. Criminals have no vested rights to trial in a jurisdiction where conviction is impossible, or to object to a jurisdiction which is likely to convict them when they assault those whom the plighted hospitality of the nation ought to protect. We are not putting the victims in a privileged class solely or chiefly for the purpose of giving them any benefit, but rather for the purpose of protecting the Federal Government from just complaint by a sister nation and from being possibly involved in war by the lawlessness and selfishness of local communities.

The reasons of legislative policy advanced by the committee against the bill were thus in the highest degree technical and entirely without weight, and the lamentable occurrences since their report emphasize its error.

Finally, the committee intimated that such legislation as was proposed in the Senate would be in violation of the Constitution. They do not argue this out. They only suggest that it would be an invasion of the police power of the states and they assume a construction of the Constitution that would have done in the days of Chief Justice Taney, and the strict construction period of the Supreme Court before the war. But they utterly ignore a specific declaration by the Supreme Court that such legislation would be valid and a long series of cases by that tribunal which by analogy leave not the slightest doubt of the power of the government not only to assume such judicial jurisdiction after the offense, but also to take preventive executive measures before the offense to stop such outrages.

#### THE PROPOSED RELIEF

The bill proposed to give jurisdiction of such cases to the Federal courts is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that any act committed in any state or territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such state or territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner as in the courts of said state or territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such state or territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and upon conviction, the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States.

This question of the validity of

this law under the Constitution involves a consideration of the treaty-making power of the Federal Government and the powers necessarily resultant from that and incident to it.

#### THE BROAD TREATY-MAKING POWER

The treaty-making power of the United States is the widest power that it has. The executive power in our domestic circle is divided between the general government and the state governments, between the President and other executive officers of the United States, on the one hand, and state governors and other executive officers of the states, on the other. The legislative power is divided between Congress and the legislatures of the states. The judicial power is divided between the Federal courts that exercise the jurisdiction extended to them by the Federal Constitution and the courts of the states. But all governmental power exercised by the country in dealing with foreign governments is exercised by the Federal Government alone, and the only limitation upon that power is that in treaty making the President and the Senate shall not violate any prohibition of the Constitution and shall exercise that power within the limits which international custom imposes on the subjects properly included in a treaty. This wide and exclusive power of the central government in treaty making is easily to be inferred from the fact that by the Constitution the states are expressly forbidden to enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, or, unless Congress consents, to lay any duty of tonnage, to keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, to enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or to engage in war unless invaded; while the general government is expressly empowered to make treaties, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations, to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land or water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, to provide for the calling forth the militia to repel invasions, to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and to adjudicate causes arising under treaties, and all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, causes of ad-



miralty and maritime jurisdiction, and cases between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens and subjects. And further than this the treaties made by the authority of the United States are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state are to be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or the laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

It would be difficult to make clearer the intention of the framers of the Constitution and the people who ratified it, to give over to the general government the executive power to control foreign affairs and to give to the treaty-making power as wide a scope as treaties between independent governments are wont to have. As already said, one of the most common provisions in treaties between civilized countries is that which reciprocally binds each of the parties to give an opportunity for peaceful residence and pursuit of business in its territory to the citizens or subjects of the other.

#### THE DUAL ASPECT OF TREATIES

Unlike treaties in most countries, a treaty made by the United States has a double aspect. It is not only a contract between the two countries, as it is in England and in other jurisdictions. It is that and more, because in so far as its provisions in their nature can have operation in the United States as municipal law, they are statutes. They are equivalent to a law passed by Congress, and as such they repeal a previous inconsistent law of Congress, on the one hand, and can be repealed by a subsequent inconsistent law of Congress, on the other. It follows, therefore, that aliens living in this country, whose sovereign has made a treaty with the United States, in which the United States guarantees protection to life and property to such aliens during their residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, have a right under the Federal Constitution and law to be secure against any invasion of their peaceable residence and the holding of property. Under the eighteenth clause of Section VIII of Article I of the Constitution, Congress has power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States. It needs no straining of logic, but only the use of the reasoning pursued by the Supreme Court in hundreds of similar cases, to deduce the power of Congress under that clause to enact legislation to carry out and execute such

an agreement by the United States to protect aliens from lawless violence. Therefore, it would be entirely competent for Congress to pass the bill I have quoted above.

#### THE LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL

Now if the committee of the Bar Association, to which I have referred, had not expressed some doubts as to the power of Congress to pass such a law, I should not have thought it necessary to argue it. The power had been expressly affirmed by the Supreme Court. The case of *Baldwin vs. Franks*, 120 U. S. 678, involved the punishment of a man for using lawless violence against some Chinese aliens resident in California, driving them from their residence and depriving them of their legitimate business, contrary to a treaty made between the United States and China in 1881.

The Supreme Court said:

That the treaty-making power has been surrendered by the states and given to the United States is unquestionable. It is true, also, that the treaties made by the United States and in force are part of the supreme law of the land, and that they are as binding within the territorial limits of the states as they are elsewhere throughout the dominion of the United States.

The court then recites the clause of the treaty and continues:

That the United States have power under the Constitution to provide for the punishment of those who are guilty of depriving Chinese subjects of any of the rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions guaranteed to them by this treaty, we do not doubt. What we have to decide, under the questions certified here from the court below, is whether this has been done by the sections of the Revised Statutes specially referred to.

But they found no law on the statute book with language which embraced such offenses.

This decision was rendered in 1887, and the report of the Bar Association committee was in 1891, and the report, so far as I can find, does not mention the decision of the court in *Baldwin vs. Franks*. As the committee of the Bar Association had no jurisdiction to reverse the views of the Supreme Court, I assume that we can treat the constitutional construction declared by the Supreme Court as still in force.

But such punishment of crime in the Federal courts and by the authority of the United States against those who violate the treaty rights of aliens is not the only thing that can be done. One of the ideas that it took a long time to get into the heads of states right constructionists of the Constitution was that there is not only the peace of a state but there is also on the same soil, the peace of

the United States; that while the obstruction to state law by violence is a breach of the peace of the state, obstruction to Federal law by violence is a breach of the peace of the United States.

In the case of *Ex Parte Siebold*, 100 U. S. 371-394, the court was considering an objection very similar to the one made here, against a law providing for the protection of a citizen of a state in his rights under the Federal constitution against assault. They said:

It is argued that the preservation of peace and good order in society is not within the powers confided to the Government of the United States, but belongs exclusively to the states. Here again we are met with the theory that the Government of the United States does not rest upon the soil and territory of the country. We think that this theory is founded on an entire misconception of the nature and powers of that government. We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle, that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to its law, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent.

In the *Debs* case, reported in 158 U. S. 564, Mr. Justice Brewer said:

The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the Constitution to its care. . . . If the emergency arises, the army of the nation, and all its militia, are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws.

#### LET THE PRESIDENT PROTECT ALIENS

This language has exact application to the protection of the treaty rights of aliens. Therefore, not only ought the bill to be passed which I have read above, providing for a punishment of lawless violence directed against the rights and welfare of aliens guaranteed in a treaty of the United States, but express statutory provision ought also to be made enabling the President, in his discretion, to act directly, and without reference to state action, in protection of such aliens when their safety and peaceable residence is threatened. Such executive power would doubtless be implied if Federal court jurisdiction is given, but it would be greatly better to make it express. Then the President could move at once to the protection of aliens living in settlements where mobs threaten attack, and practical results might be expected, making the protection of the United States a real thing. Then the Secretary of State could look in the face the ambassador of the country whose subjects or citizens are threatened a gross violation of their



treaty rights, and point to the effective measures of protection taken to vindicate the honor and the plighted faith of the United States.

#### A DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY

Now if such legislation is so plainly needed, why has it not been enacted? This is a hard question for me to answer, except by suggesting that aliens are not voters and their rights are not a political issue. Both parties are at fault in this matter. When I was President, as quoted above, I urged the adoption of such legislation, and then took such steps as I could in other ways to secure its enactment. At my suggestion, Mr. Swagar Sherley, a leading Democratic member of the House, from Louisville, Kentucky, attempted to introduce such legislation in the revision of the Judicial Code, but it was objected to on the ground that it would introduce new legislation into a code that should be only a revision

of existing legislation, and the separate bill for the purpose which was introduced, in the pressure of other legislation, I could not induce either House to take up. There seemed to be the strong opposition not only of Democrats from the South but of Republicans from the far West, and this discouraged the giving to the proposed legislation a favorable place in the calendar. I do not know whether the present public attitude toward the question is one promoting legislation on the subject. The negotiations with Japan would, I am sure, be greatly assisted by giving an earnest of the sincerity of our government in protecting her people in the rights we assure them.

May we, therefore, not ask from this Administration, in the course of which there has been exhibited under the admirable leadership of the President, such wonderful party discipline in the passage of legislation, that action be taken on this impor-

tant matter? If it be said that the party in power is naturally opposed to giving the Federal Government more functions and to concentration of power in Washington, we may well urge, in view of our deplorable record in keeping our treaty promises, that when the party in power has swallowed camels in the passage of a law giving the largest Government control of banking and currency known in our history, and in projecting a law vesting the widest Federal power in respect to corporations doing interstate business, and another looking to Federal regulation of Presidential primaries, the party leaders should not strain at the gnat of Federal control and Federal performance of Federal promises, even if it may transfer to the jurisdiction of Federal courts a comparatively few cases which are now in theory triable in state courts, but in fact are never tried there.

*New Haven, Connecticut*

## THE DISCOVERER OF ANAPHYLAXIS

CHARLES RICHEL, RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PRIZE IN MEDICINE

THE winner of the Nobel Prize in medicine for 1913 is Professor Charles Richet, Professor of Physiology at the University of Paris. Born in 1850, the son of a well-known surgical professor at the University of Paris, Richet distinguished himself early by his original investigations in physiology. In 1878 he did some epoch-making work on the acidity of the stomach. This was followed by original research in animal heat that attracted the attention of the medical world of the day. He was the first to suggest the possibility that the serum of animals might contain the immunizing principles by which their recovery from disease was secured and that these might be transferred to man by the injection of this serum.

The Nobel Prize is given him for his discoveries in anaphylaxis. That is a new word for most people; it was invented by Richet himself to describe a phenomenon which had been noted a number of times before he called attention to the fact that it represented a great biological mode of reaction. His own definition of what it is, given with that simple clearness that is characteristic of French scientists and above all is typical of Professor Richet, is the best possible explanation of it. At the beginning of his book *L'Anaphylaxie* he says:

Anaphylaxis signifies the opposite of phylaxis, that is, protection. It is the

word formed by me in 1902 in order to designate the curious quality which certain poisons possess of increasing instead of diminishing the sensitiveness of an organism to their action. The first memoir or methodic description of the phenomenon in February, 1902, established the fundamental basis of anaphylaxis, which is that a substance insufficient to kill or even to render a normal animal ill may determine serious and even fatal results in an animal which had received the same substance a long time before.

The two principal elements of anaphylaxis are increased sensitiveness to a poison because of previous injection of the same poison and a period of incubation which is neces-

sary in order that this increase in sensitization may be produced. Anaphylaxis may be mild or serious. When mild the symptoms are an acceleration of respiration with lowering of the arterial pressure, increase in frequency in the movement of the heart, and pruritus or itchiness. These may be followed by some diarrhea. In severe cases there is profound disturbance of the nervous system leading to collapse, great lowering of the blood-pressure, vomiting and diarrhea, increased rapidity of the heart until it can scarcely be counted, followed by interference with respiration and almost certain death.

The phenomenon thus described explains many conditions that were difficult to understand before. Many of the sudden deaths from diphtheria anti-toxin were evidently due to anaphylaxis. It is perfectly possible for injections of the serum of an animal to develop an anaphylactic state in which subsequent injections may be serious or even fatal. Anaphylaxis may also occur as a consequence of ingestion by the mouth. The susceptibility to shellfish, to cheese, to strawberries, on the part of some people is really a phenomenon of anaphylaxis.

Professor Richet's studies open large prospects of successful prevention and treatment of such conditions—and the appropriateness of the award is obvious.



Photograph by Bain Service  
DR. CHARLES RICHEL



# THE MISSION OF THE RED CROSS

BY MABEL T. BOARDMAN

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE most important matter before the American Red Cross at present is the completion of the building fund for the Memorial to the Women of the Civil War that is to provide headquarters in perpetuity for our national society. Congress has appropriated \$400,000 toward this Memorial on the condition that the Red Cross secure in private contributions \$300,000 additional. Of this amount Mr. James A. Scrymser has generously promised one-third. With all its important endowment yet to be completed, the Red Cross has not wished to enter into a campaign for the building fund, hoping that a few public spirited men and women will provide it.

Why is there need for such a building for the Red Cross?

Tho primarily organized to take charge of volunteer aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, the Red Cross Societies have generally broadened their scope of work to include the mitigating of suffering after great calamities. To fulfil these duties efficiently has necessitated the maintenance of a permanent, if skeleton, organization. This organization, with its special departments, has proved not only of untold value in time of war and disaster, but capable of rendering humane service to the country in its every-day life.

In this present development of its every day usefulness our Red Cross is making great progress. Under the War Relief Board has been organized the First Aid Department, to provide first aid instruction, especially in the industrial world. In coöperation with the Bureau of Mines, this work started among coal mining companies, and has already spread to almost every coal mine in the country. The officers of the companies are keenly interested, employing instructors and providing supplies and textbooks.

By means of the two cars donated and fitted up by the Pullman Company, and with the hearty coöperation of the railroad companies, the organization of first aid courses among trainmen by the physicians employed by the Red Cross is progressing rapidly. The first of December one of these cars in charge of Dr. M. J. Shields began a three months' tour on some of the New England lines. Classes in first aid have been organized and instructed among Bell Telephone employees and in other large industrial plants. At the Conservation Congress recently held in Washington a plan was proposed by the Red Cross to coöperate with lumber

companies in introducing such instruction among the employees engaged in this dangerous occupation. This plan was received with enthusiasm by the Bureau of Forestry and officers of the lumber companies.

All this most important work has led to the necessity of providing not only textbooks, instruction outfits and charts, but also first aid supply boxes for factories, mines, railroads, schools, gymnasiums, etc., at the request of companies and associations. All the first aid courses in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are carried on in coöperation with the Red Cross.

Another great department of the Red Cross of every day use to the

country is that of its Town and Country Nursing Service. The organization of this branch of the Red Cross activities is due to the initiative and generosity of Mr. Jacob Schiff, who has contributed \$100,000 as a special endowment for the administrative part of this work. The Town and Country Nursing Service represents an effort to standardize, systematize, and in a general way supervise the visiting nurses in small communities. Where hospitals and dispensaries are scarce the people are deprived of many advantages, such as the services of the visiting nurse. The Town and Country Nursing Service hopes to stimulate smaller communities to a realization of their need of such a nurse and to assist them in every possible way to maintain one. All the nurses enrolled in the Town and Country Nursing Service must not only come up to the same high standard as the 4000 and more Red Cross nurses enrolled for war or disaster work, but must have had special training. The Red Cross has arranged with the Teachers College of Columbia University, with the University of Virginia, and other educational institutions for four months' theoretical courses, while the practical experience is being gained in such associations as the Henry Street Settlement and other visiting nurse organizations. The Red Cross Town and Country Nurse wears a special uniform and pendant. The records are all kept on uniform cards and charts prepared and donated, as is the pendant, by the Red Cross; duplicates of these reports are sent to the superintendent of the service.

I have not dwelt on the regular work of the Red Cross in some nine or ten disasters of the past year, of which the unprecedented floods were the most important, nor on the immense work involved in the relief operations. Neither have I touched upon the Christmas Seal, which in five years has raised over \$1,400,000 for the anti-tuberculosis campaign and which is in itself a large business. Of all these our people already know something. Not only in its great work for war or disaster, but in the new developments of the daily service to the people and the country that the Red Cross renders is seen the need for this beautiful memorial building, so that all its offices, its forces, its large correspondence, its files, may be brought under one roof. When this is done its efficiency will be doubled.

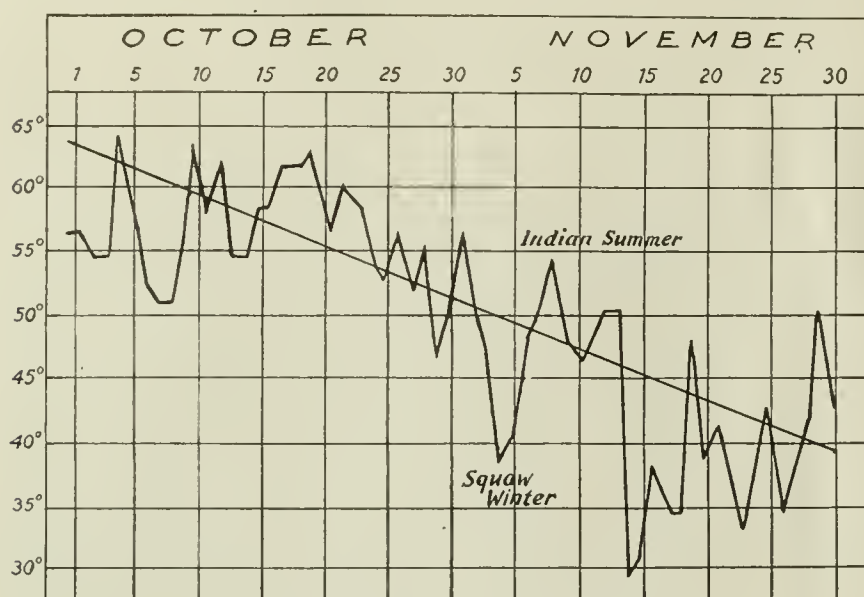
Washington



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MABEL T. BOARDMAN





WARM AND COLD WAVES IN 1911

### THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIAN SUMMER

**W**HAT is Indian Summer? Speaking strictly, it is only a particular case of what is happening all the year round: the incessant alternation of warmer and cooler, wetter and dryer weather, accompanied by variations in the direction of the wind. According to the season of the year, the warm wave or the cold wave makes the most impression on us; and, because we are gathering ourselves together in fear of winter, we particularly notice the cold spells of October and the warm spells of November; just as we notice the warm waves of spring, which carry the birds on their crests, or the hot waves of summer, which send city folk gasping to the beaches.

But let us be specific. Let us trace the Indian Summer thru the last three years, 1911, which was a very cold year, 1912 and 1913, which were unusually warm. The diagrams show the rise and fall of the mean daily temperature during October and November in each of these three years. The straight line represents the average temperature for thirty-three years.

With these detailed facts before us, we may notice two or three things. First, that warm and cold spells succeed each other at about equal intervals, year after year. And, second, that they do not fall on the same days in different years. Thus in November, 1911, the days with a high average of warmth were the 8th, the 12th and 13th, the 19th, the 25th, the 29th. In November, 1912, the exceptionally warm days were the 8th, the 13th and 14th, the 22d and 23d. In

much longer period, thirty-three years, we shall find that the warm spells and the cold spells in different years completely cancel each other, and that we have an absolutely steady seasonal decline, from a daily average of 63, at the beginning of October, to a daily average of 39 at the close of November. That is the average season; but, in actual experience, there are no average months; no two alike, and none corresponding to the larger average.

The Indian Summer, therefore, is more or less of a convention. From one point of view, the whole year is made up of alternating Indian Summers and Squaw Winters. From an-

November, 1913, the most genial days were the 7th and 8th, the 21st and the 23d.

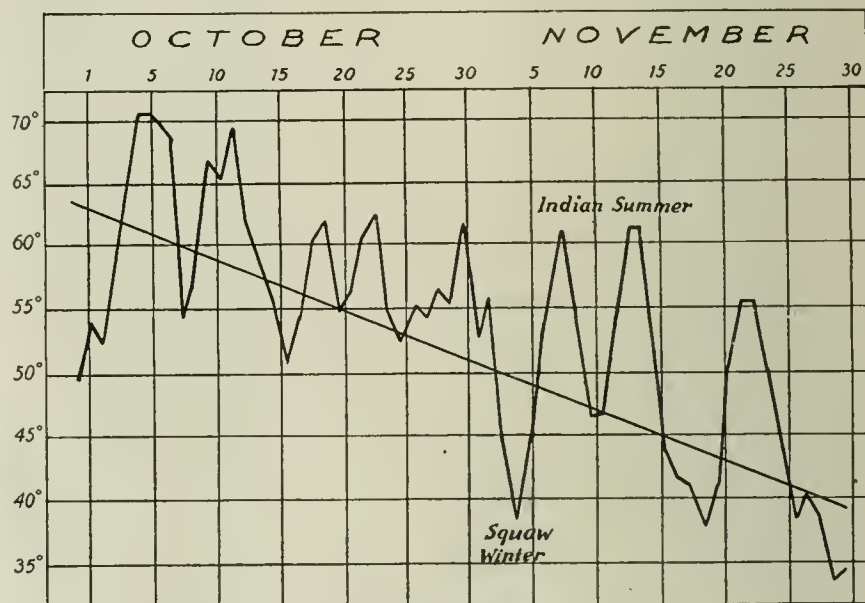
When we make temperature tracings of October and November of these three years, we see how great the actual variation is. If we take the average for a

other point of view, that of the average for a third of a century, the seasonal decline is absolutely uniform, without sign of a dent for Squaw Winter, or of a hump for Indian Summer.

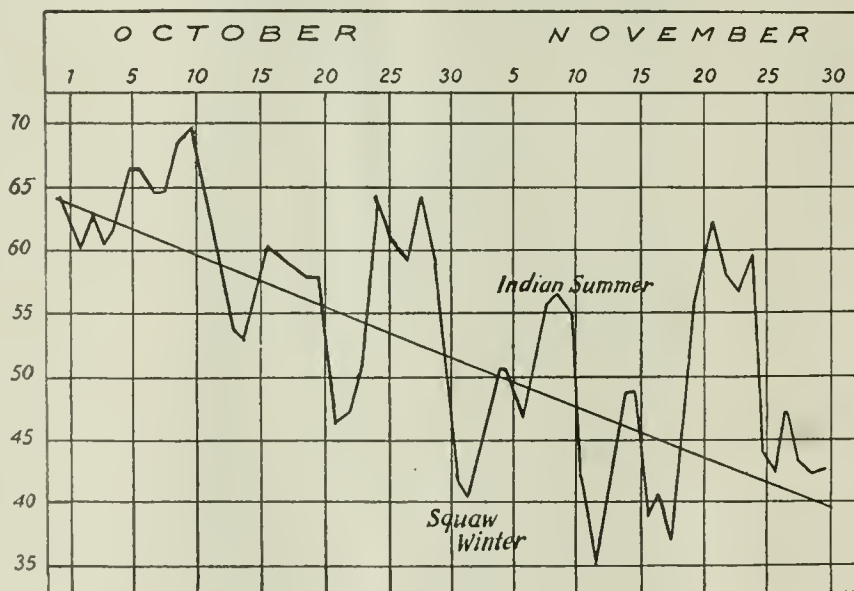
### A MUNICIPAL MEAT MARKET

**O**LD Nuremburg, in Germany, has struck a remarkably effective blow at the high cost of living and is still fighting with marked success. The struggle began in 1911, when potato prices soared as a result of crop shortage and the extortion by middlemen. The very paternal city council of Nuremburg bought large quantities of potatoes and retailed them at cost to the hungry citizens.

So popular was this experiment that in 1912 the rising prices of meats induced the city to retail fish at actual cost. In six months 181,000



WHERE INDIAN SUMMER FELL IN 1912



THE RECORD OF 1913

In these three charts the oblique straight line represents the normal seasonal decline as shown by the average for thirty-three years, the irregular line the daily fluctuations in the readings of the thermometer. In the long run Indian Summer and Squaw Winter and all the other warm and cold waves of October and November vanish as local and irregular variations in the steady approach of winter temperatures

pounds were sold to the eager public. Finally the actual retailing was handed over to two grocers under contract to maintain a certain price. An obstacle to complete success was the ignorance of the food value of fish and proper methods of cooking fish—an ignorance quite common to the poorer classes. To remedy this the city gave free weekly courses in fish cooking, and in addition gave away thousands of little fish cook books.

More popular, however, was the great cut in beef prices. Last year beef sold as high as 40 cents per pound, but when the city council arranged to place beef, mutton and pork on the market these lofty prices immediately dropt from 20 to 40 per cent. City meats sold 4½ to 9 cents per pound cheaper than this lowered price.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## SHAKESPEARE'S TECHNIC

THIS is one of the best, if not the very best, of Professor Matthews' books. The clarity and felicity of his style, the wealth of his quotations and illustrations, the soundness of his judgment, and his exceptional qualifications as a critic of the drama, have nowhere else in his writings been more abundantly displayed. The result is a book which represents him most creditably, and it is plain that this would not be said if we did not believe it to be also a work worthy of the great subject to which it is devoted.

To achieve at this late day a worthy book about Shakespeare, the most discussed of authors, is a triumph for any man. But we think that without exaggeration we can say a little more. It was to be expected that with his great knowledge of dramatic technic and his wide knowledge of dramatic history, Professor Matthews should give us an authoritative and interesting work on the dramaturgic side of Shakespeare's genius. This he has done, but he has done more. If he had shown himself somewhat weak in technical scholarship with regard to other phases of Shakespearian study, if he had been tempted occasionally to leave out of sight Shakespeare the philosophic poet in whose works mankind beholds itself as in a mirror, we should have noted these deficiencies and pardoned them as defects inherent in any book written from a specialistic point of view. Yet—and this is what renders the volume so remarkable—these almost to be expected deficiencies do not make their presence felt. Altho far from parading his scholarship, whether in Shakespeare or in the drama in general, Professor Matthews on almost every page gives evidence that his reading has been more than ample and his thought exceptionally keen. The first chapter, in which he sums up the little we know about Shakespeare's life, is a masterpiece of biography in miniature, a study in discarding all that is fine-spun and non-essential.

What is more important still, when he takes up play after play, Professor Matthews shows us continually that he has not only read and thought, but felt. Awake to every device of the dramatist's stage-craft, he has been at the same time charmed and elevated by the poet's verse, moved to sympathy or repro-

bation by his characters, impressed by his knowledge of life, lifted up by his imaginative vision. In short, the book is not merely an extraordinarily keen and instructive study of Shakespeare's genius as a playwright, it is one of the most satisfactory books about Shakespeare viewed as a whole that have been written in our generation. On this account we recommend it cordially to our readers, not minimizing its value to the technical students, as for example in Professor Matthews' acute suggestions with regard to the parts devised by Shakespeare for special actors, but emphasizing the large catholicity of the author and his great success in placing before his readers an adequate and attractive survey of the work of the most widely admired of modern writers.

*Shakespeare as a Playwright*, by Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

## THE POEMS OF NOYES

If any doubt of the fact remained, the two sizable volumes of his *Collected Poems* prove that young Mr. Alfred Noyes is an English poet to be reckoned with by those who seriously care for good work in verse. To be sure, nothing that he has yet done ranks him among the great poets who are the beacon bearers of the ages. He has not yet learned deep concentration of thought or rigid compression of phrase. He is diffuse to a fault—too facile and too prolific. He flows and swirls and whirls around his subject, often voicing "great argument about it and about" while making but small advance with it. Yet unmistakably he has the poetic gift. The divine fire is in his keeping and at times it blazes up splendidly. And the seriousness with which he takes both himself and his high calling is refreshing in an age of trivial versifiers and dawdling poetasters. His lavishness in words and extravagance of resources are faults of youth, and if he has not yet found his real message he has at least by much practise developed a nobly large and various voice with which to sound that message forth when he shall have found it. His work, indeed, from early to later, shows a gradual and steady growth in individuality and strength. He has won a deserved popularity among readers of poetry because he has expressed with no small artistry certain phases of the recrudescence of romanticism which is eminently characteristic of

the early years of the twentieth century. He has done this by harking back to the spacious times of great Elizabeth—notably in *Drake* and *Tales of the Mermaid Tavern*, epical narratives of times which were more heroic in their romanticism than is our time. Mr. Noyes is thoroly representative of his period also in lofty sentiment and humanitarianism, as well as in romanticism, and his deep and growing interest in the cause of world-wide peace leads us to utter a hope that he may find in recognition of and respect for universal brotherhood a theme worthy of his best powers.

*Collected Poems*, by Alfred Noyes. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 2 vols. \$3.

## A ROMANCE OF THE LOWLANDS

A story without a trace of that "broad Scotch" so difficult for the uninitiated to translate, yet not without a distinct Scottish flavor, is Mary Findlater's *A Narrow Way*. A quiet, old-fashioned girl, whose hobby is people, spreads a contagious joy of life thru its leisurely pages, and her simple romance is woven into the lives of these people of the Lowlands.

*A Narrow Way*, by Mary Findlater. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.35.

## DIVIDED

South African life and character are well portrayed in Francis Bancroft's latest novel, *Divided*. In an impressive story the author tells of the devotion of three brothers who are face to face, at the outbreak of the Boer War, with the greatest question of their lives; whether or not they shall be parted by conflicting sympathies. Around their debating this question the writer has woven a story filled with exhilarating episodes and a moving love story. If one does not consider probabilities too closely, but gives himself up to the narrator, he can be sure of some pleasantly absorbed hours.

*Divided*, by Francis Bancroft. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35.

## ARIZONA ADVENTURES

Frail, and so lovely in her frailness that every male person who saw her instantly fell in love with her, Miss Rhoda Tuttle, of New York, came to the ranch of her friends on the great wide open spaces of Arizona. Rhoda was honestly of the belief that she was dying. It required a sudden kidnapping and a long and trying journey thru the wilderness to give her opportunity to develop her pluck and



strength, after which she grew to love the desert and the wilderness she one time hated and feared. The pretty love story is interwoven with colorful descriptions.

*The Heart of the Desert*, by Honore Willsie. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.25.

#### AN EXPERT ON GEMS

The author of this very handsome and fully illustrated book has a larger knowledge of precious stones than any other man in the country, as he has made them his special study both as a mineralogist and as the Tiffany expert. Thus his business as a merchant, with his enthusiasm as a collector and student, has made him our best authority on the subject. A previous illustrated work on precious stones is here followed by its companion volume on their use as talismans, amulets, birthstones, and in other superstitions. With other curious lore, special attention is given to the twelve stones of the High Priest's breastplate. Not a little history is given of the precious and semi-precious stones in antiquity, such as may be found in C. W. King's books on gems, but the chief design of the author is to give the strange beliefs that at times have attached to these objects, or the fancies with which more intelligent people have amused themselves, as in the case of birthstones and other lucky or symbolic gems. The illustrations are numerous and excellent. One colored plate is given to star sapphires, the unlucky but brilliant opals and other phenomenal stones, and another, quite new in such works, shows the phosphorescence of the diamond, a subject to which Dr. Kunz has given much study. We might wish some of the plates to have been more fully described, as for example the frontispiece, but the volume is not meant for the mineralogist, but for the general reader and for the luxury of the drawing-room table.

*The Curious List of Precious Stones*, by George Frederick Kunz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$5.

#### XVIIIITH CENTURY GOSSIP

Johnsonians and lovers of the eighteenth century in general will naturally turn with pleasant anticipation to *The Intimate Letters of Hester Piozzi and Penelope Pennington, 1788-1821*, edited by Oswald G. Knapp. They present the famous Mrs. Piozzi in a far from disagreeable light, and they afford glimpses of many other interesting and distinguished people. Hence they will be consulted by students and enjoyed by readers who care for epistolary literature. Mrs. Siddons, Mme. d'Arblay, Harriet and So-

phia Lee, Hannah More, Miss Seward, Helen Maria Williams are among the noted women whose names occur most prominently. Notable men are not absent, but do not seem to be as much in evidence as the women. Dr. Johnson, of course, is mentioned not infrequently, but he had been dead four years and a half when the first of Mrs. Piozzi's letters here reproduced was written. She lived long enough to make uncomplimentary references to Byron and to find "Rob Roy" dull. Samuel Rogers, the Banker Poet, who unsuccessfully wooed her daughter, Cecilia Thrale, comes before us in a vivid sentence—"Mr. Rogers, whose father's death has left him, in the City phrase, a warm man, does make proposals, and Cecy makes of him Caricatures." As might be expected, the names of Shelley and Keats do not seem to occur in any of Mrs. Piozzi's letters, nor do those of Wordsworth and Coleridge. But she met Tom Moore, "a new favorite with the public, who makes his own music and poetry, and pleases people very much." Most readers, however, will prefer the glimpses they get of the vivacious lady's own personality to anything she has to say or to write about her distinguished contemporaries. And her husband, Piozzi, had his good points, as will appear from the way he kept his wife still in the carriage, when they were crossing the Alps, by a judicious and well-timed reference to wolves. It remains only to say that there is a gap in the correspondence between August, 1804, and October, 1819, that Mr. Knapp has supplied abundant annotations placed between the letters, not in footnotes, and that the illustrations are charming.

*The Intimate Letters of Hester Piozzi and Penelope Pennington, 1788-1821*, edited by Oswald G. Knapp. New York: The John Lane Company. \$4.50.

#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

In spite of some inaccuracies of statement and technical shortcomings, Snyder's *Chemistry of Plant and Animal Life* is a decidedly useful book. More than a third of the book is given to general elementary chemistry, and only about a fifth to animal chemistry. But the material is selected and arranged with special reference to the needs of students of agriculture, and for these it has served excellently. The chapters on nutrition and the feeding of man and animals are especially good. If the user of the book gets all of his chemistry of plants and animals from this book, he will have a great deal; unfortunately, if he starts out to extend his knowl-

edge, or tries to keep up to date by reading Government Bulletins, he will find himself floundering about helplessly for some time, on account of the failure of Snyder's terminology to harmonize with that of other writers in the same field.

*The Chemistry of Plant and Animal Life*, by Harry Snyder, B.S. Third revised edition. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

#### LITERARY NOTES

In *The Independent* of November 27, 1913, we called attention to the omission in *The Independent* of November 21, 1863, of any mention of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. That we were not alone in this failure to recognize its importance is shown by the pamphlet on *Lincoln's Masterpiece* by Isaac Markens, 274 West 140th street, New York.

A very charming little book is *Blossoms from a Japanese Garden*, with much foreign spirit in the verses, and with very native, delicate illustrations done by Japanese artists. The author has succeeded admirably in combining custom with child spirit. There is a rightful amount of impressionism in the verses which is distinctly Japanese. (Frederick A. Stokes Co., \$1.50.)

Mr. Ralph Tyler Flewelling in a volume on *Christ and the Dramas of Doubt* (Eaton & Mains, \$1) publishes some carefully prepared studies of "Prometheus Bound," "Job," "Hamlet," "Faust" and "Brand." The bearing of these great tragedies on moral and religious problems is happily and thoughtfully stated by one who looks for solutions in the teaching and spirit of Christ.

A very carefully prepared historical novel of Viking days with a fictitious boy hero and several historical figures drawn from the Norse sagas is *Flamehair the Skald* by H. Bedford Jones. The wild, roving, reckless career of king Harald Hardrede is described, and boy readers will glean some real history from these stirring and picturesque chapters. (A. C. McClurg Co., \$1.20.)

If it be true that "you have never begun to live until you have begun to collect," *First Steps in Collecting* (Lippincott, \$1.50) ought to appeal to a very large class. The volume is based on European experience and is concerned with furniture, earthenware, glass and the flotsam and jetsam of old lumber rooms. In its pages the reader discovers the significance of collecting, how to go about it and something of the joy of it all.

Students and readers of Thomas Hardy's work will wish to own Mr. Hermann Lee's *Thomas Hardy's Wessex* (Macmillan, \$2.50). The author has been tracing the topographical features of the novels for over twenty years, and both his text and his numerous illustrations prove his entire competence for the task he has set himself. So long as there are no limits to human curiosity and to hero worship, there will be people eager for precisely such details as Mr. Lee has gathered.



## PEBBLES

"There goes a man who has done much for the American drama."

"How?"

"He never wrote a play."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl*.

One of the arguments San Francisco has failed to use in the Hetch-Hetchy matter is the necessity of fortifying the mountain reservoir site against a Japanese invasion.—*New York World*.

Mrs. Peck—John Henry, did you mail that letter?

J. Henry—Yes, my dear. I—er—held it in my hand all the way to the mailbox. I didn't even put it in my pocket. I remember distinctly, because—

Mrs. Peck—That will do, John Henry. I gave you no letter to mail.—*Judge*.

The teacher was instructing the youngsters in natural history. "Can any little boy or girl," said she, "tell me what an oyster is?"

The small hand of Jimmy Jones shot into the air.

"I know, Miss Mary! I know! An oyster," triumphantly announced Jimmy, "is a fish built like a nut."—*Christian Register*.

"What is the meaning of that big 'D' on the dustbin?" asked the new servant.

The haughty footman replied:

"Damsel, the 'D' displayed on the dustbin denotes that the despairing domestics of this detached domicile desire that the deserving dustmen during their daily diversions will deem it their delightful duty to dislodge deliberately and deftly the dirt and dust deposited in that disagreeable dustbin."—*Tit-Bits*.

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Loki confessed to Thor afterwards that he had deceived the god by enchantments, saying, "Hugi was my thought, and what speed can ever equal his?"

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MISS DAVIES, Principal, Washington, Conn.

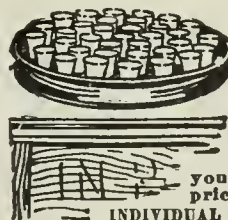
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## THE CHILD THAT TOILETH NOT

By THOMAS ROBINSON DAWLEY, JR.

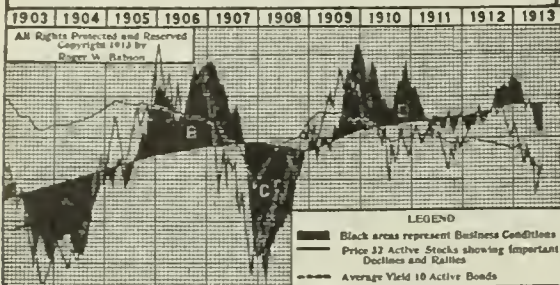
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### THE FREIGHT RATE CASE

By the common consent of representative business men much importance is attached to the forthcoming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to the application of the Eastern railroad companies for permission to increase freight rates by 5 per cent. It is believed that the effect of the decision, both direct and sentimental, will be felt thruout the country. We have shown that the increase is now favored by large organizations of shippers that vigorously opposed an increase in 1910. To these were added last week the National Association of Manufacturers, whose 4000 members employ 5,000,000 persons. By unanimous vote the directors urged the Commission to take prompt action in favor of the roads. There has also been some opposition at the hearings in Washington.

Because of the importance of the case, much interest has been excited by the Commission's recent decision concerning what are called tap lines. These are short roads from the main line to large industrial plants. The roads are operated by the companies, but freight allowances on account of them are made to the great manufacturing shippers. These allowances, the Commission says, amount to \$15,000,000 a year on the roads which ask for the 5 per cent increase, and are unlawful rebates. It also says:

Indeed, the very carriers that are augmenting their expense accounts and dissipating their revenues in this manner to the extent of many millions a year, and for the benefit of comparatively few shippers are now complaining that their present earnings are insufficient, and on that ground have asked our permission to make a substantial increase in their general rate schedules. In that sense the proposed advance in rates has a certain very definite and immediate relation to this proceeding. Before they may fairly ask the general public to share further in carrying their burdens, it is manifest that the railroads themselves must properly conserve their sources of revenue. This having been done, the Commission upon an adequate showing of the need of additional revenue will not shrink from the responsibility of sanctioning such measures, including even a general advance of rates, as may be required to bring reasonable prosperity to the railroads, so far as this may be accomplished under rates and charges that are reasonably just alike to shippers and to carriers.

The Commission admits that the question was voluntarily brought to its attention by the railroad companies, which were in doubt as to the lawfulness of the practises. It is pointed out by the companies that there has been no secrecy about the allowances, and that abolition of the practises was suggested by themselves.

Opinions differ as to the effect of this decision upon the rate case. Wage in-

creases on the roads have been \$10,-350,000, and the cost of full crew laws is about \$4,000,000. Abolition of tap line allowances amounting to \$15,000,000 would cover these expenses, but there is considerable additional cost on other accounts, the situation being indicated by reduction of net earnings and inability to pay for needed equipment and improvements. The 5 per cent increase would yield \$50,000,000. Representatives of the railroads are confident that their need of this sum will be admitted by the Commission.

### THE NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

About 5700 national banks, or two-thirds of the entire number, have applied for membership in the Federal Reserve system. One of the latest applicants is the National City Bank, of New York, the largest bank in the country. There had been some doubt as to the action of this institution.

The attitude of the leading bankers of New York was fairly indicated by the remarks of James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, at the recent annual dinner of New York bankers, over which he presided. It was the experience of mankind, he said, that prudent and wise management of a system that might not be the perfection of reason on its face would produce better results than could be attained by inexperienced or incompetent management of a system that, on paper, might be perfection itself. He expected that the new law would be improved, when deficiencies should be disclosed by experience. "We shall help," he added, "to the full extent that we may, to make the operation of the law successful." At this notable dinner addresses were made by the eminent German banker, Dr. Rieser; Robert Masson, of the French Credit Lyonnais, and James H. Simpson, President of the Liverpool Bank.

St. Paul Railway 4 1/2 per cent bonds to the amount of \$9,741,000 were sold last week at 103 1/4. The price obtained for \$30,000,000 in April last was only 99 1/2.

The rate war which has followed a dissolution of the transatlantic steamship combination promises to reduce greatly the profits of several companies. At Washington a report is soon to be made by the House Committee on Merchant Marine, recommending regulation of ocean rates.

During the last week of January, 25,000 quarters of beef, 14,000 carcasses of mutton and 7000 carcasses of lamb were shipped from Argentina to this country. A Chicago firm has engaged 300,000 pounds of butter from New Zealand. Prices of butter in the United States are falling. New Zealand is sending large quantities of butter and beef to Canada.



IN THE INSURANCE  
WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

A BRIEF REVIEW

The year 1913 was not uniform in its awards to the various branches of the insurance business, of which there are three principal divisions: life, fire and casualty. The last named includes a number of lines, the operations of each of which require separate treatment in any effort to analyze the results achieved by the branch as a whole.

Altho the general conditions prevailing thruout the country last year were not good, our life insurance companies made excellent progress and closed the period with substantial gains in every department. The smallest among them in point of assets were slightly affected by the unusually low values of investment securities prevailing on statement day, December 31, but the difference was not material. The larger companies, with plenty of cash arriving every day, enjoyed the advantage of making new investments in first class securities at prices which, under a revival of normal conditions in the industrial and financial world, will yield substantial profits. The returns are incomplete, but those received indicate that the life companies wrote the largest volume of new insurance last year in the history of that business. If that prediction should prove to be correct, we may conclude that the results are unparalleled, for this reason: prior to 1905 the practices prevailing in the business were loose; the field forces contained many unprincipled adventurers who secured business by devious methods; rebating and twisting were rampant; companies strove with each other for volume instead of permanent customers, with the result that the hundreds of millions written lapsed rapidly. This is all changed. The personnel of the field forces has risen steadily, rebating and twisting have disappeared and the god of volume has been dethroned. The business written every year since 1907 has constantly increased in quality and will persist longer. Counting the protection afforded by the fraternal orders, we should say that the total insurance now extant on the lives of the people of the United States closely approximates twenty-two billion dollars.

The fire insurance companies just about held their own during 1913. The losses were probably four or five per cent more than normal, but not heavy enough when combined with the expenses to eat up the premiums received. Considered in the aggregate, the combined experience will probably show a saving of five per cent out of the premium income. This does not represent a divisible profit because of the provision which must be made for the increased liability on unearned premiums. The annual statements which have ap-

*"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."*

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

# AETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY  
HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1913

Cash Capital, . . . . .	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire) . . . . .	8,590,818.78
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine) . . . . .	459,908.99
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire) . . . . .	586,706.27
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine) . . . . .	135,892.67
Other Claims . . . . .	798,533.74
Net Surplus, . . . . .	6,909,389.89
Total Assets, . . . . .	\$22,481,250.34
Surplus for Policy-Holders, = = =	\$11,909,389.89

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-FIVE YEARS:  
**\$138,501,348.36**

WILLIAM B. CLARK, President

Vice-Presidents  
HENRY E. REES  
A. N. WILLIAMS

E. J. SLOAN, Secretary  
Assistant Secretaries  
E. S. ALLEN  
GUY E. BEARDSLEY  
RALPH B. IVES

W. F. WHITTELSEY, Marine Secretary

WESTERN BRANCH,  
175 W. Jackson Boul'd, Chicago, Ills.....

THOS. E. GALLAGHER, Gen'l Agent.  
L. O. KOHTZ, Ass't Gen'l Agent.  
L. O. KOHTZ, Marine Gen'l Agent.

PACIFIC BRANCH,  
301 California St., San Francisco, Cal.....

W. H. BREEDING, General Agent.  
E. S. LIVINGSTON, Ass't Gen'l Agent.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.....

CHICAGO, Ills., 175 W. Jackson Boul'd.  
NEW YORK, 63-65 Beaver Street.  
BOSTON, 70 Kilby Street.  
PHILADELPHIA, 226 Walnut Street.  
SAN FRANCISCO, 301 California Street.

Agents in all the Principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the  
United States and Canada

HISTORY IN FIFTY WORDS

History being Prex,  
Snyonym for Rex,  
Got mixt up in Mex.

Sent Lind down to see  
What the row could be;  
Huerta bid him flee.

Sent ships down galore,  
Stretched along the shore,  
Nothing doing more.

It is a pretty mess  
And, we must confess,  
Joke is on U. S.

—New York Sun.

Mary had a little lamb,—  
It followed her around,  
That little lamb was dear to her,  
'Twas forty cents a pound.

**SPECIAL SPECIAL**  
**TYPEWRITER RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER**

For 30 days we will supply the consumer with any color or width typewriter ribbon at the manufacturer's price, \$5.00 per dozen. Try our Carbon paper at the introductory price, \$1.00 per hundred sheets. Remit full amount by express or money order.

Livingston Typewriter Co., 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Quack Medicine Vendor—"Here you are, gents, sixpence a bottle. Founded on the researches of modern science. Where should we be without science? Look at the hancient Britons. They hadn't got no science, and where are they? Dead and buried, every one of 'em."—Punch.

Country Grocer—"Well, little boy, do you want to buy some candy?" "Sure I do, but I gotta buy soap."—Life.



**1849 LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY 1914**  
 Chartered by the State of Massachusetts  
 INCORPORATED 1849 CHARTER PERPETUAL

# SPRINGFIELD

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

### OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

**Cash Capital - - - \$2,500,000.00**

### Annual Statement January 1, 1914

#### ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items.....	\$826,371.56
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection.....	1,091,056.80
Accrued Interest .....	61,012.52
Real Estate Unincumbered .....	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien).....	1,994,970.00
Bank Stocks .....	1,865,772.00
Railroad Stocks .....	2,781,650.00
Miscellaneous Stocks .....	1,213,330.00
Railroad Bonds .....	250,290.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds .....	427,930.00
Miscellaneous Bonds .....	131,520.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -</b>	<b>\$10,943,902.88</b>

#### LIABILITIES

<b>CAPITAL STOCK - - - - -</b>	<b>\$2,500,000.00</b>
Reserve for Re-Insurance .....	5,286,834.80
Reserve for all unpaid Losses .....	483,024.63
Reserve for all other Liabilities .....	342,669.59
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES - - - - -</b>	<b>\$8,612,529.02</b>
<b>NET SURPLUS - - - - -</b>	<b>* 2,331,373.86</b>
<b>SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS - - - - -</b>	<b>4,831,373.86</b>
<b>LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION - - - - -</b>	<b>\$58,525,255.78</b>

\*\$500,000.00 transferred from Surplus to Capital account by stock dividend declared in July, 1913.

A. W. DAMON, President  
 CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres.  
 W. J. MACKAY, Secretary

F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer

PRIOLEAU ELI IS, Asst. Sec.  
 E. H. HILDRETH, Asst. Sec.  
 G. G. BULKLEY, Asst. Sec.

#### Western Department, Chicago, Illinois

A. F. DEAN, Manager

I. C. HARDING, Assistant Manager  
 E. G. CARLISLE, 2d Assistant Manager

W. H. LININGER, Assistant Manager  
 L. P. VOORHEES, Cashier

#### Pacific Coast Department, San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. W. DORNIN, Manager

JOHN C. DORNIN, Assistant Manager

#### Agent Metropolitan District

CHAS G. SMITH, German-American Insurance Co.

Agencies in all Prominent Localities throughout the United States and Canada

#### THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 20, 1914.

To the Stockholders of The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York:

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the board of directors a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York has been called and will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1914, at its banking house, No. 247 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the board of directors in resolving to accept and comply with the terms and provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, and for any other purpose that may come before the meeting.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

**5 1/2 % Iowa Farm Mortgages**  
 are just as safe as government bonds and pay twice the interest. These mortgages are preferred by conservative life insurance companies, and the loans we offer in the form of first mortgages on Iowa land are approved securities. We have a limited number of desirable loans that we can place at 5 1/2 per cent annual interest. Twenty-three years' experience. We pay particular attention to the needs of private investors. References furnished.

F. E. SHELDON & CO., Mount Ayr, Iowa

#### General Chemical Company

25 Broad St., New York, February 2, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's chief office at Phillipstown, Manitou, Putnam County, New York, on Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1914, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and an Audit Company or Chartered Accountants, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all the acts of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the Officers of the Company since the last annual meeting of the stockholders.

The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, February 7, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 20 at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Secretary.



For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

peared show evidences of the unfavorable effect of deprest values in the security market, most of the surpluses having declined slightly. This condition will improve as the general business of the country recovers from the stagnation which existed last year.

The casualty companies found little satisfaction in their 1913 operations. The largest and most active among them do a multiple business—personal accident, health, burglary, plate glass, steam boiler, credit and seven or eight forms of liability insurance. About one-half of the premiums come from liability, and perhaps 90 per cent of that half from employers' liability. There is an expensive revolution in full force in the liability business due to the innovation known as the workmen's compensation system. This transition is costing the casualty companies immense sums and they are compelled to submit to the drifting process until the whole country, state by state, is brought under the new system. The companies are in good shape financially, but are making no profits, or very small ones.

Taking insurance as a whole the results were good in 1913, and indicate that the people are in a prosperous condition.

#### COMPENSATION LAW DIGEST

All employers of labor who incur liability for death or injuries under the recently enacted workmen's compensation law of New York should be interested in a document lately issued by the New York Insurance Department. For the convenience of all concerned the department has made a digest of the law free of technical and legal phrases. The old conditions governing the relations of master and servant have past away and a new system has supplanted them. Under it the responsibilities of employers are serious. There is compensation for all the injuries which workers may incur regardless of their origin, except those that are caused by drunkenness or wilful self-infliction. The Insurance Department, at Albany or at 165 Broadway, New York City, will furnish copies of the digest to all entitled to them, on application.

During 1913 the Springfield F. and M. Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., made a trade profit on its underwriting operations of \$425,255, but, due to the depreciation in security values suffered a net investment loss of \$341,302. After charging for the increased unearned premiums the net underwriting profit was \$139,711. The company closed the year with assets of \$10,943,903 and a surplus as to policyholders of \$4,831,374. It received \$5,745,118 in premiums, a gain over the year before of \$286,387, and added \$285,544 to its premium reserve. During the year \$500,000 of the net surplus was capitalized and in addition stockholders received \$200,000 in cash dividends. It is unnecessary to further demonstrate the security posset by policyholders or the substantial character of Springfield stock to its owners.



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1914

NUMBER 3402

## ANOTHER CARNEGIE PEACE ENDOWMENT

**A**NDREW CARNEGIE evidently believes that the cause of peace needs the aid of idealists as well as of experienced statesmen and jurists. The religious forces of the country represent this idealism, and in addition to his grand endowment in 1914 of ten million dollars for the promotion of peace, Mr. Carnegie last week announced a second endowment of two million dollars for the very same purpose. The earlier one was entrusted to distinguished citizens, and they have busied themselves in valuable historical research and conciliation, ferreting out the causes of past wars, expounding principles and applications of arbitration and preparing their results for the world. Very excellent this is, quite commendable, but it does not push the cause very much, and we are not much surprized at their lack of ardor when we observe that some of the trustees prefer peace but are not much averse to war.

These good men need spurring up, and that is what Mr. Carnegie's later gift is likely to do. It is not given to a collection of peace men of the school who fly the motto of Massachusetts, seeking peace by the sword—*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*, in these days to be leaders in the advance of peace. That belongs to men of another training, and Mr. Carnegie has chosen to give this new fine endowment to the churches.

**T**HIS will surprize the public, and please it. This is the first gift we recall which Mr. Carnegie has given to the Church, if we except organs, for he has given a number of such, possibly to compensate for the burden of hearing dull sermons from the pulpit opposite the choir-loft. But he knows the value of the pulpit, and that it believes in peace. Accordingly he has put none but churchmen of the leading denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Jews—for Carnegie protests that he is catholic—on his new board of trustees. And they are all, clerics and laymen, as zealous for peace as he is. They do not want a big navy; they do not want a big army. They believe in the religion of peace.

The first man the world over to give a million dollars for peace was the late Edwin Ginn, founder of the World Peace Foundation of Boston. It is significant that five of Mr. Carnegie's new trustees are also trustees or directors of the World Peace Foundation. Much older than that is the American Peace Society, which carries the fame of Elihu Burritt. This body now represents and federates all the peace societies of the country. In absolute harmony with them will be this new and splendid endowment, of the Carnegie Church Peace Union, while its predecessor, the Carnegie Endowment for In-

ternational Peace, will carry on its good work in its own less aggressive way.

While the main purpose of this new gift is to promote the cause of peace, a secondary object and result will be to emphasize the fellowship of religion in every good cause. Were the churches of the world to utter a united voice declaring that war must cease, that ways of peace must settle all differences, war would come to an end. But churches are not united against war. They quarrel too much among themselves, jealous rivals for their own way of worshiping God; and if they cannot agree how can they expect nations to agree? This Church Peace Union will aid in uniting the religious forces of the country in overcoming the foulest blot on civilization.

Our readers recently voted Mr. Carnegie one of the three most useful citizens of the United States. That implies that he shows great judgment in his acceptance of the obligations that have come with his great opportunities. He has never shown his wisdom more clearly than in selecting the object of peace, and now in allying the churches for this object. And when wars cease, as wars must when the nations learn the better way, then the Trustees by two-thirds vote are free according to their own judgment "to devote the income to the best advantage for the good of their fellow men."

**T**HE United States has lately been losing its leadership in the cause of peace. We have an old difference with Colombia over Panama which we have not yet settled by arbitration or by treaty. Japan still has her just grievance against us in the California land legislation. The law giving special privileges to Americans in Canal tolls offends Great Britain and other powers. Our Senate has failed to approve arbitration treaties with other nations. President Wilson is doing his best and with hopeful success to settle these difficulties, but so long as they remain it will be embarrassing to him to call the Hague Conference in 1915. There is work for all these peace organizations to do, and for all good citizens in order that we may take again our proper place as leader in the war against war.

Mr. Carnegie is now seventy-six years old. No interest has he so much at heart as the abolition of war. We could wish that he might live to see his great desire achieved by the agreement of the nations that all disputes shall be settled by agreement or arbitration, that armies shall be disbanded and navies converted into merchant ships, and that in the Palace of Peace which he constructed at The Hague he may join in the grand celebration which shall open the reign of peace on earth, good will to men.



## LOOKING BACKWARD AT MR. BRUERE

**I**T must always be remembered that the political structure of the world at that time was everywhere extraordinarily behind the collective intelligence."

"That time" was the middle of the twentieth century as reviewed by Mr. H. G. Wells in his immortal history of "The Last War in the World."

Like all broad generalizations Mr. Wells' characterization of the political structure left something to be said.

A full generation before the awful crisis of that last war a public official of New York, which had become the largest city of the world, had gathered up the collective intelligence, and applied it to one part of the political structure, in an extraordinarily rational fashion. He was Mr. Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain, whose name and ideas came near being forgotten, because he was so busy doing his duty as an upright and energetic public servant that he had little time to get himself properly niched in halls of fame.

The amazing reasonableness of Mr. Bruère's reform, as it was called, consisted in its naïve acceptance of a few common-sense propositions as if they were literally true and might be acted on. "The biggest opportunity before the new administration," he announced on taking office, "is to justify in the public mind the opinion that the governmental servant can be as efficient as any other employe." And he explained his idea of efficiency by specifying that not only must there be no stealing, but also there must be no waste; and not only must there be no stealing and no waste, but also there must be intelligent expenditure.

How these elementary principles of efficient government were practically exemplified in the famous Mitchel administration under which Mr. Bruère served, and how the experience of New York made possible that marvelous reorganization of human society after the last great war which is the theme of Mr. Wells' most rapturous pages, that vigilant and courageous historian is well aware. We trust that in his next edition he will render full justice to this daring final step in the Advance of Man.

## THE LIFTING OF THE EMBARGO

**T**HE President's order lifting the embargo upon the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico is a logical, natural and proper outcome of his policy toward that distress country. The terms of the order and the explanation which accompanies it makes that perfectly clear.

The establishment of the embargo was a departure from the accepted practises of neutrality. But it was entered upon with the deliberate purpose to "discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities." Now circumstances have radically changed. "There is now," says the President with entire accuracy, "no constitutional government in Mexico."

Our consistent purpose has been to isolate the usurping Huerta and to leave Mexico free "to settle her own affairs and as soon as possible put them upon a constitutional footing, by her own force and counsel."

The consummation of this end has been delayed because those Mexicans who are opposing the rule of the usurper were handicapped by their inability to obtain arms and ammunition. Huerta could get arms from for-

eign countries because he controls seaports. Carranza could not get them from those sources, because he had no seaports.

The struggle was an unequal one, with the advantage on the side of the man whose right to rule we were determined not to recognize.

The raising of the embargo was the logical step to take. The President has taken it boldly but not precipitately. He has removed the handicap which hampered the forces opposed to the blood-stained usurper in the capital.

Mexico is now freer than ever to work out its own solution of the problem that terribly harasses it. The United States will continue its wise course of "watchful waiting." Huerta's isolation shows no sign of being relieved.

## THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

**T**HE chief of the Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor asks for the bureau's second year of work the modest appropriation of \$164,640. Miss Lathrop, as she looks over the field committed by Congress to the care of her bureau, must be amazed at her own moderation. Any one would be, perhaps, who is not familiar with the mental processes of congressmen. The sum asked for would hardly build a new post-office for a town of twenty-five thousand inhabitants. But getting an appropriation for a new post-office means (or is supposed to, in the time-worn lexicon of congressional politics) votes and local prestige for the congressman who gets it. Who ever heard of an appropriation for a Children's Bureau meaning votes for anybody?

So Miss Lathrop's request must stand or fall on its own merits. What are its merits?

For the first year of its existence the Bureau had a beggarly pittance of twenty-five thousand dollars and an attenuated staff of fifteen persons. Even that staff could not be completed until late in the year, so that its work was in reality equivalent only to that of fifteen persons working for two-thirds of a year.

The year's work has been devoted primarily to five subjects—infant mortality, child labor, registration of births, baby saving campaigns, and prenatal care of children. Under the first subject a complete study has been made of the facts in relation to infant mortality in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, selected as a community in which the study could be carried out to the best advantage under existing conditions. The results of the study are to be published soon.

In the field of child labor a summary of all the existing legislation on the subject in the different states is in preparation; investigations are under way of the facts in relation to the securing of employment certificates and the keeping of records of children at work in the different states; and a statistical handbook is in preparation which will "give in outline the statistical story of child labor in so far as it has been told by the United States census, and by the most reliable Federal and state publications."

In the field of birth registration a beginning has been made, by the issuance of a pamphlet on the subject, in an effort toward "securing for this country such a system of uniform vital statistics as every other civilized nation has long possessed."

Under the last two headings preliminary bulletins



have been issued. The first "offers to any health officer who may be ready to undertake special work for babies the experience of certain American cities dealing with the same problem." The second begins a series dealing with the home care of young children; and logically concerns itself with the prevention of those conditions which bring about the death of thousands of babies during the first month of life because of causes arising during the pregnancy of the mother or at birth.

Such is the practical work which the Children's Bureau is already doing with the slender means at its disposal. The plans for its future activities are just as practical and considerably wider in scope. If any government bureau is doing work that is more inspiring in conception and more severely practical in application, we do not know what it is. The words of Sir Arthur Newsholme, the great English statistician, on only one branch of this subject, are worth pondering:

Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare. If babies were well born and well cared for, their mortality would be negligible. The infant death rate measures the intelligence, health, and right living of fathers and mothers, the standards of morals and sanitation of communities and governments, the efficiency of physicians, nurses, health officers, and educators.

Miss Lathrop ought to get every penny of the ridiculously moderate appropriation she asks for. There are a hundred places in the appropriation bills where the amount can be saved not only without harm to the public welfare but with positive benefit.

There is no better place to begin the process of improving the race than at the source.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

FEW people even in academic circles realize the rapid increase during the last decade in the number of young men and women receiving higher education. If in some "general information test" it was required to name the ten leading universities of the country in the order of size, few could answer, for there have been some surprizing shifts in recent years. According to the statistics of registration annually reported by Professor Tombo in *Science* this is the way they ranked in respect to attendance in 1903 and 1913:

1903	1913
Harvard .....6,013	Columbia .....9,929
Columbia .....4,557	California .....7,071
Chicago .....4,146	Chicago .....6,834
Michigan .....3,926	Michigan .....6,008
Minnesota .....3,550	Pennsylvania .....5,968
California .....3,477	Wisconsin .....5,890
Cornell .....3,438	Harvard .....5,627
Illinois .....3,239	Cornell .....5,612
Wisconsin .....3,221	New York.....5,508
Yale .....2,990	Illinois .....5,259

Ten years ago there was only one university in the country of over five thousand students, Harvard. Now we have the ten named above. The total number of students in the thirty universities reported was in round numbers 67,000 in 1903 and 113,000 in 1913, tho this includes some duplication of names. That is to say, the attendance at the leading universities increased 68 per cent, while the population of the United States increased only about 21 per cent. The number of young people taking university work has, then, increased more than three times in the last ten years.

This is not the whole story, nor indeed the most im-

portant part of it. There are not only more students but they study more months in the year and do more advanced work. The great gains made by Columbia, Chicago and California are in part due to their large summer schools, and these generally include a larger proportion of graduate and mature students than the other sessions of the year. The Johns Hopkins University, which when it was founded in 1876 was the leading institution in graduate work, has now 219 non-professional students in the graduate school, while Columbia has 1496. Harvard, which comes next in this department, has less than a third as many students in the graduate school, 489. On the other hand, Harvard has the largest undergraduate body of men, 2350, more than twice the number of California, which stands next with 1112. Yale, having no summer work and excluding women from the college, has dropt to fifteenth place in the matter of attendance. All of these universities have during the decade raised their requirements and in many cases their tuition without checking the increase.

One cause of the growth of the universities is the greater diversity of courses offered. Research work has become more specialized than formerly and the needs of new occupations are met by specific training. Forestry, journalism, library work, public service, domestic science, commerce, industrial engineering and education in various forms are now provided for in many institutions. Besides this the extension, evening and correspondence courses, not included in the figures given above, bring opportunities of study within the reach of thousands who formerly were debarred from these advantages. The Western states are sending a much larger proportion of their young people to college than the East and the North more than the South, but all parts of the country show great gains. In spite of the criticism nowadays directed against them, the universities of America are doing much more and much better work than ever before.

THE RED CROSS, CHINA AND A GREAT WORK OF PREVENTION

THE Red Cross began as an instrument for relieving the suffering caused by war. It developed as an instrument for relieving the suffering caused by great disasters in times of peace.

It has in the fullness of time come, thru the vision and the enterprize of its leaders, to be used as a mighty instrument for the prevention of disasters.

The Chinese Government has not only accepted the advice of the Red Cross for the future prevention of floods with their accompanying famines in the valley of the Huai River, but it has delegated to the Red Cross the responsibility for carrying out the project.

The foundation for the work was laid by an investigation of the conditions in the region so often devastated by flood made by Mr. C. D. Jameson, an engineer whose services were offered to the Chinese Government by the Red Cross. The carrying out of Mr. Jameson's plans will cost China twenty million dollars.

The work is to be done by an American firm of contractors selected by the Red Cross. It is to be done under the advisory supervision of Mr. Jameson, by a board of engineers, three members of which are to be recom-



mended by the Red Cross for appointment by the Chinese Government, and one member selected by the contractors.

A representative of the Chinese Government, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, with full authority to complete the arrangements for the project, is now on his way to this country for consultation with the officers of the Red Cross.

The American Red Cross has a fine record of service to its credit. It has repeatedly been entrusted with ample resources for the relief of suffering in specific emergencies. It has never been done a greater honor than that now offered by the Chinese Government. It has never undertaken a more important and praiseworthy work than it is now entering upon.

The American Red Cross deserves the honor. It will worthily achieve the work that lies before it.

### NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE CANAL

THE President favors immediate repeal of the provision exempting American ships from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. He has quietly let it be known that such is his firm position. The Democratic platform to the contrary notwithstanding, he will urge the repeal upon Congress.

The President is right on every ground.

Discrimination in favor of American ships cannot be reconciled with our solemn agreement in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty that equal treatment shall be accorded to ships of every nation.

Even if we had no treaty, we ought not to use the Panama Canal, a great world possession of which we are trustees, to accomplish by indirection a domestic purpose which we are unwilling to approach directly.

These are fundamental reasons for the repeal of the toll exemption clause. But there is still another reason why we ought to repeal the clause *now*.

With the heavy responsibility upon us for the protection of international rights in Mexico—a responsibility which we cannot allow other nations to share—we need every bit of international support and good feeling that we can legitimately acquire. This is no time to permit points of irritation to persist between other nations and ourselves.

The President is wise in urging the settlement of the Canal tolls difficulty.

### "BANG GOES SAXPENCE!"

MORE than one hundred and fifty thousand women registered in Chicago on the first day of registration for the coming municipal election. In two wards more women registered than men.

"Women do not want to vote," we are assured and reassured by the "antis" with "damnable iteration." Possibly not. But women are essentially self-sacrificing. When the call of duty sounds in their ears it meets an instinctive response. They may not *want* to vote, but they *will* vote just as soon as it becomes an obligation of their citizenship.

With news of the hundred and fifty thousand names of women on the registration books in Chicago, "bang" goes another anti "saxpence."

### THE VOICE OF THE SPRING

OUT of the northwest sweeps a bleak gale bearing on its wings the proverbial cold wave. Down cellar the furnace ravens its way into the dwindling coal pile. It is too cold even to snow.

But this morning with the dawn came thru the open window the harsh cawing of a crow. What more unmelodious sound in the world? But what musician would not give a year out of his life to be able to evoke the thrill that this hoarse voice sets vibrating in the heart of every lover of the out-of-doors?

The robin and the bluebird are the traditional harbingers of spring. They play their rôle well, for they are charming fellows. But they are home folks. That flash of blue from fence-post to apple tree reminds the country boy of going barefoot and the old swimming hole and one-old-cat. The friendly red waistcoat of the sedate gentleman on the front lawn brings up visions of spring housecleaning, and making gardens, and putting the woolen things away in camphor, and up-thrusting tulips and budding lilacs. Just home folks.

Your crow, now, is a bird of a different feather. Time out of mind mankind has named him bird of ill omen for his coat of sable and his brazen throat. Mankind has set up bogeys to frighten him away, has even set a price upon his head. But in so doing, stupid mankind has seized upon the obvious things and missed the reality. The crow's caw, as he wings sturdily beneath the February sky, is the voice of spring, the call to the open road.

That call comes while still the earth is hard and bare, while the wind blows chill, and the good wood fire roars in the chimney. As we sit close to the fire, fain to answer the call but knowing the time is not yet, our hand reaches out to a little shelf of volumes shabby from affectionate handling. There stand the vagabond crew, who with ears a-prick for the call, have caught its tenuous note and written it down into words. There are Stevenson, Kipling, Carman, Whitman, Van Dyke, and a dozen more of greater degree or lesser. For it is a superogatory reward of the poet that he is by very virtue of his calling a free companion of the order of the Open Road.

Last upon the list—last because he is a newcomer, tho high on the roll of merit—is John Masefield. One song of his will worthily cap our discourse, if it will not harm it to have the text at the end:

It is good to be out on the road, and going one knows not where,

Going thru meadow and village, one knows not whither nor why;

Thru the grey light drift of the dust, in the keen cool rush of the air,

Under the flying white clouds, and the broad blue lift of the sky.

And to halt at the chattering brook, in the tall green fern at the brink

Where the harebell grows, and the gorse, and the fox-gloves purple and white;

Where the shy-eyed delicate deer troop down to the brook to drink

When the stars are mellow and large at the coming on of the night.

O, to feel the beat of the rain, and the homely smell of the earth,

Is a tune for the blood to jig to, a joy past power of words;

And the blest green comely meadows are all a-ripple with mirth

At the noise of the lambs at play and the dear wild cry of the birds.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Panama Tolls Question

President Wilson has left no room for doubt concerning his attitude toward the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. Senator O'Gorman, coming from a conference with the President a few days ago, expressed the opinion that no action upon the question would be taken at the present session. Congress, he added, after passing the trust and rural credit bills, should adjourn and let the country have a rest. These remarks were given to the press and, of course, were brought to the attention of the President, who, on the following day, said emphatically that he desired repeal of the exemption, and that the Senator could not have got from any conversation with him an impression that he was in favor of delay. He expected, he also said, that action would be taken by Congress at this session, and he preferred repeal to the two years' suspension proposed in the Adamson resolution. On the same day, in a letter to William L. Marbury, of Baltimore, he said:

With regard to the question of Canal tolls, my opinion is very clear. The exemption constitutes a very mistaken policy from every point of view. It is economically unjust; as a matter of fact it benefits for the present, at any rate, only a monopoly; and it seems to me to be in clear violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Senator O'Gorman's comment was that his opposition to repeal would be continued, and that he thought there had been little change of opinion in the Senate since its approval of exemption by a vote of 47 to 15.

## Mexican Border Embargo Lifted

President Wilson, on the 3d, lifted the embargo which, since March, 1912, had prohibited the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico. In a proclamation revoking the original order he said that conditions had essentially changed, and it had become desirable to place the United States in the position held by other Powers with respect to such exportation. In an accompanying statement, it was said that the original prohibition was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities, but that now there was no constitutional government in Mexico, whose people should be left free to settle their affairs and put them on a constitutional footing. The foreign press generally spoke of the

revocation as an act of much gravity, and a virtual recognition of the beligerency of the rebels. Argentine's leading newspaper called it indirect intervention, adding that the United States showed no love for other American nations or respect for justice, and that Mexicans should invite against a danger dawning on the horizon.

Huerta made no comment, but the Mexican press spoke bitterly, saying that Mr. Wilson had dropt his Puritan mask and become the accomplice of bandits. Huerta publicly invited ten prominent American papers to send correspondents to him, promising to pay all their expenses and to give them a guard while they were making inquiries about his government's action. He had 189,000 men in his army, he said, and was about to add 50,000. He suppress a projected anti-American demonstration planned by students, and ordered the army to protect all foreign residents.

Villa said the revocation was an act of justice. Arms began to cross the border. In New Orleans 13,700 rifles and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition had been waiting. The rebels ordered fifty field guns, began to recruit 5000 men, and decided to arm 4500 Indians. They procured an option on a small steel cruiser and talked about buying two gunboats.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

RESIDING ABROAD—BY THE GRACE OF UNCLE SAM

Inside the wire fence at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, nearly 5000 Mexican refugees continue to enjoy in peace and domesticity the hospitality of our government

They prepared to ship across the border at Juarez \$5,000,000 worth of silver bullion, to be sold or coined, but this bullion may be seized because much of it was stolen.

## Huerta and His Foes

Carranza's rebel forces have captured Mazatlan, an important port on the coast of the State of Sinaloa, whose capital, Culiacan, was already in their possession. This is their first port. It is the home of many rich Mexicans and Spaniards, from whom forced contributions may be sought. At Tampico, the rebels have driven in the Federal outposts and cut off the city's water supply. Villa has not completed his preparations for the movement against Tlaxcala, where 14,000 Federals await his arrival.

There have been signs of revolt at the capital, where Huerta, discovering a new plot against his rule, has arrested many persons, among them several officers of the army. These officers were taken into custody at the suburb of Guadalupe, seven miles from the city. The capital's prisons are crowded. Huerta has machine guns on the housetops and guards everywhere.

In the north, not far from Juarez, Villa attacked a bandit named Castillo, who had been harassing Mormon settlers. Having captured twenty-two of Castillo's men, he put them to death. Whereupon their leader, in revenge, set fire to the woodwork of the Drake tunnel at Cumbre, nearly a mile long, in which the Mexican Northwestern Railroad crosses the continental divide. A passenger train from Juarez entered the burning tunnel. Seven railroad men and forty passengers died of suffocation. Francisco Guzman came to Villa, proposing, it is said, that he desert Carranza and support Felix Diaz. At the close of the interview he was taken out and shot by Villa's order.

## A Nomination Bought and Sold

Three men accused of corrupt action with reference to a nomination for the bench in New York have been prosecuted, convicted and sentenced. The first trial was that of William Willett, formerly a member of Congress, who, it was alleged, paid \$10,000, and probably more than that, to Joseph Cassidy, the Queens County Democratic leader, or boss, in 1911, for a nomination to the office of a judge of the Supreme Court. His conviction was followed by the trial





Photograph by International News

JANE ADDAMS—CLERK OF ELECTION

The new order in Illinois makes room for women on both sides of the table at the polls. More than 700 were election officials in Chicago, and 150,000 women registered on the first day

of Cassidy and Lewis T. Walter, the latter a go-between, who had carried the money to Cassidy from Willett. The jury required only forty minutes for reaching a decision as to their guilt.

Sentence was pronounced last week. Willett and Cassidy must go to the Sing Sing prison for a year and a half, and each must pay \$1000. Walter's punishment is imprisonment for three months, and a fine of \$1000. For many years Cassidy was a boss of the Tammany type in Queens, which is on Long Island and a borough of the great city. He was able to control the action of nominating conventions. These convictions are a part of the fruit of a movement against "graft" in many parts of the state, especially with respect to highway and canal contracts. Already there have been many indictments, and it is expected that the number will be largely increased. Those conspicuously involved are connected with the Tammany organization, against whose leader, Charles F. Murphy, there is a growing revolt in his party.

**Third Hague Conference** The President and Secretary Bryan have permitted it to be known that our government has taken steps to insure the calling of the third Peace Conference at The Hague. It appears that certain prominent nations have failed to appoint the required committees for preparation of a program of subjects to be considered, and that for this reason there was danger that the conference would be delayed for a long time. Our government asked Queen Wilhelmina to make arrangements

for the call, suggesting that it should be issued by the Netherlands Government, and that the diplomatic corps at The Hague should be a committee to make a program. The Queen has consented to take the desired action. Each member of the diplomatic corps will, of course, receive instructions from his own government as to the subjects to be considered. Probably the conference will be held in the summer of 1915, but it may be postponed until a year later.

Secretary Bryan thinks the scope of the program will be broad enough to permit consideration of the principle involved in his new peace treaties, which provide that, in case of a dispute which may lead to war, the beginning of hostilities shall await a careful examination of the controversy, and a report by a commission. A treaty of this kind with Denmark was signed a few days ago.

**The Immigration Bill**

An amendment excluding all Asiatics, except those having rights under existing treaties or agreements, was attached to the Immigration bill in the House. While it would have caused no change so far as Japanese are concerned, Japan would have been offended by it, partly for the reason that it classed her people with negroes in the prohibition. On the following day, owing to arguments from the White House and elsewhere, the action of the House was reversed; the amendment (it had been offered by Mr. Lenroot), was thrown out, after a stormy debate, by the decisive vote of 203 to 54, and all other pending amendments of a similar character were

rejected. Party lines were effaced. Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, spoke with great earnestness, saying that the country should be placed above party, that war with Japan or any other nation should not be invited, and that Congress should stand by the government. An anti-Japanese amendment proposed by Mr. Raker was rejected by a vote of 182 to 6, and the vote on the passage of the bill, shorn of its offensive features, was 241 to 126. There was evidence that the rejected parts were affecting our government's negotiations with Japan. Afterward, at Secretary Bryan's request, a committee that was considering exclusion bills decided to lay them aside for the present.

The Immigration bill, as past, contains the literacy test on account of which a similar bill was vetoed by President Taft. It bars aliens over sixteen years of age who cannot read some language. This provision is not approved by President Wilson, and if the Senate retains it there may be a veto. In the House, probably, a veto could not be overcome. The House bill excludes militant suffragets or others identified with organizations that seek governmental reforms by violence, and it imposes fines on steamship companies that bring immigrants who are insane.

**Votes for Women** About 400 members of working-women's organizations, drawn from ten states, marched with banners, last week, to the White House, where their leaders urged the President to express himself in favor of suffrage for women and also to use his influence to procure the creation of a House special committee for the consideration of this question. He heard their arguments but declined to commit himself, saying that he was restricted to speaking in behalf of propositions to which the Democratic party had formally given support. One of the leaders asserted that during the Presidential campaign, when he was "gunning for votes," he had spoken more freely and more in accord with the suffragists' wishes. This he received with smiles, and invited all to shake hands with him. At a House Democratic caucus, on the following day, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 123 to 57, declaring that the question of woman suffrage is a state, and not a national question.

Mr. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader, said in the House last week that he would not use his influence for the appointment of a special committee. For many years the Judiciary committee had had ju-



risdiction over the question, and had repeatedly given hearings concerning it.

In Chicago, on the 3d, old political campaigners were surprised by the registration of 153,897 women voters, some of them carrying babies in their arms. This was their first opportunity to take part in a municipal election, primaries for which are soon to be held. Women went through the city in automobiles, gathering voters. In 750 precincts women acted as judges or clerks. It is expected that 100,000 will be added on the second day of registration.

#### The Revolution in Hayti

The flight of President Oreste from the capital of Hayti was followed by a division of the revolutionary forces and a contest between Senator Davilmar Theodore and General Oreste Zamor for the Presidency. Each of these men proclaimed himself President. Zamor's army attacked Theodore at Gonaives and defeated him. He retreated to Cape Haytien, and there formed a Cabinet. The consular corps sought in vain to exclude his soldiers from the city. For the protection of foreign residents seventy United States marines were landed. Theodore's chief supporter, General Bellard, was suspected of disloyalty and disarmed. Whereupon he found refuge at the French consulate. A third aspirant for the Presidency appeared in the person of General Monplaisir, who came to Cape Haytien from Jamaica, where he had been in exile. Like Theodore and Zamor, he



Photograph by International News

#### EVERYBODY VOTES IN ILLINOIS

Mayor Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, their cook, maid and chauffeur, all registering in Chicago for the primary elections on February 24, the first in which women will have the vote

claimed the office by proclamation, but his armed followers were few.

At Port au Prince, the capital, the streets have been patrolled by marines from American, British, German and French warships, against the indignant protests of a committee of public safety. The permanent committee of the Senate called a special session of Congress to elect a President in succession to Oreste, and Zamor was elected on the 8th, receiving 93 of the 105 votes cast. Order prevailed after the election, and it was announced that the patrols from foreign warships would be withdrawn. Our Government has been represented by a battleship, a cruiser and two gunboats.

#### Successful Revolt in Peru

A little before day-break on the morning of the 4th, the government of President Guillermo Billinghurst in Peru was overthrown by soldiers under the command of Colonel Benavides, who attacked the palace and made the President a prisoner. He was sent to Callao and will be exiled. The chief figure in this movement was Dr. Auguste Durand, who led unsuccessful revolts against Presidents Pardo and Leguia. During the attack upon the palace the Premier and Minister of War, General Enrique Varela, was killed by his own troops because he had shot a disobedient soldier. Congress, in extraordinary session, on the following day, entrusted the executive power to a governing board, which really is a Cabinet, with Colonel Benavides at the head of it. This provisional government was promptly recognized by the army and the navy. Not more

than fifty persons were killed, and order was restored quickly. Three newspapers, semi-official organs of Billinghurst, were suppressed. A general election will be ordered.

President Billinghurst has been an advocate of many reforms. A man of education and exceptional ability, he had had a distinguished career, beginning in Congress when he was twenty-seven years old. During and after the war with Chili he won the respect of both countries. As mayor of Lima he distinctly improved that city. He is the author of several books. It is asserted that, as President, he appealed to the mob and proposed economic changes that were impracticable. Congress refused to approve his budgets and he proposed to dissolve it. Ex-President Leguia (now in London) says that for this reason Congress sought the aid of Durand, that Durand appealed to the army, and that the army, led by Benavides, demanded Billinghurst's resignation. But Leguia has been a foe of Billinghurst, who is said to have repudiated certain railway and irrigation concessions which Leguia, his predecessor, had granted. Our government has no warship south of the equator.

#### Martial Law in South Africa

General Jan Smuts, Minister of Defense and Finance, introduced a bill into the South African parliament immediately upon its opening granting immunity to the government for all its acts during the period when martial law was in effect and for the week before. His speech in support of it occupied three or four hours on two successive days and rehearsed the history of the



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#### FRANK P. WALSH

Chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. With him are serving Prof. John R. Commons, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Frederick A. Delano, Harris Weinstock, Thurston Ballard, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson





Photograph by International News

#### RUSHING AMERICAN ARMS TO THE MEXICAN REBELS

Packing a shipment in New Orleans, where large orders were received after President Wilson lifted the embargo

labor troubles from the time of the July strike. The country then had only been saved from anarchy, he said, by the refusal of the railway men to join the miners and by the aid of the British troops. The design of the strikers was to overthrow the government and establish one of their own. With that in view the leaders of the strike asked the men to come armed to the Johannesburg market place.

When this strike broke out in January General Botha and he resolved to take prompt and effective measures, for they realized that they were threatened by a revolutionary conspiracy of syndicalists more dangerous than any war, for such an internal enemy was capable of inflicting far greater and more permanent damage than any foreign foe. "I cannot conceive," he said, "of anything more diabolical on the part of a hostile invader than the proposals made by these 'peaceable citizens.'" They had planned, he asserted, to paralyze trade and starve out the interior. They were well supplied with dynamite and weapons, including assegais to arm the natives in the compounds.

Bain, the secretary of the Trades Federation, was formerly in the secret service of the Transvaal, and General Smuts regarded him as "one of the most desperate characters" he had ever known. Poutsma had been trained in syndicalist methods in Holland before he came to South Africa to take charge of the Railwaymen's Society. The ten men he had deported were, General Smuts stated, only a selected few and "a

great number of consummate scoundrels still remain in this country."

#### The Other Side

On account of the censorship which still holds in South Africa very little is heard from the labor side of the controversy. The "Umgeni," bearing the ten deported labor leaders, cannot be reached even by wireless. Mr. Cresswell, who was fined and sentenced to a month's imprisonment for publishing a pamphlet "likely to excite ill feeling" and for "attempting to induce men to refrain from working," was released by the government in order that he might attend the South African parliament, of which he is a member. He has been opposed to the general strike and advised against violence. He is now making an energetic fight against General Smuts, but has only the six other labor members backing him and it is uncertain whether he can gain the support of General Hertzog and his followers or others of the Opposition. He has secured the sanction of the House to allowing the legal representatives of the deported men to appear at the bar of parliament in their own defense.

In England preparations are made to bring action against the captain and owners of the "Umgeni" for kidnapping on high seas as soon as the ship arrives. Labor meetings are being held at which the action of the South African Government is denounced for violating the most elementary rights of British citizenship. The recall of Viscount Glad-

stone, Governor-General of South Africa, is demanded. General Smuts, however, exonerated Lord Gladstone from responsibility by stating that the Governor-General imprest upon the ministers the gravity of the proposed deportation and said that such action would be justifiable only in the case of criminals. The labor men in England say that if this is what comes of government ownership of railways they want none of it.

#### The Swedes Want More Warships

In most countries it is the government that insists upon increased armament and the people submit reluctantly to the additional taxation. In Sweden it appears to be the other way around. The Government proposed the expenditure of about \$2,000,000 a year for five years in addition to the similar amount already appropriated for naval construction, but this does not satisfy the Opposition, nor, it seems, the country at large. A popular subscription provided funds for building a larger battleship than any previously possessed by Sweden, the "Sverige," and now it is proposed to build three more of this type, as well as two destroyers and three submarines. Besides this the Opposition demands the extension of the period of military service from eight months to twelve.

A great popular demonstration in favor of the increase in the strength of army and navy was held in Stockholm, February 6, when 30,000 men from all parts of Sweden filed before King Gustav in proof of their willingness to make any sacrifices necessary to preserve the freedom of their country. The reason for this outburst of patriotism is the widespread conviction that Russia designs to absorb the Scandinavian peninsula as she has Finland.

#### Woman's Suffrage in Sweden and Holland

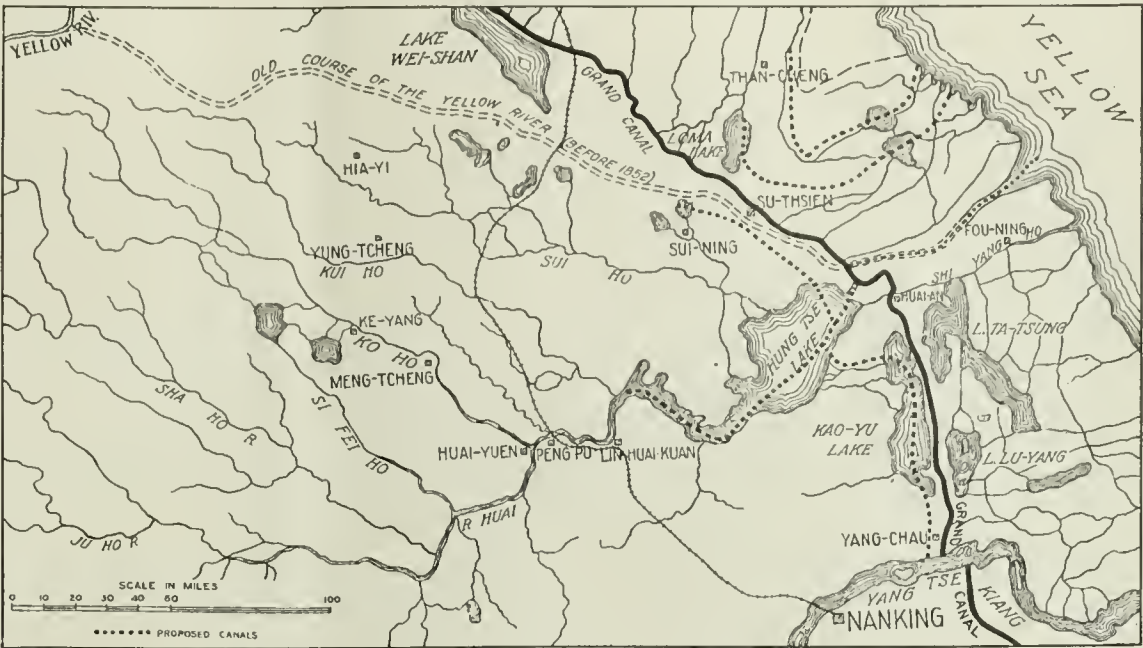
The speech of the King of Sweden at the opening of the Riksdag on January 16 announced the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the enfranchisement of women which, King Gustaf declared, was demanded by both justice and public welfare. Women already have the right to vote at municipal elections in Sweden. In the Netherlands also the Government is committed to a similar policy and will introduce a bill to amend the constitution by removing the political disabilities of women. This is likely to result ultimately in complete enfranchisement, for the ministry of Dr. Cort van der Linden, which came into power last August, depends for its support upon both



the Liberals and Socialists. The First Chamber or senate is, however, conservative.

**Temperance Legislation in Sweden and Russia** Considering that the Swedish method of handling liquor has been extensively advocated in this country it is interesting to note that the commission which was appointed in 1911 to study the question and recommend legislation, has come to the conclusion that the American way is the best. The commission favors absolute prohibition, but realizing that this is impracticable it recommends a local option system modeled after that of the United States. According to this plan each commune will have the right to decide by a referendum whether it shall be wet or dry for three years. Men and women over twenty-one will vote on it and a two-thirds majority is necessary to effect a change in either direction. In the dry districts wine, beer and spirits will be totally prohibited. In the wet districts their sale would be confined to authorized agents and the amount of alcohol sold to any individual strictly limited.

The Council of the Empire, which in Russia serves the purpose of a senate, has under consideration a



NEW CANALS IN CHINA

In order to prevent the annual inundations of the Huai River valley, the Chinese Government, on the advice of the Red Cross, has authorized the digging of new outlets. The heavy dotted lines indicate the canals to be cut

project to check the growth of alcoholism which under the new regime of government management has assumed alarming proportions. A strong speech was made against the system by Count Witte who when premier had the liquor traffic made a government monopoly. This measure was intended, he said, to prevent the abuse of alcohol, but at present it is used to gain a revenue at the expense of public morals. Under Witte the liquor monopoly brought \$270,000,000 into the treasury. Now it pays \$250,000,000 more. The present Premier replied that it was impossible to avoid a deficit if the government should forego this revenue.

**A Ruthenian Conspiracy** The Ruthenians, who are really Russians, tho accidentally incorporated in the Austro-Hungarian empire, have never been entirely reconciled to separation from their Slavic kindred. Of late there has been an apparent increase in the agitation for reunion with Russia, which the government attributes to Russian influences, financial and personal. Ninety-four Ruthenians are now on trial for sedition at Sziget, Hungary, and the leader of the Pan-Slavic movement in Russia, Vladimar Bobrinsky, who is a member of the Duma, has been called as a witness. The government detective swore that Count Bobrinsky had declared that "Russia will not demobilize her army until the Russian flag floats over the Carpathian mountains." This was denied by Count Bobrinsky. The chief evidence against the defendants is the possession of Russian prayer books containing prayers for the Czar. The Ruthenians use the Slavonic liturgy, altho they acknowledge the Pope.

**Preventing Chinese Floods** Every year or so the papers publish distressing accounts of the overflow of Chinese rivers and piteous appeals are made to the charitable to relieve the need of those whose crops have been destroyed. The American Red Cross three years ago advised the Chinese Government that such disasters should be prevented in the future by proper control of the waterways and now this advice is to be followed in the case of one of the districts which has suffered most from floods, the valley of the Huai River. This advice the Chinese Government has now determined to follow.

The Huai River (Hwei-ho) used to have its outlet thru the Yellow River (Hwang-ho), but this shifted its channel and now empties into the sea 700 miles north of its old mouth. The waters of the Huai River and of Hung-tse Lake were thus left to find their way as best they could thru the Grand Canal and smaller rivers. These channels were insufficient to carry off the summer freshets, for the Huai River is 800 miles long and has seventy-two tributaries. In the lower part of its course the river flows thru a low and level country and, like the Grand Canal, is in places above the level of the land on either side.

The Chinese Government has authorized a loan of \$20,000,000 which will be spent under the supervision of the American Red Cross and Dr. Chen Chintao in deepening the channels of the Huai River and the Grand Canal, in providing reservoirs for the surplus waters and in cutting new canals to the sea. An American firm, the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, has been selected to have charge of the work.



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**THE MAYOR-ELECT OF BOSTON**  
James M. Curley has the distinction of having served a term in jail for impersonating another man at a civil service examination



# PEACE BY ARBITRATION

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

A RECENT issue of the *Outlook* (December 27th) is notable as having two of its editors expressing the same idea. "Peace must be purchased by justice" by the Editor-in-Chief, is followed in the same strain by the Contributing Editor, who asserts that "the chief trouble comes from the entire inability of these worthy people [we arbitrationists] to understand that they are demanding things that are mutually incompatible when they demand 'Peace at any price' and also 'Justice and Righteousness.'"

Now it is indisputable that whenever national or personal war is declared each party is equally certain beyond doubt that it has sole possession of both these virtues, its opponent nothing of either. It is clear that one of the two is mistaken; hence we peace and righteousness loving men advocate the arbitration of national and personal disputes by impartial, judicial tribunals under the reign of law, as the only mode of securing to the party in the right "justice and righteousness," which war has no ability to award, since force—the brutal slaying of men—is its only weapon. It still, however, claims to preserve national honor and urges nations to preserve this above all, which involves sitting in judgment in their own cause. If man or judge in any English speaking land is ever found doing so he dies disgraced as a lawbreaker; hence honor is becoming one of the most dishonored words in our language, and rightly is the citizen disgraced who resorts to personal war to right his fancied wrongs. This is properly so, for no man ever dishonored another, nor ever will or ever can. All honor's wounds are self-inflicted; neither man nor nation can dishonor another man or nation. This precious lesson should never be forgotten. There is much to be said for the dictum, "There never was a good war nor a bad peace"; but everything is to be said for this: Neither nation nor individual of civilized lands should ever sit in judgment upon or attempt to right their own or their country's fancied wrongs. Since they cannot be disinterested judges it is their solemn duty to appeal to disinterested tribunals and bow to their decisions. Herein lies the narrow path of holy peace, justice, righteousness and unspotted honor, the only path; war knows it not. So far has the peaceful arbitration of international disputes already marched in triumph that the new processes rarely if ever cease. At this moment

*We peace and righteousness loving men advocate the arbitration of national and personal disputes by impartial, judicial tribunals under the reign of law.*

*"Honor" is becoming one of the most dishonored words in our language.*

*Rightly is the citizen disgraced who resorts to personal war to right his fancied wrongs.*

*All honor's wounds are self-inflicted; neither man nor nation can dishonor another man or nation.*

*The gulf between him [Mr. Roosevelt] and arbitrationists seems very narrow indeed.*

*Here we have the ex-President . . . as sound an arbitrationist as can be found, and such a power as we believe could move these four nations [United States, Great Britain, Germany, France] to consider deeply and probably to unite in banishing war.*

several cases are upon the list for decision, while war drops more and more to the rear. Senator Root is deservedly selected as one of those trusted judges to participate in the first international decision soon to be rendered in the new Temple of Peace at The Hague.

It is notable that the English speaking Motherland and our Republic, her offspring, have been parties to one of the most remarkable arbitrations yet known, involving the boundary of Alaska, in which the verdict was awarded us by the deciding vote of a British judge, Lord Alverstone. What a victory this for the principle of peaceful arbitration under such men as he—wise, conscientious judges, who deliver righteous judgments! Let us contrast the surprising success of peaceful arbitration, our panacea for war on the American continent, with the ravages of war between nations.

Cases submitted to arbitration to which American nations were parties already number 177, treaties containing arbitration clauses 135, general treaties concluded since the first Hague Conference 41. We advocates of peaceful settlement thru arbitration see clearly that no other means exists which can so easily and certainly establish peace among men. The "entire inability" of those who still uphold the sword with all its heinous massacres to see this

amazes us; but the contrast between the two opposing forces, war and arbitration, as peace makers, must soon enlighten those who have eyes to see or ears to hear. What a contrast between the two modes of procedure, one celebrating its "glorious" victory, won thru killing thousands of fellowmen, and arbitration proving its peaceful victory under the rules of International Law, drawing closer together in the folds of brotherhood all those who deliver "righteous judgment" and preserve peace; the other, War, having probably laid the foundation for future slaughter, for truly says the sublime poet, "What can war but wars breed?" The history of this "foulest fiend ever vomited forth from hell" leads us to fear for the future at times, but only for a moment. The march of our army of peace, seeking only the good of our fellow men, assures us that we are nearing the reign of peace and good-will, and that the fulfilment of the prophecy is near at hand, when "Men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more," and the editors of the *Outlook* will unite with the peaceful arbitrationists.

In our day we have settled for all time one seemingly irrepressible conflict, that between freedom and slavery, by abolishing slavery, and are today marching steadily on to settle another such conflict, that between International Peace and War, by abolishing war, the greatest of all crimes. This very morning we read that yesterday full assurance was given that men in the German army with conscientious scruples against personal war, "duelling," "will hereafter receive the fullest consideration." This is the beginning of the end. The Contributing Editor will soon be lonely unless he joins the arbitrationists who hold that honor can be found only thru law administered by disinterested tribunals, not thru soldiers, each armed against the other and certain of the righteousness of his own side. He recently gave ample proof of obedience to the principle of arbitration by scorning to sit in judgment in his own cause and traveling a thousand miles to submit his personal wrongs to the arbitration of peaceful law, which alone insures righteous judgment. This war can never do, since both parties thereto have forestalled the verdict and each deciding in its own favor, rendering righteous judgment



of the case impossible. The ex-President has recently declared that the question of equal tolls on the Panama Canal should be arbitrated; he told the British and Canadian delegates for the Celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace, when they were his guests at Oyster Bay, that he "was willing to arbitrate any question that could arise between English speaking peoples," which was loudly cheered. The gulf between him and us arbitrationists seems very narrow indeed. All hinges upon the fear of "dishonor," we holding that no nation, no man, can possibly dishonor another nation or man, and the ex-President seemingly still holding as we infer that there remains something holy, somewhere, somehow, still clinging to the term "national honor." In personal war or dispute he is with us, but as to international war he has not yet seen the clear light regarding "honor." But events will, we believe, soon lead all thinking men to the conclusion that "honor," as affecting international disputes, is a word "more honored in the breach than in the observance," that two men or two nations each believing in the justice and righteousness of its own side are equally bound in honor to suppress these beliefs and submit the dispute to the best impartial tribunal obtainable, which alone can deliver righteous judgment.

We know that Britain and France deeply regretted the failure of the recent mismanaged peace treaty and are ready for action, and that the German Emperor has devoted himself to labor for the reign of peace, declaring "The peace of my country is a sacred matter to me."

Little does the civilized world understand how near it was to permanent peace in due course thru the late treaty, nor how easily this can yet be secured by the coöperation of the four great powers named.

It devolves upon our country to keep in the lead for the banishment of war. The following resolution was introduced by the Committee on Foreign Relations in the First Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. (Resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and past: Senate, February 14, 1890. Past, House, April 3, 1890.)

This resolution was presented to

the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready coöperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view. (Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, For. Rel. 1893, 346,352).

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899 and the second Hague Conference of 1907; and secured eighty treaties of arbitration between the nations of the world, our own country being a party to three of these.

The Contributing Editor is a genius; and those prodigies are always attended by two demons, we are told, one lifting them up heavenward and the other trying to drag them down—" 'tis their vocation." Yesterday I read Mr. Smith's speech in Congress, in which he refers to a letter from me dated September 27, 1904, as follows:

Skibo Castle,  
Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland,  
September 27, 1904.

Dear Mr. President: I much regret missing the meeting of the International Peace Conference. Since we have at last in The Hague tribunal a permanent high court for the settlement of international disputes more and more my thoughts turn upon the next possible and necessary step forward to an agreement by certain powers to prevent appeals to war by civilized nations.

Suppose for instance that Britain, France, Germany and America, with such minor states as would certainly join them, were to take that position, prepared, if defied, to enforce peaceful settlement, the first offender (if ever there were one) being rigorously dealt with, war would at one fell swoop be banished from the earth. For such a result surely the people of these four countries would be willing to risk much. The risk, however, would be trifling. A strong combination would efface it altogether. I think this one simple plan most likely to commend itself to the intelligent masses. A committee might be formed to consider this. If a body of prominent men of each nation agreed to unite in urging the coöperation of their respective countries in the movement, I think the idea would soon spread.

One cannot imagine for our Republic prouder position than that of pioneer in such a task—she who has been foremost in urging arbitration, first also to urge five important powers to submit their differences to the court of peace. Nor can I imagine more fitting apostles to urge this upon the powers than our present Secretary of State (John Hay) and President (Theodore Roosevelt), who recently led the powers to The Hague. Having secured a permanent court for the settlement of international disputes, the time seems ripe for the same agencies to consider the one step further needed to complete the work.

Very truly yours, always for peace,  
ANDREW CARNEGIE

Mr. Smith continues: "The same idea was afterwards advanced by ex-President Roosevelt in his address before the Nobel Prize Commission in May, 1910," as follows:

Finally it would be a master stroke if those two great powers honestly bent on peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power, to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force, on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing his safety are devised it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace thruout the world could best be secured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

Quite true. Would that the good demon could ever be on guard! Why, if this result be possible, or as we believe probable, should not ex-President Roosevelt devote himself to its attainment, leaving the question of "honor" for the time being—as not here involved—to take care of itself as a negligible quantity, one fact being certain in pursuit of this victory for peace: that dishonor could never arise?

Here we have the ex-President when under his good demon as sound an arbitrationist as can be found, and such a power as we believe could move these four nations to consider deeply and probably to unite in banishing war. Unfortunately his bad demon is able occasionally—only occasionally—to obtain temporary, only temporary, ascendancy, and then what a note is struck, "I mourn not for those at the front but for those left at home, while their fellows are enjoying the exulting exaltation of performing deeds of valor upon the tented field."



Here a voice whispers, "War is hell," and we part company praying for the return of the good demon who keeps strict guard over our genius.

In advocacy of the union of the three nations of our Teutonic race and France, all opponents of war would unite. Three of these powers signed a Treaty of Peace recently, Germany looking on favorably, but mismanagement defeated it. The Senate was not properly consulted before its completion. A treaty could easily be made, in consultation with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, whose province it is to

"advise, reject or approve" international treaties. We have the hope that before long the present administration will find itself in position to assume this task. The President has never failed to express the hope that he may be able to advance international peace, and in this he is not without the support of his Cabinet, nor would he be without the earnest support of the Republican party, as of his own, and of good citizens generally thruout the length and breadth of the land, and indeed of the whole civilized world.

*New York City*

## THE FORTUNATE THIN

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, YALE UNIVERSITY

**A**N investigation has recently been made upon the influence of build on mortality among men. This investigation was based on the records of 744,672 policies issued during the years 1885 to 1908 in the United States and Canada on standard lives. The history of these policies was then traced to their anniversaries in 1909. It might be expected that mortality would be the lowest for those whose build was nearest the average, and that as persons differed more and more from this average by being either over or under weight, the mortality would increase. In the chart on this page those are selected who were between the ages of 35 and 39 at the time of taking out their insurance. The figures refer to the percentage of actual to expected deaths among those insured. For those of average weight the actual mortality was 95 per cent of what might have been expected from the experience table. The percentages follow in tabular and graphic form.

Under Weight		
5 pounds	.....	95.0 per cent
10 "	.....	94.5 " "
15-20 "	.....	97.5 " "
25-30 "	.....	101.0 " "
35-45 "	.....	105.0 " "
Over Weight		
5 pounds	.....	96.0 per cent
10 "	.....	96.5 " "
15-20 "	.....	101.0 " "
25-30 "	.....	112.5 " "
35-45 "	.....	133.0 " "
50-60 "	.....	151.0 " "
65-80 "	.....	172.0 " "

It is apparent, therefore, that the effect of underweight is not as important in causing an increase in mortality as is overweight. In fact for those who insure over 40 years of age the mortality of all the groups under weight is lower than the expected mortality, while for those who are 10 pounds or more over weight the mortality is always higher than the expected mortality and invariably increases with extra weight. In some groups the mortality of those who are 35 to 45 pounds over weight is nearly one-half greater than that of those who are 35 to 45 pounds

under weight. This should be encouraging to those of us who are under weight and should lead those of us who are over weight to be careful of our diet and manner of living.

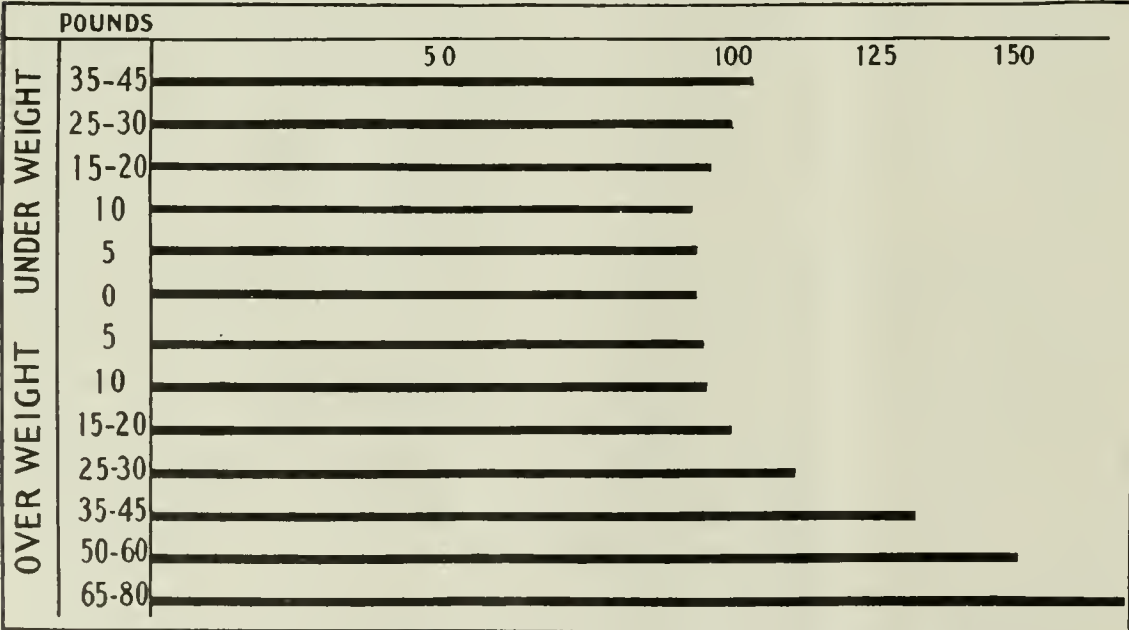
The normal weights, based on the analysis of 74,162 accepted applicants for insurance are as follows:

Hight	Age 15-24 lbs.	Age 25-29 lbs.	Age 30-34 lbs.	Age 35-39 lbs.	Age 40-44 lbs.	Age 45-49 lbs.
5 ft. 2 in...	124	128	131	133	136	138
5 ft. 3 in...	127	131	134	136	139	141
5 ft. 4 in...	131	135	138	140	143	144
5 ft. 5 in...	134	138	141	143	146	147
5 ft. 6 in...	138	142	145	147	150	151
5 ft. 7 in...	142	147	150	152	155	156
5 ft. 8 in...	146	151	154	157	160	161
5 ft. 9 in...	150	155	159	162	165	166
5 ft. 10 in...	154	159	164	167	170	171
5 ft. 11 in...	159	164	169	173	175	177
6 ft.....	165	170	175	179	180	183
6 ft. 1 in...	170	177	181	185	186	189
6 ft. 2 in...	176	184	188	192	194	196

## SOMETHING NEW IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

**M**ICHIGAN is breaking new ground in agricultural education. No other state in the Union is taking up either high-school agriculture or farm short courses in exactly the same way, tho Minnesota and a few other states are accomplishing practically the same results by other routes. Michigan has already introduced an elective course constituting 25 per cent of the curriculum in all the high schools, extending thru four years. It is offered to all young men and women who desire training in agriculture. The subjects include agricultural botany, farm crops, horticulture, live stock and poultry, feeding, soils, fertilizers and farm management. The Agricultural College supervizes this work and thus is brought in direct contact with both the old and the young farmer. This supervision is a distinctive advance.

The second progressive step that Michigan has taken is in offering a regular school course to adult farmers. University extension for farmers, experiment trains, and the like, are nothing new, but it is a new thing for farmers to come to school and sit in the same desks their children occupy and recite from text books and be called to the blackboard by the teachers. These courses are under the direct supervision of the Agricultural College and are conducted in connection with high schools that are teaching agriculture or in connection with the agricultural or farmers' clubs. In this way the farmers have an opportunity to get specific information which applies to their particular needs. Prof. W. B. French, of the Agricultural College of East Lansing, is the leader of this movement.



THE MORTALITY OF THE OVERWEIGHT AND UNDERWEIGHT COMPARED  
The black lines represent, for each weight-group, the proportion of actual to expected deaths according to insurance experience tables



# A Number of Things

An Occasional Page by Edwin E. Slosson

*The world is so full of a number  
of things,  
I'm sure we should all be as  
happy as kings.*

**T**HIS breathes the spirit of purest optimism, the optimism of childhood. Who else but a child and those of the childlike mind could find the logical connection between the first line and the second and derive enjoyment from the mere multiplicity and diversity of this universe of ours? Poets, artists and scientists retain their infantile interest for the world about them. Other people are apt to lose it as they grow up. Then they become embarrassed and worried by the number of things. They retract their tentacles and grow a shell for the purpose of shutting things out.

Kings are not happy. I have a bowing acquaintance with some of the leading sovereigns of Europe, and none of them look happy. That is because they have so many things that they don't know what to do. Of course Stevenson knew this. He had a more intimate knowledge of royal psychology than I for he had feasted kings on his own floor. To get his meaning we must, after the manner of higher critics, expand his ellipsis. The second verse, if he had not been obliged to cut it off at the end of the tenth syllable, would read "as happy as kings should be," or "as happy as kings are supposed to be by children."

Stevenson lived as he wrote. Not all poets do this, luckily for the world in some cases. Sentenced for the term of his natural life to exile on a South Sea island, harassed by disease, financial burdens and domestic worries, whatever most breaks down the spirit of a man, yet he was happy, or at least he made others happy, which is not a bad substitute. He found pleasure in a number of things that other people have since found pleasure in because he pointed them out. He discovered romance wherever he went because he was of the romantic temperament. He ran across heroes because he was himself heroic. He even picked enough history in these raw islands to make a footnote of.

Where MacGregor sits there is the head of the table. The Scotchman transported to the antipodes makes Samoa a tourist resort, like the Trossachs and Ayrshire. Every year increasing numbers find their way thru the Pacific to Vailima by following the directions he gave in one of his letters, "after leaving San

Francisco take the second turn to the left."

Who makes a pilgrimage to Tomi because Ovid lived there? If he had spent the eight years of his Pontine exile in describing the new and wonderful region in which he was living instead of cursing the country and writing to Romans about the delights of Rome, his works would be worth more. The land he thought so hopeless is what Bulgaria and Rumania have been fighting over. The trousered Getae were certainly more interesting than the Samoan sansculottes in whose quarrels Stevenson took so active a part. If cockney Ovid had not been blind to a number of things he might have been happy as Stevenson.

Ethnic theories are the handiest things in international politics. They are so adaptable. The Japanese papers in their wild enthusiasm over the reception of the Mexican Envoy, Francisco De La Barra, hailed the Mexicans as not merely allies but brothers, kinsman of the same blood. If other proof be wanting, is not the innate politeness of the two peoples, in such contrast to the rude manners of certain others whom from politeness will not be mentioned sufficient to prove racial identity? Porfirio Diaz, the grand old man of Mexico, is, it is claimed, of Japanese origin, being a descendant of Suehiro, who was a member of the first party sent out at the close of the sixteenth century to Rome and Mexico in order to become acquainted with Western civilization.

We may infer from Mr. De La Barra's speeches that he also holds to the theory that it was a Japanese clan which crossing to America by way of the Aleutian islands, journeyed southward and founded the Aztec empire. The eagle, seated on the prickly-pear and holding a serpent in its talons, might easily be proved identical with the rising sun or the chrysanthemum by the customary methods of symbolic interpretation.

A few years ago when the British-Japanese alliance was formed we heard a great deal about the Ainus as an Aryan race and the aborigines of Japan. And there was a time, further back, when the Japanese rather liked to be called the "Yankees of the Far East."

The library assistant in one of our largest universities was startled not long ago by the request of a student for "Othello's vermiciform appendix." She suggested he

would find it in the medical museum if anywhere, but he persisted that it was part of his required reading and produced his reference notes in evidence. There it was, all right, "Othello, var. app.," but the librarian referred him to the appendix of the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare.

Let me make the songs of a college and I care not who makes its laws.

Misadventures may achieve existence even in those domestic establishments wherein the science of motion study has been most assiduously cultivated.

In Biblical times it was accounted a wise child that knew its own father; nowadays it is a wise father who knows his own child. Too many children today are mere acquaintances of their parents.—*Kansas City Star*.

It's a wise writer who knows the father of his quotation. A text from Shakespeare is strong as proofs of Holy Writ. After all the source does not matter. Launcelot Gobbo is the equal of Solomon when what he says is true.

The Professor of Poetry of Oxford University, Dr. Thomas Herbert Warren, is responsible for the following as the motto of modern journalism:

Thrice blest whose statements we can trust,  
But four times he who gets his news in fust.

Emanating from such a source who would venture to criticize either its poetry or propriety? Let it be frescoed on the wall of every school of journalism in the country.

In the New York city dialect *ur* tends to degenerate into *oi*. "Hearst" is hardly distinguishable from "hoist." The local pronunciation is shown by a brewery advertisement in the street cars:

Loss of bottles soon runs into coin.  
Hence we allow for their return.  
We do not tempt with souvenirs

But with price and unexcelled beers.  
If this beer tastes as bad as it sounds it must be worse than the ordinary. But perhaps the chemist knows his business better than the poet. That is apt to be the case.

It is hard for a woman this winter to get on an expression that is in tune with her hat.

Literature is a Liebig's Extract of Life.





*Photograph by Pach Brothers*

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL  
President of Harvard University

ON opposite sides of the River Charles, separated by a distance of perhaps three miles, are two of the greatest educational institutions of the United States; in Boston, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which, in the study of applied sciences is almost without a peer in this country, and in Cambridge, Harvard University. In thousands of cases the work of these in fitting engineers for life has been complementary; Harvard has furnished by its college the broad background, and the Institute of Technology the specialization. There has also been conflict, however, for the university has for many years maintained a graduate



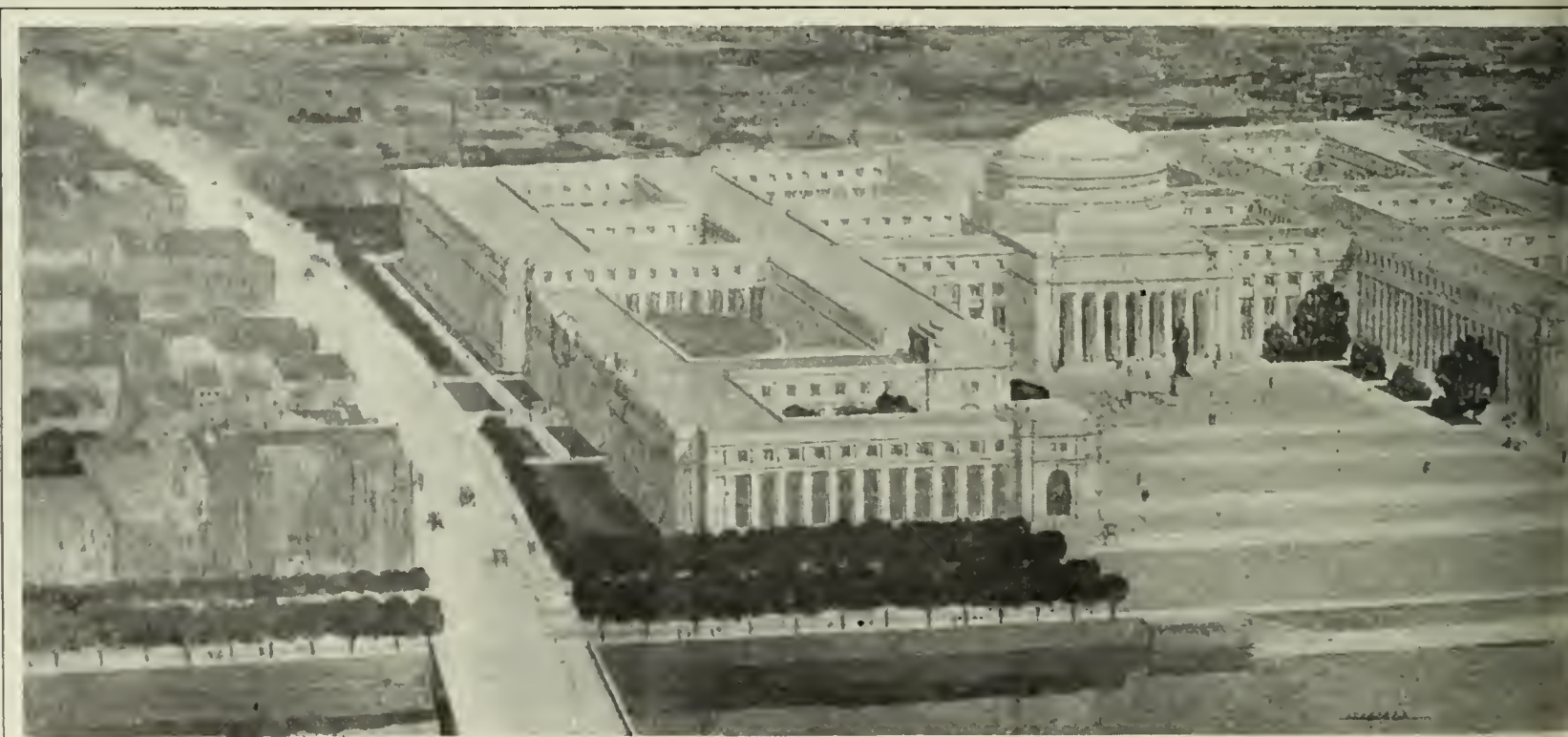
THE RIVER

## TECHNOLOGY

school of applied science, which tho imperfectly has lately been gaining in importance thru its improvement in faculty and method of teaching. Many Harvard students have been loth to leave the alma mater when the time came for graduate work, and many found by studying in the graduate school of the university they could so dovetail its work into that of the Institute as to cut a year or more off the time required for education. Hence there have come to be two rival schools of engineering separated only by the Charles River and the section known as Cambridge.

For many years it has been the hope of many friends and graduates of both institutions to secure a coöperation which, while not affecting the individuality of either institution, would do away with the unfortunate waste of time which has hitherto been necessary for the student who desired to obtain degrees from both. The recent decision of the Institute, however, to build across the river to Cambridge to a spot within reach of Harvard, and build there a new set of postgraduate buildings has finally brought this hope to fruition. Presidents Lowell and Maclaurin have agreed on a plan for coöperation which is in no sense a merger yet which will enable students in certain courses at the Institute of Technology to become candidates for a degree from Harvard University, and vice-versa.

The courses affected will be those leading to degrees in mechanical, electrical, civil, sanitary and mining



THE WHITE CITY—TO BE BUILT ON THE CHARLES





WHITE CITY

## WHITE CITY

ring and metallurgy. Under the new arrangement courses will be given jointly by professors of both rsities, in the new buildings of the Institute of ology. Students registered in these courses in the ute will be entitled to all the privileges of graduate nts in Harvard University.

e new buildings of the Institute on the Cambridge ankment of the Charles River will constitute a ver- town in themselves. President Maclaurin, in de- ng the beauty of their limestone façades, has red to them as the "White City."

e educational buildings, all of which will be con- d, are to be grouped about a forum-like court open d the river. The dominant figure of the group is brary—a massive building surmounted by a Roman and the court is to be flanked by the department ings of mechanical engineering, chemistry, biology rchitecture. To the right of the educational group ewed from the river, is the row of buildings which les the commons and the gymnasium, and to the of that is the dormitory quadrangle. Behind this e athletic field. The new Technology will make a rkable change in the appearance of the river bank a is now mostly waste marsh land and vacant lots a background of the slums and factories of Cam- eport—and make a fitting counterpart to the beau- city of Boston.

e presidents of the two institutions are equally en-



*Photograph by International News*

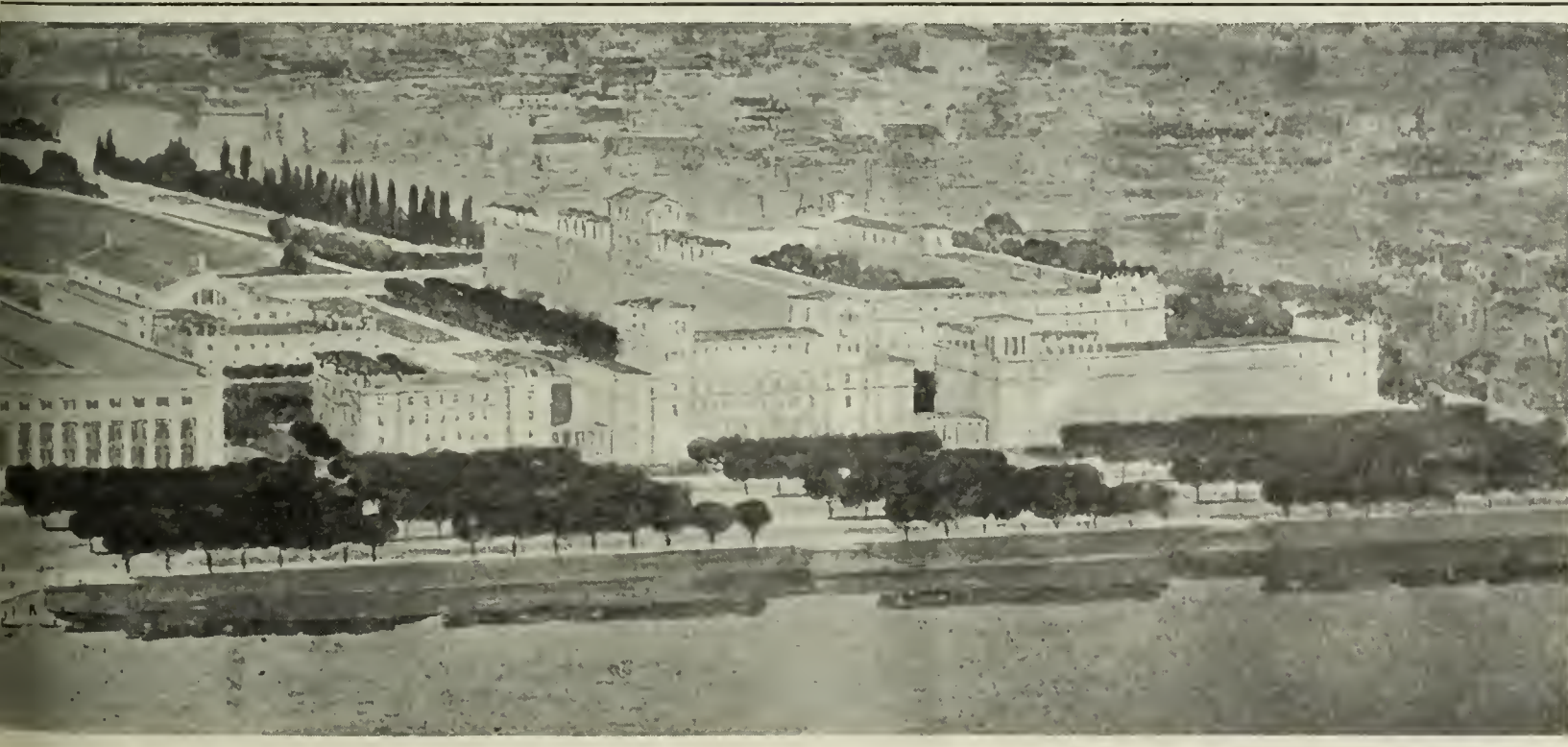
RICHARD C. MACLAURIN

President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology

thusiastic over the agreement, and foresee extraordinary possibilities in the new plan.

"By the combination of resources and momentum," says President Lowell of Harvard, "a school ought to be maintained unequalled on this continent and perhaps in the old world."

President Maclaurin of the Institute of Technology states that "under the scheme of coöperation here proposed, it would be possible to maintain a much stronger school of applied science than either institution alone could furnish, and it would be possible to keep that school practically unrivalled in America."



THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



# MARRIAGE—NEW PROFESSION OR OLD MIRACLE?

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM THE VALLEY—FOURTH PAPER

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "THE RECORDING ANGEL," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND"

**D**URING the last ten years that I have been coming to this place I have heard one subject discussed more than any other, more than art, literature, science, politics, society, religion, industry or commerce. This is "Sex," and the people whom I meet are not decadent. They all harrow it, dissect it with an openness, a Tristram Shandy frankness that would imply they have no personal sense of gender, male or female.

One very distinguished man who is interested in the problem of sex, not for, but I should say *out* of the working girls, said this to me.

"We want to give these girls the right start sexually." [It is what nature always gives them, by the way!] "We are trying to inform them of everything concerning sex. *Of everything*—destroy their curiosity, you know."

"How will you do it?" I asked.

"Why, with lectures upon it, with plays dramatizing its dangers, and these moving pictures of the white slave traffic. These are some of the means we are employing."

"I suppose you never thought of marriage," I suggested. "That is nature's method."

"Oh! marriage, but you see they can't marry. Men won't have them; not enough men anyhow. Besides, a great many of them ought not to marry the kind of men they can and do marry. These very unions breed most of our criminals!"

There you have a sample of the intelligence of this place. It is so wrong from beginning to end that no problem of living in it can be solved right. Everybody must therefore beg the question. These girls are not fit to become wives, these men are not fit to become husbands, so they are to be saved by informing them of what they miss in marriage. I doubt if it saves them.

**H**OWEVER, they have got as far as naming the problem "Eugenics." They hold conventions round about this place to decide how a thorobred human animal can be produced. Laws are being past or framed for passing, which require a physician's certificate of health from the contracting parties in marriage. It sounds right. It would be right if such laws could be enforced. But they cannot be. You might as well pass a law that smoke shall not rise, that stones shall not fall. When two

people love one another that way, they will marry whatever their physical rating may be—if not in Milwaukee then somewhere else.

Eugenics is a problem, one of those produced by crowded, unhealthy centers like New York. But it is likely to remain one as long as these conditions last.

**B**ESIDES, here is a difficulty which the students of Eugenics have overlooked. Many wild animals do not reproduce if they are caged, confined in a public Zoo. The human animal is wild, an extremely private kind of a creature. He loves, sins, does what he does as secretly as possible. That is his nature. Men and women are not chickens. If a girl is taught that she must not marry a man if his chest is narrow, if his chin recedes too much, if his legs are bowed, or if he is too tall or too short, or until he proves he is sane—which no lover can prove—nor if he has the diathesis of tuberculosis, and not even if he escapes all these imperfections unless he has past a physical examination in morals—I say, if she is brought up this way, she will be ashamed to look even a perfect man in the face. Especially as she will feel that he is also appraising her, not according to the poetry of love, but trying to make up his biological mind as to whether she can pass her marriage certificate in Eugenics. And how is a man to ask for a certificate of health from the parents of the girl he admires? He must do it before he commits himself as a lover, you understand. It will be too late after he has won her affections and became engaged to her. If her grandmother died insane, if her mother is a neurasthenic, if she proves a trifle flighty and hysterical, according to this theory of Eugenics, he must abandon her. I cannot see that it would benefit any one, not even the writers of fiction. The scene between the hero and the heroine's father in an up-to-date novel would read something like this.

**R**EGINALD TOPLEIGH entered Colonel Knickerbocker's library and stood regarding the back of his future father-in-law with an expression which was proud and firm. His lips were compressed. His eyes shone with the level light of gun barrels. His hands were clenched in his pockets. His feet were placed wide apart.

"The old man looked up from his paper. There was something in the noble reserve of his countenance which indicated that he understood the gravity of the situation, felt it keenly, and was also determined to be firm.

"Well, Reginald, my boy, what is it? You look serious. Has anything happened?" He asks kindly, but not too kindly.

"Not yet sir. The fact is all depends upon this conference with you whether a certain thing ever happens," replies Reginald calmly, seating himself in the chair indicated by the wave of the Colonel's hand. He clears his throat, not timidly, but with the bur of a positive, healthy nature. The elder man waits, not with the uneasy shifting of an anxious parent, but with the air of one who has long carried his daughter's health certificate in his breast pocket ready for this emergency.

"You must have observed, sir, my interest in Miriam."

"The Colonel nodded.

"But you know that I have for some time been prominent as an advocate of the new theory of Eugenics. However, much I may love your daughter, I cannot marry her unless you can show me a clean bill of health. I believe the interest of the race is paramount, that the individual has no right to indulge his own heart and desires at the expense of the next generation."

"Yes, I know, my dear boy, I agree with you perfectly, and I have long anticipated this moment. I am myself the chairman of the Eugenics Commission in this ward. I respect your scruples. At the same time, as the father of my daughter, I have scruples of my own. What did your grandmother die of?"

"Eh, really, I do not know, I'm sure!" exclaims Reginald, taken aback.

"I do know, I have investigated the health record of your family, sir. It is not good. She died of a carcinoma! And your grandfather died of softening of the brain."

"Good heavens! I never knew this!" cried the distracted young man, burying his face in his hands. I thought he died of old age."

"That may have had something to do with it, but the records show that for two years before his death he often went out in the garden, pulled up the petunias thinking they were turnip greens."



"'But my parents, sir, they were both healthy.'

"'Nothing is more common than for certain disorders to skip one generation and appear in the third. Can you guarantee that the mole on your cheek will not become—er—a *growth*, or that the nerve centers in the left lobe of your brain will not decay before you are sixty?'

"'I cannot!' groaned Reginald, staggering from the room."

**N**O one but the disciples of Eugenics would read such a novel. The publishing businesses would fail, just as the Milwaukee merchants are complaining already of a falling off in their sales because there are only three weddings in a week, whereas before the law requiring health certificates from the contracting parties there used to be nearly thirty pairs of extravagant young couples to be set up in house-keeping.

The whole thing is futile as set forth in the present theory. The only way to ensure the next generation physically, is not with laws requiring health certificates from prospective parents, but to get these advanced, newly virtuous women of the future intelligently interested in the bringing up of their children, so that the sons will be moral and the daughters healthy. Then they can meet and marry one another without upsetting the order of things, and without destroying those dear illusions of love which are as necessary to every nation as any of its other virtues.

It was to be expected in a place where sex has become a "problem" that matrimony should be spoken of as a "new profession." It

is not a profession. Marriage is a miracle, one of those sublime manifestations of love in nature which makes one flesh of one man and one woman. That which is destroying the nature and sanctity of marriage is this introduction of the everlasting "problem" mania, this commercializing of it as a merely domestic industry, this standardizing of it as a "profession," based upon a social contract. It is the one relation in life which must be made thru divine faith, the one in the other. So long as it remains so, it is the solution of every problem. Neither poverty nor wealth, sickness, sorrow, nor any mere misfortune can injure or destroy it. It is that inner sanctuary of a man's and a woman's life which must not be touched by the world. This dragging of it forth into the divorce courts is monstrous, a crime against the past and the future. This effort to determine courtship by law according to some scientific standard is all a part of the foolishness of imagining that men and women can be forced like stock to live according to arbitrary laws, not according to the one great Law.

**M**ORE than once since I have been here listening to so much learning about Eugenics and marriage that was not the right wisdom, I have recalled a certain bridal couple I saw a few days before I left the valley.

They were seated in a "top buggy," very new and shining. The buggy was drawn by a mule, whose mane had been roached and his tail trimmed to a fine point in honor of the occasion. Strapped behind was a little new black tin trunk, which would not hold as much as a fash-

ionable woman's handbox. It contained the bride's trousseau. The bride wore a pink shirt waist and black skirt, but no hat. Her sun bonnet was in the trunk. She would need that, but she would not need a hat—often. She was lovely, with that beauty of innocence and goodness and strength, which will enable her all her life to praise her husband within the gates. The groom wore his overalls—no disrespect to the bride; they were clean. And they became him far better than any evening togs I ever saw became the men who wore them. They were starting upon their wedding journey—not to waste their time and money in any great city, nor at a fashionable resort after the manner of brides and grooms here, but they were going in the right direction according to nature—to the little house where they are to live and love and work *together*.

They will always be poor. They will have their ups and downs, their sicknesses and bad harvest years, but nothing will ever come between them. If it comes, they will not see it. Nobody in the Valley ever saw anything separate husband and wife. They would not know how to think it. They will have the same "rights," the same interests as long as they live. She will help him sometimes in the field when her own work is done, because he will need her, and because she will want to be with him. He will never spend what he earns outside his own family. They will have children, who will be good, strong, healthy like their parents. This is marriage, the *right* way to love and to be loved, and to serve those who come after us.

*New York City*

## SOCIAL HYGIENE: WHAT THE GIRLS IN MY CLASS THINK ABOUT IT

BY ALICE M. SMITH, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL HYGIENE, UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND

**M**ANY of us remember the tantalizing mystery of birth which stimulated our childish curiosity, in the face of every rebuff, and caused us to question whomsoever would listen to us; how we were repulsed by some evasive answer, deliberately deceived, or sternly informed that we were too young for such knowledge and were made to feel that this silence was necessary to conceal something too shameful for us to know; all of which silenced us, but left a linger-

ing resentment in our minds against the inevitable conclusion that our parents whom we so tenderly loved could be party to anything that could be so shameful as to require concealment from us. It hurt us deeply to feel that our parents had violated our confidence, by deliberately deceiving us, when we had gone to them for the truth. Thereafter, we never had quite the same trust in them as before.

Then, too, many of us remember how we were allowed to leave home

without the slightest hint to forewarn us against the dangers we should encounter, of the pitfalls for the unwary. Even now, we feel a blush of humiliation at the brutal awakening we were foredoomed to receive, and an additional feeling of resentment wells up in our hearts, because we had not known how to protect ourselves from such indignities as we might have avoided. Also, we shudder to think of the more dreadful happenings that might have come to us thru our ignorance. We



even feel that we have escaped the horrors of the underworld by the merest accident.

When, in 1911, President Zeller invited me to take the Chair of Social Hygiene in the University of Puget Sound, I determined to investigate its possibilities as a part of a school curriculum and carefully to weigh the arguments being advanced for and against such a source of instruction in the public schools.

To this end I announced to my students that our work together would be in the nature of an experiment and invited them to assist me, by asking questions, or raising objections should they find the information given proving a menace to the good-citizenship of any member of the class.

It was self-evident that something was fundamentally wrong with their point of view of the subject, else they would not have come to the opening lecture with so much reluctance and embarrassment. Some of them were tense with a vague dread, lest some fearful disclosures should soil their minds, and all were in a highly critical state of defensive vigilance, or curiosity. As they became interested and found that nothing was said to shock their sense of propriety or their modesty, the nervous tension of my audience relaxed, and at the close of the lecture they greeted each other with looks of surprised relief that their worst fears had not been realized.

To encourage their confidence and to establish a reverent state of mind toward the function of sex—for manhood and womanhood—I treated the subject frankly, by giving clear statements of the scientific facts in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and their relation to good-citizenship. Presently, the atmosphere cleared and a wholesome interest replaced the unpleasant restraint of the first lecture.

As the course advanced, it became evident that there was a strong awakening among the students. Better to sound their conclusions, I gave them the following questions to answer in a written quiz:

I. What is your personal opinion as to the instruction of young girls and boys in social hygiene? (a) Does such knowledge raise their ideals or degrade them? (b) Wherein, if any, does the danger lie thru such instruction?

II. What should be the ethical and moral standard of the individual as to the (a) family? (b) state? (c) society? Give your reasons for the same.

III. When not properly safeguarded by a true knowledge, at what age does a child begin to acquire impure information and from what sources?

IV. What in your opinion are the various corrupt influences which threaten children and youth: (a) In the

home? (b) On the street? (c) In social life outside the home? (d) In school? (e) In books? (f) In drama, entertainments, etc., and why?

V. One should have a pride in a well-developed body and consider it sacred. Why?

Every precaution was taken to insure a frank statement of opinions. They were assured that any objection, if backed up by logical reasons therefor, would be graded on the same scale as they would be if entirely favorable to the course, so that they were entirely at liberty to register their honest convictions on the subject.

I found that all concluded that this instruction was necessary, that such knowledge should "revise" and "raise their ideals," and that the chief danger is "to tell the children when it is too late." To quote from the papers:

I think the instruction of young people in social hygiene should be given early so that they may not have mistaken ideas and be forming imaginary conditions. The danger lies in the discussion of this subject too freely among those children who have already learned wrongly and have an impure influence.

The subject of social hygiene should be taught to boys and girls just as soon as they begin to mingle with other children. There is nothing in the truth that is vulgar or degrading. That comes only from the talk one hears from people who do not know the truth. The mystery of it is what makes children think it is something to be spoken of lightly. When one knows what life really is, they cannot help but feel the sacredness and holiness of God's plan of life.

There are people who take special pride in giving such information and enjoy seeing the young, innocent mind grasp its first stain. Social hygiene, if it comes from the right source and in the right spirit, will tend to raise their ideals and be a protection to them.

I think we should understand this subject thoroly so we can teach our children what is right and in the right way.

When not safeguarded by true knowledge, the child begins to acquire impure knowledge the moment he begins to play with other children. Usually, we do not think of this happening until the child is first sent to school; but sometimes it begins before. This knowledge may come from the child's playmates, who are always waiting to impart impure information in an unclean way.

Corrupt influences in the home comes from hearing vile language and sacred things made light of. Vulgarity is not always from the poor and ignorant. Low people may be found in any class and in any family.

Recently I asked for three-thousand-word themes on social hygiene—the student to treat the subject from any point of view, so that the opinions expressed were carefully considered and truthful. That they might discuss the subject adversely, if they so desired, I allowed them to use numbers—for the purpose of grading—instead of signing their

names, insuring them the protection of the secrecy provided thereby.

Only one expressed herself as adverse to the teaching of this subject in the public schools. Her fundamental objection was that public school teachers are not fitted for the task and that, "If parents cannot be educated enough, so that they may instruct their children, it is almost hopeless to try to give proper instruction in school. . . . The parents must do their duty." But in her paper she admits, "Once or twice I asked mother some questions, but she gave very brief answers. I truly believe that it would have been better for her to have told me more, but I guess it was impossible for her to overcome her old-fashioned reticence."

To quote from some of these papers, which speak for themselves:

Children have been taught for many years how to add and subtract—to locate cities—to parse nouns—and these things are helpful in a way, but, now, the real tangible things pertaining to life itself are at last thought of sufficient importance to spend a little time on. True, our parents were supposed to tell us, but they have neglected it. I think our parents have a vague idea of a great many things, but do not understand them sufficiently to explain them to their children. For this reason we should have a teacher who can instruct us in a scientific way.

It is an interesting study—the development of the embryo. It gives the impression of how wonderful is life! How it is not from man but God; and since He gives all life, how careful we should be to keep our lives as pure in middle and old age as it was in the beginning and as He intended it should be. It should call forth the best the coming mother has to give, so that the little one may be healthy and strong and a credit to her and its Maker.

These lectures have given me such a strict standard of morality and I now understand why my mother was so careful of my company and of the young men with whom I associated. Now that I know about the subject, little incidents come back to me—one in particular: Our Sunday school class went for a picnic. As is often the case, there were not enough spoons for all. As young people often do, two used the same spoon. There was a boy on each side of me and at one time the boy at my left—with whom I was well acquainted—offered me some food on his spoon. The boy on my right, as quick as a flash, nudged me and whispered, "Don't do it." I made some excuse and refused. Later I found that the first boy was of questionable character. I shudder when I think of what I escaped.

It has made all life sweet and beautiful to me and there is nothing vulgar, coarse, or "awful" in talking of the development of life, if it is spoken of in a reverent and scientific way.

These lectures have had a great deal to do with my decision when asked this winter for my promise to become a wife. I knew before the question came that I loved the young man and I was certain of his sincerity and love for me;



but I stopped right there and then and took his habits into consideration, his character and characteristics, all that I had been able to find out about him and his family, his tendencies, views of life, woman's rights, etc., and formed my answer on the basis of all this. I reached the conclusion that all the above factors were such as I would be happy to be associated with and would not regret seeing repeated in our children. Since becoming engaged we have had serious talks together concerning the future, finding out each other's views, instead of spending many idle evenings together in silly, sentimental conversation. I told mamma of all this and she was proud that I took so many things into consideration, so it seems that she feels as I do, tho she does not often express it. This new intimacy with mamma seems to have brought us closer together than ever before—perhaps it is because I understand better since I have had these lectures.

If girls do learn these facts at home, they do not get it in the scientific way that they do at school, and this is the only way to obtain the most good from them. It seems to me that when a girl has this knowledge she would not wish to do anything that would injure herself or others, that she would try to bring out the best that was in her and be a true woman in every sense of the word.

Every girl who expects to become a school teacher or a wife and mother, should take social hygiene. She then understands why she should do some things and not do others. She learns how to take the best care of herself, her pupils, and her children. I think every girl should plan to be a wife and mother and that it should be her highest aim in life to be physically strong

that her children may be strong and healthy.

I think boys should be taught social hygiene so they would appreciate the value of women and show them proper respect. Also they would better appreciate the necessity for a high and single standard of morality. It should make them better fathers, better husbands, better citizens.

I have taken this course for two years, and if it is offered next year I intend to take it again, because I always get something new out of it. I believe I have gotten more good out of it than from any other subject I have taken.

When I realize, as I have since taking this course, what a sacred thing our body really is, I could not think of doing anything that would harm it. I not only prize it for my own peace and comfort, but for the generations which might follow. It seems to me that the keynote of the whole subject is cleanliness—cleanliness in mind, and body, and conduct.

I used to feel that the longer children could be kept in ignorance of these facts the better, but I have changed my ideas entirely. I now think the child should be instructed in these matters as soon as it is old enough to comprehend them; and as the child develops mentally to teach it more of the details, so that by the time the child has reached adolescence it will have learned in a pure and correct way what most children get from the street in a vulgar way and sometimes from bitter experience.

Since hearing these lectures I would not knowingly marry a man who has indulged in practises that are immoral and unsocial. Whereas formerly I might

have been influenced by jealousy, I now base my demand upon altruism. I not only demand it for myself, but for the sake of the generations which might follow. It seems criminal to bring children into the world affected with some avoidable defect, deformity or disease, that will result in premature death or a wretched existence.

Some people seem to have the opinion that knowledge of such evils spoils the "innocency" of girlhood but, except in rare cases, it only makes God's plan more beautiful. It is the false, not the true, that takes away the beauty.

The talks on the care of children and especially their training are of great value to prospective teachers, because they help the teacher to understand her pupils and deal with them far more patiently and sympathetically. It is well, too, for a girl to know how to take care of babies, whether she will ever be a mother or not. She may be able to help some one less fortunate than herself; and for that, if for nothing else, the knowledge is worth while.

After the foregoing, comment is useless as to the value and necessity for careful instruction in social hygiene. Personally, I am very thankful that my contribution to the world's work has been so well received by this censorious body of young women. If my lectures make them better women, better teachers, better wives and mothers, then my work will not have been in vain, but the material was there for good-citizenship, else the results might not have been so happy.

Tacoma, Washington

## THE LITTLE OLD TOWN

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

The city lights are gold and red, and strung in garlands overhead,  
They whirl and dance and turn and spread till night's like day,  
Till all the wild that's part of you comes leaping from the heart of you,  
And swings you all aquiver down the gleaming way:

*But oh the little old lights, not garlanded or gold lights,  
One by one they petalled out, the pleasant lamps you knew,  
As up and down the pavement's hem the old man limped a-lighting them,  
The old lights in the old town when the sleepy day was thru.*

The city streets are straight and wide, and hurrying on every side  
The people crowd and cross and ride and elbow past,  
Till down the stony noise and beat your feet keep time to swifter feet,  
The pulses of the city as they hasten fast:

*But oh the little town streets, the rambling up and down streets,  
All the twists and turnings are the way they used to be;  
You'd think the very dead you knew might round a turn and smile at you  
And nod a careless welcome in the old way cheerily.*

The city's gay and wild and kind, and full of joy for you to find,  
And all its roads that cross and wind are blithe each one;  
It's like a sweetheart beckoning: and, laughing at the reckoning  
You spring to follow after till your youth-time's done:

*But glad of you and sad of you, the little wistful lad of you,  
Leaps up to greet the old place when you've grown too old to roam:  
It's like your mother calling you—whatever is befalling you  
The little old town's waiting till you're ready to come home.*



## THE PASSING OF RHEUMATISM

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

**T**HE reason the doctor assumes that matter-of-fact demeanor when you tell him you have a touch of rheumatism is that he is wondering what you have really got. Tho the weather be execrable and the barometer doing a spectacular feat of ground and lofty variation, the modern medical man always has his doubts about rheumatism.

Dampness was formerly the essential factor of this popular complaint. Given the necessary degree of dampness in air, cellar, clothing or ground, the invalid was generally willing to rest his case on the evidence in the complaint; and with this complacent state of mind it is easy to understand how the old time family physician fell in with the common notion, namely, that bad weather predisposes one to rheumatism and then the rheumatism makes one susceptible to the weather.

In these days, however, science acquits nature of many unjust charges. The truth is, we must confess, the family doctor has been a trifle too willing to let the patient make his own diagnosis. But as one after another of the multitude of conditions formerly included under the title of rheumatism has been shown to be a bacterial infection introduced from without and with no regard at all for the state of the weather, the word rheumatism has come to mean nothing at all. In plain American, there ain't no such thing as rheumatism.

It is no longer enough to know a patient's joints are stiff or lame or sore; we must determine what makes them so. And this invariably leads us to some depot from which germs or their toxins are distributed to the affected joints.

The tonsil, for instance, is a notorious septic tank in the condition called inflammatory rheumatism or rheumatic fever. From a bacterial implant occurring at the time of a recent or a remote tonsillitis or "cold," toxic matter or bacteria are distributed to multiple joints, producing

the exquisite torture of "exclamatory rheumatism." Cultures from the septic tonsil, if taken from the deep crypts or from the cut surface of the excised organ, commonly show the same germs found in the inflamed joints. Moreover, vaccines prepared from these cultures sometimes work wonders in the relief of the joint trouble in cases where the tonsil cannot be surgically attacked.

The gums and the teeth, when neglected, open the way for toxic or bacterial absorption which causes many cases of "rheumatoid arthritis" or "arthritis deformans"—that insidious disease which begins in the finger joints and ultimately involves the larger joints and the spine. The very frequency of carious teeth and chronically inflamed or spongy gums has lead physicians to overlook this depot in the past—that and the pessimism about the weather.

Old dormant gallstones, chronic appendicitis and other undetected foci disguised as "dyspepsia" or "indigestion" are found to cause many cases of "rheumatism" of one kind or another. At least the joint trouble clears up rapidly after the depot is obliterated surgically or otherwise.

Dr. Billings of Chicago and Dr. Young of Baltimore have recently

produced most convincing proof of the secondary nature of so-called rheumatic troubles. Among other septic depots experimentally and clinically demonstrated as causes of joint disease, pelvic troubles in both men and women have been shown to play a prominent role—pelvic troubles so chronic as to escape the patient's own attention at the time perhaps, and joint diseases which had been deemed incurable.

What we have labeled rheumatism heretofore is simply some obscure bacterial infection which was for the time being beyond our diagnostic resources. In every instance of alleged rheumatism there is presented the puzzle: Find the depot. And that being the central factor, why not rechristen this popular complaint depotism?

### BLUE AND YELLOW

**A**LTHO statistics give us the startling information that one male in every twenty-five has a deficient color perception, an impaired sensibility for red and green being most frequent, yet these two colors continue to be employed as signals both on railroads and at sea. The frequency of the inability thru color blindness to distinguish red from green has caused elaborate tests to be put in use for trainmen, masters of vessels, trolley motormen and others; and many men are excluded from these occupations because of such deficiency. Strangely enough the suggestion that other colors, the perception of which is not affected by the ordinary forms of color blindness, be substituted for signal use, has rarely been brought forward.

One suggestion which has appeared in print is that of Dr. Francis D. Patterson, who, in a recent issue of *Drugs, Oils and Paints*, remarks that blue and yellow are the reasonable substitutes for the present signal colors. These, he says, are the only colors which give rise to a normal color sensation as soon as they become visible, and furthermore are permanent, fast, the most luminous colors and those to which color-blind persons normally react.



THE CRAB-LIKE FELLOW-TRAVELER  
OF THE HOUSE-FLY

The tiny chelifer is sometimes seen—an almost invisible speck—scuttling out of sight between the leaves when a book is opened, or clinging to the leg of a house-fly, from which it sucks nourishment. It belongs to the *Pseudoscorpionida*—the pseudoscorpions

Photomicrograph by Edward F. Bigelow



# THE WORM THAT TURNED IS TRODDEN ON

BY READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT

**R**ARELY have we received so many replies to anything published in The Independent as we have to the article of January 12, 1914, in which Mr. Chester T. Crowell, of San Antonio, Texas, manifests his resentment at the unjust attacks upon men made by the belligerent faction of the feminists. He stated that he was in favor of giving women the ballot and every opportunity in education and industry, but he insisted that to men belong a large part of the credit for the privileges and present status of women.

Since the replies are so numerous and sometimes as long as the original article it is obviously impossible to publish any of them entire. We can only pick out a paragraph or so from as many of them as possible and omit the rest even tho as good as those we publish. This culling process, tho it has the advantage of illustrating the various points of view, necessarily fails to do justice to the contributions, most of which are carefully prepared and well-balanced arguments.

#### THE EDITOR CATCHES IT

The man from Texas is sixty years old, dyspeptic, and has a double standard of morality, has had an unhappy home life (due, he believes, to his superiority over his associates) and is "kidding" himself into the belief that he can write for publication.

Don't you see that it is exactly such false ideas that are driving some women to exasperation and so to violence? . . .

It really is a shame to read the article sufficiently to answer it, and my protest to you is one for printing such reading, for I do not believe it will be of use, either for or against suffrage.

The purpose of a magazine is to help form opinions and one has to endorse it to read it. If the purpose of your magazine is to lower our idea of woman by printing such nonsense, I most strenuously and emphatically protest.

If the time has come when woman wants to take an active part in the management and conduct of problems affecting public welfare, there should be no reason why man should deny her this privilege, for she is only acknowledging a responsibility that has long been hers, and if the majority of women themselves demand this recognition, there will be no opposition from the majority of thinking men.

HENRY S. CHAPMAN

Cleveland, Ohio.

#### SHE AGREES WITH HIM

I am a woman over forty-seven years of age. I have the reputation of being fair-minded. I frankly confess that in my judgment this article is very timely; I like its frankness and fairness. I believe his arraignment of woman's incompetence, even in her own sphere, is unanswerable. I mean, of course, as applied to the entire sex. There are splendid exceptions, but taken *en masse* his charge is true.

The charge of disloyalty is true, also their lack of mercy for each other. I must agree with his imputations as to her lack of punctuality, and disregard for established business rules.

Instead of getting angry, as most women will, I wish this article might be widely read and deeply pondered. I am glad one man had the courage to risk his popularity, and write this view of the question. It is my intention to call the attention of many women to it, have it discussed in women's meetings so as to get the greatest possible good out of it. This is the best opportunity we have had, for some time, "to see ourselves as others see us."

MRS. J. C. HORTON

Guthrie, Oklahoma.

#### AND SO DOES A TRAINED NURSE

Having had the opportunity of studying scores of women "in mufti," an advantage which comes to the trained nurse, I cannot but agree with most of Mr. Crowell's arguments. Because of their delicate nervous organizations, women are victims of moods which render them unreasonable and changeable. They are subject to collapse at inopportune times.

When placed in authority, women take advantage of their positions. I have noticed this especially in superintendents of training schools—have seen severe punishments unjustly placed on innocent pupil nurses and great unfairness shown because of personal dislikes and jealousies. This is probably because of the "relic of barbarism in their natures."

Our country is becoming infected by a class of women whose main occupations in life appear to be cards, barbaric embroidery and malicious gossip—ruining their eyes and their neighbors' reputations. If these women won't harm the ballot, let us pray they receive it, that they may possibly be awakened to a broader and more useful life.

#### CONSIDER THE FROG

He claims that he is not a woman hater. After reading his article, I have to wonder how he would act and what he would say about women if he were!

He claims that men gave to women the right to free speech, yet he "takes on" because some of them have spoken, and not very freely at that.

Superciliously he calls attention to the fact men opened the schools to women, but he skips the primary actuality that it was men who kept women out of the schools in the first place. That opening of the schools took place a good while ago, . . . yet the embittered Texan would be better pleased if we kept on salaaming yet to the men of this generation because we are allowed to learn to read. . . .

The Texan is almost deliriously proud of his sex. . . . That same instinct of unreasoning, pedantic, self-exalting vanity runs like a vein of alloy thru the male lines of beast, bird and reptile. The male frog, no doubt, has held a similar mantram concerning himself and his mate, from the reptilian age on down; but science recently has discovered that the male frog has all along been mistaken, and that whole schools of frog society can be propagated and maintained without the hitherto puffed-up male unit of the family! It isn't best

to be too surpassing just because one is a male; for science is still at work.

NAOMI SHEPARD

Dayton, Ohio.

#### THWARTING WOMEN

. . . But when he goes on to say that we have educated women because men opened the way for them, I wonder if he has ever heard of the dark day when Susan B. Anthony, a tried and experienced teacher for years, wished to be heard in a convention of educators and was silenced because of her sex; and later how when Anna H. Shaw had graduated with honor and been ordained as a minister of the gospel, for which she proved herself eminently fitted, she could not be allowed to preach in the denomination of her choice, because she unfortunately was a woman. At this day a woman cannot practise law in Great Britain, because under the Attorney's Act of 1842 she is not a person. . . .

And as to the cooking of food, while men, no doubt, have contributed much to the enlargement of the menu and have great skill in its preparation, it does not require a very great effort of the memory to recall many a man's tribute to his mother's accomplishment in that line, even if it is at the expense of his wife's feelings. . . .

If the article is a sample of Mr. Crowell's interest in feminism, we would feel impelled to say, "If the Lord will protect us from our *friends*, we can take care of our enemies."

N. CORNELIA CRITCHER

Estero, Florida.

#### DR: TO 1 RIB

Mr. Crowell, in turning, omitted an argument in his re-arraignment of men and women—the primary debit account, by the way: one costal slat! Could the gentleman tell us whether Adam *loaned* it willingly or willy nilly? There is no record of the will.

M. S. COOK

Chillicothe, Ohio.

#### THE TRAINING OF EXPERIENCE

The article is certainly a forcibly expressed opinion. The editor states he feels sure that many readers will not agree with it. I think most readers—male readers at least—will agree with the major part of it. But what if they do? One may believe most of the statements made, and yet have room for a few opposing opinions which will outweigh them. Hitherto the suffragets have made their biased statements, and now somebody speaks for the other side—that is all. . . .

"Women are still rather barbaric in their natures." How long did it take to remove the barbarism from man—if it is out yet? "Their truthfulness under oath is doubted." Did it not take ages to convince man that honesty is the best policy? "They are not loyal to one another." Hard knocks only have made man loyal, and woman has been shielded from hard knocks. "They are not industrious except under compulsion." They work longer hours than man will consent to. The difference is that man concentrates and works steadily, as team work compels, while woman takes it easier, does several things at once, and keeps it up longer, as home work requires. "They are not punctual" and "are not likely to recognize rules of warfare." Only the hard knocks re-



ceived from contact with one another have endowed man with these qualities.

But now that war is abandoned and the competition of peace is to take its place, woman must take her part, and how can she be educated to do so except by practice? The old-fashioned housewife who knew only clothes, sewing, cooking and children is obsolete. Men want in their wives a companion with some intelligence. How did men learn? Did they not meet, and bargain, and discuss, and vote? Did not these things teach them to understand the other man's point of view, and to abide by the will of the majority, and to act according to recognized rules, and to be generally honest in their dealings? And woman must meet, and bargain, and discuss, and vote, and she must do so for quite a time, too, before she acquires the same standards as man. And she must acquire them, or progress must turn backward.

And the benefit will be to man as much as to woman. When he permits woman to take part with him in the intellectual work of the day, of which the vote is only one expression, he will be rewarded by a wife who will be something better than a grown-up baby, and can materially assist him in bearing his part in the world's work. And that result will be worth while.

FRANKLIN J. WARD  
New Dorp, New York.

#### HE KNOWS HOW WOMEN FEEL

Tho disagreeing with nearly everything said by Chester T. Crowell, I cannot escape considerable sympathy with him, for the reason that he is evidently suffering, and suffering badly, from the same sex indignation and injured sex pride that intelligent women have endured for many generations. He resents charges of corruption, brutality and immorality against his sex just as women have always resented charges of pettiness, incompetency and inferior mentality against theirs. More than once I have felt resentment similar to Mr. Crowell's when I have heard some man who had probably selected his wife for her "feminine charm" and lack of a "strong mind" say to her sneeringly, "Oh, you women can't be logical."

Mr. Crowell cites English militancy as a proof that women are still barbaric. How about the barbarism of men, who have in all ages not only smashed things but also destroyed life to obtain justice for themselves, and of the very modern men who stimulate war for territorial and commercial gain?

SARAH GRAHAM BOWERMAN  
Washington, D. C.

#### STENOGRAPHERS AND WIVES

We concede the statement that most wives are poor business managers and that in dealing with them in a business way many of them are found full of tricks of which we are not proud. However, we contend again that the wife reflects the husband. How few homes there are in which there is a perfect understanding concerning finances; how few homes in which any effort is made toward a business-like management of affairs. Most business men confide more in their stenographers than in their wives, but I have noticed that in selecting a wife a man hasn't a "lick of sense." He pretends that he admires a conscientious, industrious, sensible girl, but when it comes to marrying I notice that the more foolish a girl is and the more she rats her hair the quicker she

gets married. However, that is another question, only a man must not complain when wives are their own choosing, and when there is such an ever-increasing host of conscientious, capable, industrious, careful, energetic and business-like women in the spinster class.

Woman is not asking for appreciation—we ask only for an equal opportunity with men to perfect ourselves to the highest degree of efficiency in whatever field we labor.

ISABELL HORAHAN  
Grand Junction, Colorado.

#### THE STERNER VIRTUES

... The fact is, men and women have awakened to a new consciousness of the solidarity of human society, and become aware that woman, in some way, was a misfit. Back of all the economic necessities forcing women to the front, lies the fact that modern times have woven a theory of women which didn't fit the facts, and one of the fallacies is, that we are the "weaker" sex. Weaker, of course, in muscles, and if you like, in that quality of the brain which ratiocinates. This fine word exactly expresses what I mean; a man ratiocinates—and theorizes; a woman reasons swiftly to a single end and "gets there" with a leap which leaves man breathless. . . .

Religion has yet to teach the sterner virtues to women—something more positive and personal to our own characters than submission, almsgiving and resignation. . . .

MARY D. SHAPLEIGH  
Montclair, New Jersey.

#### ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM

Why is Mr. Chesty Growl growling? He enjoys residence in a state that favors men as to property rights—perhaps is a lone star himself, so feels especially tender to those who are "not as good as their wives." . . .

Woman's high ideal of man is hurt when the "Worm" calls the heroes in the "Titanic" disaster "just ordinary men." Men are never "just ordinary" to women except while they eat.

Mr. Growl wants women "to tell the men that they feel ready for wider activities and greater responsibilities." Could there be any greater responsibilities than the men and children that they already have? Moreover, women will never "tell men"—it never did work and never will—men resent women telling. When women have things to tell they tell the Lord, which probably accounts for the fact that they are the praying factor in society while men are the "fraternal organizers."

ONE WOMAN  
(Owner of one husband and one child).

#### NONSENSE ON BOTH SIDES

It is true that the pendulum has swung too far in one direction and set the times a bit out of gear. It is true that the attack on men by some women, the talk of a "man-made world," "man-made laws," and that sort of thing is absurdly exaggerated and unjust; the accusations that most men are diseased and nearly all men immoral, tyrannical and brutal, are hysterical and not based on reason. Much that Mr. Crowell says of the suffrage movement cannot be denied; foolish sentimentality and gross unfairness abound; but what great movement was ever inaugurated without a great deal of loose statement and exaggerated talk on both sides? And in this instance surely no more nonsense has been talked by the suffragists than by the antis. . . .

As for "resourcefulness," what man can deny that woman is resourceful who has seen her fish out olives with a hat-pin, drive tacks with the heel of a slipper or clean his pipe with a hair-pin?

"Fully 50 per cent of men have to take a hand in the family finances to keep the household out of bankruptcy." I venture to say that any woman could run a household for women for half what it would cost to run the same household composed of men; it is the demands of the men of the family that make such raids on the family exchequer; it is they who require perfection of food and service which women know can only be had at great cost; it is the man who can't understand why a maid of all work cannot broil a steak like the one he gets at his club; it is his liquors, cigars, automobiles that keep down the housekeeping allowance and make the wife eat milk toast for dinner when her husband is out to help catch up on the butcher's bill. . . .

As for the "Titanic," why this pride in acting like gentlemen? What about the "Bourgogne"? . . .

HARRIET T. COOKE  
Orange, New Jersey

#### VERMONT ANSWERS TEXAS

I think it is in Texas where the man has absolute control of all his wife's earnings, also of her property and children. It is in this state where the age of consent is only fifteen. There is no female suffrage of any sort in Texas, the laws are all man-made. Naturally with such a condition existing women of that commonwealth might be saying things about the men that would not be altogether of a complimentary character. . . .

In regards to his statement that for several thousand years women had been bearing children with only prayer to assist them thro the great crisis, I beg to remind him of the midwives who were a mighty host even in the days of Moses. As the mother of five children, I will say that to the best of my knowledge, both by experience and observation, the crisis referred to is not now, or ever has been, a season of prayer with women. All prayer connected with this, her greatest service to the world, has been before and afterward. If she has time or inclination for meditation during the crisis it is generally to ponder why men are born anyhow. . . .

(MRS.) HARRIET A. CORKRAN  
Middlebury, Vermont.

#### WE DON'T NEED TO

I note your invitation to comment, and in reply would say that I am perfectly willing, after reading The Independent for many years, to leave him in the hands of the editorial staff of The Independent, and "may God have mercy on his soul!"

A WOMAN MINISTER

#### IT TURNED ONCE TOO OFTEN

Mr. Crowell, in his recent assumption of the role of infuriated worm, takes his stand upon two theses. He declares (1) that man is a more valuable unit of society than a woman, and (2) that in the course of his normal life a man contributes more to the world than she.

Mr. Crowell's arguments are self-destructive. If the first is true the second is not.

For woman in the course of her normal life contributes to the world in addition to every other contribution that "more valuable unit of society"—a man.

FOR A' THAT



# THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

## A PRIMER FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER

### DEFINITIONS

**Income.** Compensation for personal service, gains and profits from business, trade, sales or dealing in property, interest, rent and dividends, including the income from, but not the value of, property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent.

**Taxable Income.** Income which accrues within the year for which the tax is paid, whether actually received or not.

**Normal Tax.** One per cent upon net income of more than \$3000, or, in the case of married couples, aggregate net income of more than \$4000.

**Super-Tax.** An additional tax on net income in excess of \$20,000 as follows:

\$20,000 to \$50,000—	1 per cent
50,000 to 75,000—	2 per cent
75,000 to 100,000—	3 per cent
100,000 to 250,000—	4 per cent
250,000 to 500,000—	5 per cent
500,000 and over—	6 per cent

**Return.** A statement made on a blank prepared for the purpose, of gross income, deductions, exemption, and computed tax.

**Specific Exemption.** For single persons a sum of \$3000 which may be deducted from the net income before the tax is computed. For married persons living together a sum of \$4000 which may be deducted from the aggregate income of husband and wife. (See note 2 below.)

**Income Taxed at Source.** All persons, firms, corporations and companies paying fixed periodical incomes to persons subject to tax must withhold from such persons the normal tax on such income and pay it to the government. This includes income in the form of salaries and wages, rent, interest on mortgages, income from trust funds, estates, and properties in the hands of receivers and conservators.

### QUESTIONS

**Who must pay an income tax?**—Every person residing in the United States whether or not a citizen thereof, and every citizen of the United States whether residing at home or abroad, who has an income of over \$3000 (if single) or \$4000 (if married). (See note 2 below.)

**Who must make a return?**—Only those persons subject to the tax. (See note 2 below.) Persons with an income, including dividends from corporations, of less than twenty thousand dollars, whose income aside from dividends from corporations does not

exceed three thousand dollars (if married four thousand) need make no return.

**How does the individual obtain blank form for making the return?**—By applying, either by mail, enclosing postage for reply, or in person, to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which his business is carried on, or, if he have no place of business, the district in which he resides. The collector for the district may be found in the nearest large city, or any bank will furnish his address.

**How is the return made?**—By filling out the blank furnished by the Collector of Internal Revenue, with a statement of (1) gross income, (2) deductions, (3) specific exemption. After the deductions have been made the specific exemption is subtracted from the resulting net income. This leaves the taxable income on which is computed the normal tax of 1 per cent. Persons whose incomes including dividends from corporations does not exceed twenty thousand dollars, need not include in his returns dividends for corporations.

If the taxable income is in excess of \$20,000, an additional super-tax (see definitions above) is computed on the excess.

**What deductions may be made?**—(1) The amount of dividends of corporations subject to tax, (2) the amount of income on which the normal tax has been "deducted at the source" and (3) taxes and certain specific expenses and losses.

**When is the return made?**—On or before March 1st.

**To whom is it made?**—To the Collector of Internal Revenue from whom blanks were obtained. (See above.)

**When is the tax paid?**—Notification of assessment will be sent to persons subject to the tax, on or before June 1st. The tax must be paid on or before June 30th, and failure to pay at that time is followed by heavy penalties.

**What special provision has been made for the year 1913?**—For the year 1913, the tax shall be computed on the net income accruing from March 1st to December 31st inclusive, being five-sixths of the calendar year. If the net income for that period exceeds five-sixths of \$3000, or \$2500, or, in the case of a married person five-sixths of \$4000, or \$3333.33, the person receiving such income is or may be assessed.

Also, in 1913, tax has been deducted at the source only since November 1st, so the deduction of income

from dividends, salaries, and other income taxable at the source must only include that received during the two months from November 1st to December 31st.

**In the case of tax deducted at the source how shall the individual obtain benefit of exemption and deduction?**—Not less than thirty days prior to the day on which the return of his income is due he must file with the person who is required to withhold and pay the tax for him a signed notice on a blank prepared for the purpose claiming the benefit of such exemption. He also must file with the person who is required to withhold and pay the tax for him or the collector of the district a return notice of his annual profits and income from all other sources and also the deductions asked for in order to obtain the benefit of the specific deductions.

### NOTES

Several important points under the law have not been definitely determined, and, as severe penalties attach to persons who fail to comply with the law, definite decisions may be expected from the Treasury Department before the date for filing the returns—March 1st.

The most important questions of doubt are: (1) What amount of income requires the recipient thereof to file a return; (2) the form of filing returns for married couples.

(1) While the law states that a return shall be made by each person *subject to the tax imposed* and having a net income of \$3000 or over for the taxable year, except as thereinafter provided, it states later, in a proviso, that in either case above mentioned, no return of income not exceeding \$3000 shall be required. As this proviso omits the word "net," it is possible that the government may require a return in all cases where the gross income exceeds \$3000 or conceivably, for the year 1913, where the gross income for the ten month period exceeds \$2500. The instructions printed on the blank return do not so state, but the matter has not been definitely settled as yet by the Treasury Department.

(2) In regard to the returns of married couples the Treasury Department has issued a regulation "T. D. 1923" which clearly rules that aggregate net income in excess of \$4000 received by husband and wife is taxable altho neither one receives \$3000 separately. This regulation has been questioned as exceeding the scope of the law, but, until it is revoked or is set aside by the courts, it represents the law.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION

The Amherst lectures on the William Brewster Clark Foundation make far better reading than such lectures usually do, for Professor Shotwell has a limpid style which carries his rich store of learning in solution instead of keeping it in turbid suspension or precipitating it as insoluble footnotes at the bottom of the page. He is a historian of the modern school, but does not, like too many of the school, believe it necessary to break with the literary traditions of the profession and to adopt the style of a statistician in order to prove his modernness.

Professor Shotwell's method is that of the anthropologist, which consists in reducing the phenomena in question to its simplest terms, that is, its most primitive forms, and tracing these down thru the ages. He refers the entire fabric of religious beliefs, emotions and ritual to the first thrill of the savage confronted with the mysterious or (to use the author's favorite term) the un-understood. With this thrill began both science and religion. But the methods of science and religion sharply differed and thus has come about an immemorial conflict between the two forces, a conflict not so much about specific conclusions as about attitude. While religion consecrated the emotions instigated by mystery, surrounded them with cults, embodied them in taboos and justified them with creeds, science has impatiently endeavored to dissipate mystery altogether and fill its place with the known and tested.

According to the author the victory has been on the side of rationalism; a very recent victory but overwhelming. Savage life is dominated entirely by religious motives. Even the highly civilized people of classical antiquity are "in all things too superstitious." But one department of civilization after another has rationalized itself. The secular state began about the thirteenth century; the physical sciences escaped one by one from the bondage of obscurantism; schools and charitable institutions were freed from religious control, and, with the great material triumphs of modern science forced upon their attention, the immemorably religious Orient has abandoned the old gods, not for Christianity but for engineering. So the twentieth century finds the religious sentiment still strong in itself, but with its control

of human institutions and of daily life gone forever.

Professor Shotwell's summary of the development of human thought is excellently stated, but it seems to us that the terms he uses are quite misleading. From our point of view there has been a parallel evolution of both science and religion and it is a question which has made most progress from the original undifferentiated protyle out of which they both arose. When the author talks about science he means always modern science, not the science of the ancients. But when he talks about religion he means primarily the religion of the ancients, not the religion of the modern man. He casually admits this in one passage: "Religion is interpreted by the courts of the United States as a personal relationship between God and man, an idea unthinkable to Roman or Japanese." Very good, but why not take the definition of the United States courts instead of the other conception, if indeed it is desirable to call such different things by the same name? If he had used the word "religion" in its ordinary instead of its anthropological sense, that is, as meaning what those who profess to have it mean by it, then his thesis would have been reversed and he would have described the growth of religion from the savage who had none of it, and the ancients who had little, down thru the Christian era during which it has gained in strength and purity until now it has burst all bounds and extends far beyond its name.

*The Religious Revolution of Today,*  
by James T. Shotwell. Boston:  
Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.10.

## HOME

Apart from the fact that no one is supposed to know who wrote it, *Home* is far from startling. There are two distinct plots which skip about from continent to continent in a blind and random sort of way—sometimes bumping each other and causing a momentary friction, but generally keeping decently apart and culminating in consecutive chapters at the end. Gerry Lansing marries in such a casual, social sort of way that no one suspects the presence of love—not even the lovers themselves. The marriage is followed by petty difficulties and jealousies which send Gerry in despair to Brazil where he succumbs to the temptations of a South American girl of rather primitive ways. After three years she and the child are conveniently

drowned in flood time which enables Gerry to go home and be forgiven. Alan Wayne, the other hero, who appears to commute regularly between New England and Africa, ends by realizing a hitherto latent idyllic love (not quite in keeping with his early habits) for a girl of twenty who is almost but not quite his cousin.

The important characters are all colorless, and more or less interchangeable; most of them seem anxious for the author to hurry them along and be done with them. They all seem to know how everything is coming out, just as the reader does. The one or two persons who really appear to live during their brief performance are minor creatures who have nothing whatever to do with the story. Notable among these are Kemp, a Texas cowboy about whom hangs something approaching atmosphere, and the Lansings' butler.

The South American part of the setting is done with a good deal of skill and a touch which shows knowledge of the country. If we might hazard a guess as to the authorship of *Home*, we should suggest Edwin Norton Gunsaulus, ex-consul of the United States at Pernambuco.

*Home*, an anonymous novel. New York: The Century Company. \$1.30.

## AN AMERICAN COMPOSER

Probably no music-maker of American birth has ever achieved a greater popularity thruout the length and breadth of this land than Ethelbert Nevin, who must have been beloved of the gods since he was permitted to dwell among men only for the short span of thirty-eight years. His lilting little piano piece "Narcissus" and his song of "The Rosary" have circled the world, and still seem fresh and beautiful. These are not his best creations, and their popularity may wane some day, but the man who wrote them was an artist truly and delicately responsive to the urgings of a beautiful soul to share his joy with his fellows by singing new songs as individual and sincere as they are daintily graceful and charming. It is well to have in the permanency of print a memoir of such a man, lest the manner of man he was should be forgotten and his work undervalued. And it is a successful and delightful memoir that Mr. Vance Thompson, the composer's lifelong friend, has given us in *The Life of Ethelbert Nevin, from His Letters and His Wife's Memories*. In bringing together Nevin's letters



and connecting them with a narrative of his student days in America and Europe, his travels and trials pending his slow-growing success, Mr. Thompson while performing a labor of love has accomplished the difficult feat of making the reader acquainted with the man Nevin, a real and very lovable man. The portrait is largely a self-revelation, to be sure, but Mr. Thompson deserves full credit for the skill and good taste with which he has used the materials placed in his hands.

*The Life of Ethelbert Nevin, from His Letters and His Wife's Memories*, by Vance Thompson. Boston: The Boston Music Company. \$2.75.

LITERARY NOTES

Those who are puzzled by the present revival of mysticism in literature and philosophy will find help in the Cambridge Manual by C. P. E. Spurgeon on *Mysticism in English Literature*.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 40 cents.

*War and Waste*, by David Starr Jordan, is a series of discussions and arguments dealing chiefly with the economic and political aspects of war and peace. Vivid and journalistic in style, idealistic in conception, sensible and sound.

Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.85.

A new edition of *Peer Gynt* by Henrik Ibsen has just been added to the "Modern Drama" series, by Edwin Björkman. The play has been translated in the original meter. There is an introduction by A. Ellis Roberts.

Mitchell Kennerly, \$1.25.

He who essays to follow Dr. Gordon as he probes the depths of thought and soars in high altitudes of imaginative discourse will find no easy task before him, but perseverance will bring a rich reward. The sermons in *Revelation and the Ideal* review and illuminate many aspects of the subject and are full of insight, strength and noble passion. It is a real joy to read the utterances of one who does not for a single moment swerve from his idealism, and yet never fails to face the facts of life as they are.

Houghton Mifflin Co., \$1.50.

In *Folk of the Woods*, a book for children by Lucius Crocker Pardee, the writer once saved a tree from a vine destined to sap its strength. Because of that favor the tree promised to reveal some of the secrets of the woods. Much information has been poetically utilized, and the text is full of poetic feeling.

Doubleday, Page & Co., \$2.

Three new volumes in the "Short Course Series" contain popular expositions of some of the most important parts of the Old Testament. In various portions of the Psalter canon J. Vaughan finds *A Mirror of the Soul* in its changing moods and aspirations, Prof. A. C. Welch gives an admirable interpretation of *The Story of Joseph* with individual and social applications, and Dr. Charles F. Aked discourses upon the significance of *The Divine Drama of Job*.

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### BLUE SKY LAWS

The Federal Circuit Court at Detroit, composed of three judges, has decided that Michigan's Blue Sky law is unconstitutional because of its unwarranted interference with the freedom of the individual and with interstate commerce. This law was tested by the Investment Bankers' Association, a comparatively new organization, and among the plaintiffs were several prominent New York banking firms. The association's counsel asserts that the effect of this decision will be the invalidation of similar statutes in fourteen other states, and that it will restrain the legislatures of several states in which bills for such laws are pending.

Some time ago the association, seeing the drift of legislation on this subject, prepared a draft of a bill which it was willing to accept, but states have preferred to copy the first and most drastic of such statutes. We suspect that the original legislation was suggested in part by the swindles of certain scoundrels who claim to be Wall Street bankers or members of the New York Stock Exchange, who sell worthless stock thru the mails, and who in this way robbed the American people of \$129,000,000 in the last two years.

The bills which have become laws are, as a rule, too severe in their effect upon honest bankers who are engaged in the sale of bonds and other securities. As a rule, also, they give too much power to one state officer. They interfere with and impede the transaction of legitimate business; and the people of the states where these laws have been enacted gain nothing by this, but lose something. The members of the Investment Bankers' Association desire to prevent the robbery of the public by dishonest sellers of stocks and bonds that have little or no value, but at the same time they desire to enjoy reasonable freedom in their own business. Legislative committees that are framing Blue Sky laws should ascertain the association's views. An agreement can be reached, yielding a statute that will check dishonest "promoters" without subjecting honest bankers to inconvenience and undue restraint.

### THE FRISCO FAILURE

A prominent daily newspaper in New York comments upon the Frisco failure in an editorial article entitled "Run and Ruined by Wall Street." While it is true that the aid of New York bankers was sought for the marketing of securities, the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation plainly showed that the offenses which caused the company's downfall were committed in the Southwest, by controlling officers of the company, in association with bankers of St. Louis. These were the men (B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the board, included) who formed the syndi-

cates that unloaded new lines upon the Frisco, taking large personal profits by means of the transactions.

The directors who made great gains in this way, acting both as buyers and as sellers, were residents of St. Louis or other Southwestern cities, and their operations were financed by a St. Louis banking institution. The company was aided by New York bankers who marketed its securities from time to time (and who assert in a published statement that they have not been justly treated in the Commission's report), but Wall Street does not deserve to be held responsible for the flagrant offenses of Yoakum and the directors and Southwestern bankers associated with him.

### SOLD IN ITALY

To an American manufacturing company was given, last week, an order for 45,000 tons of pipe to be used in the construction of an aqueduct in the Apulian district of Italy. In securing this order, the successful manufacturers overcame the competition of French, German and English bidders. In this transaction there is no argument against the recent reduction of our tariff on iron and steel products, or for giving to the American manufacturer of pipe any tariff protection whatever. It should be considered by those who assert that the iron and steel industry here has suffered by reason of the recent tariff changes.

### FREE RAILROAD SERVICE

Because so much importance is attached by many persons to the action which is to be taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the Eastern railroad companies' application for permission to increase their freight rates, the hearings now in progress attract much attention. While several large associations of shippers have asked that the desired permission be granted, the hearings are disclosing considerable opposition, notably on the part of producers and consumers of bituminous coal. The gas companies of many cities object, asserting that the desired increase would compel an increase of their prices to consumers. Notice has virtually been given that the State of Iowa, if the freight rates should be made higher, would seek to force a reduction (within the state, at least) by legislation.

We referred last week to the Commission's decision relating to the applying companies' allowances on account of tap lines, or short branches to industrial plants. These amount to about \$15,000,000 a year. They are held to be unlawful, and the companies now understand that they must be discontinued. The revenue thus gained will be about equal to the recent additions to cost of operation on account of wage increases and full crew laws.

What may prove to be another obstacle now appears in the Commission's announced purpose to inquire as to other grants of service without cost, to large shippers. These grants are shown in ferry car service and certain forms of lighterage. Commissioner Harlan says it has been ascertained that for many large shippers there is free delivery at the store door. Obviously, this is discrimination against small shippers. A discontinuance of "these free services," the Commissioner asserts, "would save the carriers millions of expense annually." The inquiry to be made must delay the Commission's decision.

It is quite plain now that the Commission expects to prove that the companies can add to their revenue (or can save) a very large sum, possibly \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 a year, by discontinuing the tap line allowances and the various grants of free service, and that the changes indicated must be made. The question then will be whether the additional revenue, or the reduction of expenditure, so affects the situation that convincing arguments for an increase of rates can still be presented.

It is expected that the Cape Cod Canal will be open for small craft next summer.

There are now 7501 national banks, and about 6000 of them have applied for membership in the new Federal Reserve system.

A recent report of the Department of Agriculture shows the number of beef cattle in this country has been decreased by 5,323,000, or 12¼ per cent, since 1910.

The Tax Commissioners of the county in which Cleveland, Ohio, is situated, have placed upon John D. Rockefeller's personal property a tentative valuation of \$900,000,000 and are striving to collect from him a tax of \$12,690,000. They assert that he is a legal resident of the city for purposes of taxation.

Fifty members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association have sailed from New York for a tour of three months in the principal countries of South America. Their purpose is to become familiar with the needs and business methods of those countries, and to learn how the sales of United States goods there may be increased.

The following dividends are announced:

Federal Light and Traction Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable February 28.

General Chemical Company, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable March 2.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable March 2.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable February 16.

Pratt & Whitney Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable February 16.

J. G. White Management Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable March 1.

Butterick Company, three-quarters of one per cent, payable March 2.

The J. G. White Engineering Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable March 1.



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# The Breath of Life

By

D. O. HARRELL, M.D.

We have all experienced the delightful sensation of inhaling a deep draught of fresh air upon leaving a stuffy, poorly ventilated room. It is like a draught of fresh, cold water when one is parched with thirst; like an appetizing meal to a starving man.

The reason is the same in each case—a person may be starved for want of oxygen, just as he may be starved for food and water. In a closely crowded room the oxygen in the air quickly becomes exhausted, and the lack of it causes distress, dizziness, headaches.

Persons who do not breathe deeply suffer in exactly the same way, because they get only a small amount of oxygen with each breath. The inevitable result is a weak, tired, run down condition, often followed by serious illness. We are constantly called upon to prescribe for cases of illness caused directly by oxygen starvation. Physicians know that not one person in twenty (possibly not one in a hundred) really breathes deeply.

Every muscle, nerve and brain cell in our bodies depends for its health and vigor on an abundant supply of oxygen. The food you eat, before it can nourish you, must be combined with oxygen. Without this life-giving element the most tempting beefsteak would be of no more value to your body and nervous system than so much sawdust.

That is why deep breathing is so important. Vigorous physical exercise is beneficial mainly because it makes one breathe deeply. It compels you to fill the lungs with long, deep breaths, and you feel the benefit of it because of the large amount of oxygen you have taken into the system.

Unfortunately few persons have the strength and endurance to exercise vigorously enough to compel forceful breathing. In fact, few men and women after they have reached the age of thirty-five years can exercise thus vigorously. Hence common sense tells us that we should exercise our breathing muscles directly.

Furthermore, Deep Breathing is a most powerful form of "Internal Exercise," in that it directly stirs up the vital organs. It enables the weakest woman to invigorate her internal body as thoroughly as though she possessed the strength and endurance of a Hercules.

The most interesting and accurate treatise on this subject that has come to my notice for many years, is a booklet entitled "Deep Breathing," by Paul von Boeckmann, R.S. It contains much common sense information on the subjects of Deep Breathing and Internal Exercise, and describes a number of simple breathing exercises that are just the thing for a beginner.

I believe that this little booklet gives us the real key to constitutional strength. The author's theories evidently are based on wide experience, for they are profoundly scientific and thoroughly practical. I have had occasion to see them tested with great success with a number of my patients. Dr. von Boeckmann's address is 2095 Tower Building, 110 West Fortieth Street, New York, and the booklet referred to will be mailed by him on receipt of ten cents in coin or stamps. I should like to be able to send a copy of it to every person that needs greater constitutional strength and better blood. The simple exercises it contains are of inestimable value.—Adv.

### DIVIDENDS

THE J. & G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

Operating Managers.

43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The regular quarterly dividend (fourth quarter) of 1 1/4 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 18, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

THE BUTTERICK COMPANY,  
Butterick Building.

New York City, February 4, 1914.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. on its capital stock outstanding, payable on March 2, 1914, to stockholders of record on February 17, 1914, at three o'clock p. m.

C. D. WILDER, Treasurer.

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It is a very knowing child who resembles its richest relative.—*Tit-Bits.*

"Is she good to the children?"

"Very. She lets them do everything their father doesn't want them to do."  
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wife—I am a bundle of nerves!

Sympathetic Husband—Well, so long as the string doesn't break, you will be all right, my dear!—*Judge.*

Ned—What did Miss Petite say after you kissed her?

Ted—She told me to call on Friday hereafter, because that was amateurs' night.—*Judge.*

"And, oh, Mr. Brown, I didn't get those shares you advised me to buy. The man wanted more for them than when they were new, so, of course, I didn't take them."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"Good sir, will you have soup or fish?"

The waiter asked in tones judicial. The hungry diner said, "I wish You would not be so superficial."

—*Mariner's Advocate.*

If Eve came back to the world today,

After being away this many a year, She'd probably turn to Adam and say: "The styles haven't changed very much, my dear."

—*Life.*

"My husband doesn't care for grand opera."

"But I notice that he applauds vigorously."

"He does that to keep awake."—*Saturday Journal.*

Jones—If Mr. Oldboy makes any such assertion I will denounce him as a liar.

President—Mr. Jones, I call you to order. Our by-laws do not allow you to go that far.

Jones—Then I call Mr. Oldboy a liar as far as it is permitted by the by-laws of this association.—*Tit-Bits.*



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IN THE INSURANCE  
WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

GROUP INSURANCE

The stock argument against group insurance advanced by the fraternal life insurance societies mainly consists in an appeal to the working classes that it is an attempt on the part of the old-line companies writing it to seduce members of the societies from their allegiance. The latter are warned against abandoning their fraternal insurance protection and are directed to the fact that retirement from the service of the factory or store covered by the group plan terminates the insurance of the person going out. They are told by the official organ of the Modern Woodmen of America that group insurance "is a snare and a delusion"; that it is temporary protection only and they must not be "deceived into lapsing other life insurance"; and that apparently "the purpose back of the scheme is to get the unthinking man to lapse his other insurance, especially that carried in a fraternal beneficiary society." Continuing, this authority observes:

"After a man becomes a part of the group covered, then, if a good risk, the old-line agent will approach him with another scheme for him to take out an individual policy. Group insurance is the poorest scheme of life insurance offered. It is both dishonest for the insured and unsafe for the company. The straight old-line policy is better, because it comes nearer being honest. Labor leaders are issuing warnings against group insurance and cautioning the members in their own organizations to be not deceived. Fraternalism should also beware of it."

Taken as a whole, these statements are about as baseless and reckless as might be imagined. The writer does not hesitate to indulge in bald assertions and makes no attempt to support them with proofs, passing serenely from one dogmatic deliverance to another. The effect is to excite unwarranted apprehension in the minds of men who possess little or no information on the subject.

The few life insurance companies which are writing group insurance have no desire to injure the interests of the fraternal societies. They are not misrepresenting its terms and conditions.

It is silly to assert that after a man becomes a part of the group covered he will then be approached by an old-line agent with another scheme for individual insurance. The old-line representative never waits for any such contingency. He goes to all, those in and those out of "groups," and pushes his business.

It is absurd to charge that the plan is the poorest scheme of life insurance offered, because fraternal insurance is immeasurably poorer. The latter usually undertakes to perform the impossible—to make two and two six or eight

64th Annual Statement

OF THE

Aetna Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President

Life, Accident, Health, Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance

JANUARY, 1, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate acquired by foreclosure .....	\$23,825.67	Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term Policies.....	\$89,334,938.00
Office Building .....	543,246.17	Additional Reserve, not included above .....	795,702.00
Cash on hand and in Banks..	3,711,591.87	Premiums paid in advance, and other Liabilities .....	913,163.61
Stocks and Bonds.....	35,839,218.08	Unearned interest on Policy Loans .....	269,256.02
Mortgages secured by Real Estate .....	56,838,802.47	Accrued Taxes .....	670,286.53
Loans on Collateral.....	1,378,559.97	Surplus reserved for special class of Policies and dividends to Policyholders payable on demand and during the year 1914.....	3,415,071.90
Loans secured by policies of this Company .....	10,135,945.77	Losses and Claims awaiting proof, and not yet due....	716,207.90
Interest due and accrued December 31, 1913.....	2,267,386.23	Unearned Premiums on Accident, Health and Liability Insurance .....	2,773,180.03
Premiums in course of collection and deferred Premiums	2,270,899.04	Reserve for Liability claims..	2,043,564.43
Market Value of Securities over Book Value, less Assets not admitted .....	947,522.18	Surplus to Policyholders.....	13,025,627.03
Total Assets .....	\$113,956,997.45	Total Liabilities .....	\$113,956,997.45

INCOME IN 1913		DISBURSEMENTS IN 1913	
Premiums .....	\$19,619,385.41	Payments to Policyholders....	\$14,654,951.79
Interest, Rents, etc.....	7,477,693.24	Taxes .....	638,629.68
Total Income in 1913....	\$27,097,078.65	All other Disbursements.....	7,845,045.88
		Total Disbursements in 1913	\$23,138,627.35

The amortized value of the bonds as provided by the law of New York shows a value greater than the market value above given by \$2,258,420.77.

GAINS DURING 1913	
Increase in Surplus to Policyholders . . . . .	\$ 1,235,293.88
Increase in Premium Income . . . . .	1,468,686.71
Increase in Total Income . . . . .	3,146,719.18
Increase in Assets . . . . .	3,565,620.85
Increase in Life Insurance in Force . . . . .	20,608,868.39
New Life Insurance Issued in 1913 . . . . .	\$ 61,641,180.15
Life Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1914 . . . . .	355,535,221.30
Paid Policyholders since organization in 1850 . . . . .	247,786,602.00

—and it has, wittingly and unwittingly, deceived hundreds of thousands who foolishly pinned their faith to the sentiment of fraternalism instead of to the science of mathematics. True insurance fraternalism consists in keeping the promise to the hope as well as to the ear—in making the performance square with the promise—in having the money in hand to pay with when the widow and orphan call for it.

Group insurance is all, not less, not worse than its advocates represent it. The group is the basis of the system. Every man in an insured group is covered while he remains a member of that group. When he retires from it, thru change of occupation or employers, he is not insured unless in making the change he has entered another insured group. If he has not and desires to retain the insurance, he is at liberty to

arrange with the company for individual insurance and will have no trouble in doing so.

The average man is a good risk physically and is sound morally. He is entitled to all the life insurance protection he can get. He cannot get too much, because he cannot pay for it. No old-line company, therefore, endeavors to abridge the amount carried. Group insurance is not a crusade against fraternalism and the latter need not so much fear it as it need fear its own inherent defects.

THREE STRONG COMPANIES

The Aetna Life triumvirate, composed of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, the Aetna Accident and Liability Company and the Automobile Insurance Company, all of Hartford, Connecticut, is the most comprehensive in-



# NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD

Statement January 1, 1914

Capital Stock .....	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance .....	8,140,335.93
Reserve for Losses, Taxes and All Other Liabilities.....	962,984.72
Contingent Reserve Fund .....	300,000.00
Net Surplus .....	4,082,440.88

Total Assets .....\$15,485,761.53

## SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS \$6,382,440.88

Decrease in Market Values .....	\$336,669.00
Increase in Assets .....	503,089.00
Increase in Reinsurance Reserve .....	277,409.00
Increase in Net Surplus .....	185,236.00
Incurred Loss Ratio .....	51.80

JAMES NICHOLS, President.

H. A. SMITH, Vice-President.	C. S. LANGDON, Ass't Secretary.
G. H. TRYON, Secretary.	E. E. PIKE, Ass't Secretary.
F. D. LAYTON, Ass't Secretary.	F. B. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.
S. T. MAXWELL, Ass't Secretary.	W. J. FREDRICK, Ass't Treasurer.

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### DIVIDENDS

**FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.**  
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.  
No. 60 Broadway, New York, Feb. 4, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the fifteenth quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock of the Federal Light & Traction Company, payable February 28, 1914, to the stockholders of record as of the close of business February 14, 1914. Checks will be mailed. Books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will not be closed.  
L. C. GERRY, Treasurer.

### GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

25 Broad St., New York, January 30, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid March 2, 1914, to Common stockholders of record at 3 p. m. February 20, 1914. LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 28, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on March 2, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 14, 1914. Checks will be mailed.  
T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

New York, February 4, 1914.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 16, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of February 5, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 17, 1914.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

### PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

New York, February 4, 1914.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 16, 1914. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of February 5, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 17, 1914.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

### THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION.

Engineers—Contractors.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (fourth quarter) of 1½% has been declared on the preferred stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1914, to stockholders of record February 20, 1914.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

sure combination in this country for the reason that it issues coverage on every class of hazard embraced in the American system of insurance except that of fire. Thru one of these companies—the Automobile Insurance Company—it touches the fire insurance field in granting indemnities against loss or damage to automobiles. All three of these companies made substantial progress in 1913. The Aetna Life closed the year with \$113,956,997 of assets, a gain of \$3,565,621; surplus, \$13,025,627, a gain of \$1,235,294; and insurance in force, \$355,535,221, a gain of \$20,608,868. The Aetna Accident and Liability has assets of \$3,083,698 and a surplus of \$2,131,040, both items showing good increases over the figures of a year earlier. The financial exhibit of the Automobile Insurance Company covers the operations of the first six months only, its business having begun on July 1, 1913. The assets at the end of the year were \$693,983 with a surplus of \$623,012. The company's total income was \$115,594, while the excess of income over disbursements was \$90,700. As the *Hartford Courant* recently observed at first hand: "These statements show that the Aetna affiliated companies have shared in the prosperity of the parent company." They are all splendidly managed and solid financially.

### THE FIRST LIABILITY CONTRACT

A document of some historical interest in the insurance business has recently come to light in the office of the Travelers Insurance Company. It was necessary not long since for the company to transfer some of its old records from one place to another, and in the course of this work a draft of what seems to be the first liability contract ever formulated was discovered. The Travelers people say that if there is any evidence that liability contracts as they are now known were actually written prior to 1880, that evidence has not been brought to their attention. A memorandum accompanying the document, which was written by a clerk on legal-cap paper, is in the handwriting of James G. Batterson, the founder and for many years, president, of the company, indicating that the idea was original with him. The proposed contract, which was not executed, was what is now known as public liability insurance, running to a horse railway in Philadelphia. The contract would have run from March 1, 1866, to March 1, 1867. Liability insurance actually came into practise in the United States in 1885.

The Vulcan Insurance Company, of New York, which recently reinsured its business, has resumed writing in the states of New York and Illinois only.

The committee appointed by the North Carolina Legislature to investigate fire insurance conditions in that state commenced its work at Raleigh on February 10.

The Insurance Department of Wisconsin has sent out a notice to fire insurance agents and companies advising them that the anti-rebate laws will be strictly enforced.



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1914

NUMBER 3403



DEAN C. WORCESTER

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN THE PHILIPPINE INSULAR GOVERNMENT FROM 1901 TO 1913

AN ARTICLE BY MR. WORCESTER ON "DANGERS OF THE PRESENT  
PHILIPPINE SITUATION" WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE



## THE DIRECT NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY

**A**FTER the tariff—the currency, after the currency—the trusts, after the trusts—the Presidential primary. In his address to Congress last December President Wilson urged “the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections thruout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions.” There are indications that Mr. Wilson expects this to be the next big task which he will urge Congress to undertake.

**T**HE proposal for the direct nomination of candidates for the Presidency is based upon solid grounds.

It is a logical development. The direct primary has for fifteen years been making steady and irresistible progress from state to state. In only one state was a direct primary law ever repealed and there it was promptly reenacted. Thirty-seven governors are today nominated at the direct primary. If a governor, why not a president? The extension of the direct primary to the nation is irrefutably logical.

**I**T is democracy. It is trite to say that the very core of that great entity, the American republic, is the free, unhampered, absolute rule of the people—or it would be trite if it were not so profoundly true. When “we, the People of the United States” did “ordain and establish” the Constitution of the United States, the matter was settled once for all. Whenever in our political processes we allow ourselves to be led away from the complete and untrammelled rule of the people we are false to our national ideals. The direct primary is a means for facilitating popular rule. Where it has been used it has helped to preserve and develop popular rule. It is democracy.

**I**T is an instrument of representative government. It is one of the favorite grounds of criticism of the direct primary that since ours is a representative government and not a pure democracy, we must apply the methods of representative government to the selection of party candidates as well as to the business of government. Since we do not legislate by town-meeting, we ought not to nominate candidates by town-meeting. This argument, frequently advanced and hotly defended, is the result of loose thinking. The direct primary is not a denial of representative government, it is the best way to attain it.

There are two essential elements in representative government—the one negative, the other positive. The first is that the people do not govern directly. This is the negative essential, the most emphasized but the least important. The other essential is that those who do govern represent the people. They are not autocrats, carrying out their own will; they are not despots, however benevolent, imposing upon the people, however graciously and altruistically, what they decide that they should have. They are *representatives*. Their power is not their own, it belongs to the people. The will they wield as a scepter is not their own, it is the will of the people. It matters not a bit how much the people may

have divested themselves of the duty of direct government; if those who govern do not truly represent them, it is no representative government that we have but a base imitation of it.

**N**OW the best, indeed the only infallible, way discovered by mankind for making sure that representatives actually *represent* is to have them directly selected by those they are to represent. Every obstacle placed between the people and their choice of representatives is a bar to representative government.

Public officials who owe their selection for office to any one except the people themselves will naturally, inevitably tend to represent, not the people, who did not select them, but the boss or the special interest or the political machine or whatever it was, that did. The direct primary brings the official close to the people from the very beginning. It makes difficult the intervention of the boss. It puts a stumbling block in the way of the special interest. It tends strongly to make party nominees truly representative of the party members.

**I**T works well. For fifteen years the direct primary has been found to be a workable, effective and useful instrument of democracy. In the few states which tried the experiment of the presidential preference primary two years ago the results were far more satisfactory than under the old convention system. The only difficulties in those states arose from the fact that a hybrid system was being used. The voters were trying to do two things at once—express their preference for party candidate for president and select delegates to go to a national convention. The two things were incompatible. One of them was utterly superfluous. If the voters in those states had been asked only to cast their votes for their choice for party candidate, the result in every one of them would have been perfectly satisfactory and harmonious. If every state had had a presidential primary, the regrettable spectacle of the Chicago convention would have been an impossibility. The direct primary works; the presidential primary will work.

**V**ARIOUS arguments are urged against the presidential primary, besides the one which we have sought to dispose of that it is opposed to the principle of representative government.

It is said that the voters will not come to the polls. It is hard enough to get them out for an election, to get them out twice will be impossible. The answer is simple and based on experience. More will certainly come to the primary than come to a caucus under the old system to elect delegates to a convention; and every additional voter who can be brought to take part in the making of nominations is a clear gain for democracy.

The expense of a primary campaign will be so great, it is urged, that it will put a premium on wealth; only a rich man will be able to run for a nomination. But they have solved that problem in Oregon and New Jersey by strict laws limiting the amounts that may be expended.

It is contended that the people need leadership which the direct primary system does not encourage. The reverse is the fact. The direct primary produces leadership; the convention system produces bosses.



THE real arguments against the presidential primary come from two kinds of persons: bosses and other usurpers of political power who know that their continued prestige and profit depends upon the success with which they interpose machinery between the voter and the ultimate selection of public officials; and conservative and cautious citizens who do not quite trust the mass of the voters to know what is best for them and to do it.

Every real believer in democracy, every one who thinks that the people on the whole and in the long run can be trusted to be right more often than they are wrong, every one who believes with De Tocqueville that the remedy for the evils of democracy is more democracy, every one with his face to the future and an abiding faith in the American people in his heart, should give his support to the proposal for the presidential primary.

### BERGSON AMONG THE IMMORTALS

THE election of Henri Bergson as a member of the French Academy will arouse more interest in America than usually attends the filling of one of the forty fauteuils. Henry Holt sold in this country fifty per cent more copies of *Creative Evolution* in two years than had been sold in France in fifteen. When Professor Bergson visited the United States two years ago the lecture rooms of Columbia University, like those of the College de France, were packed to the doors and the effect of his message was enhanced by his eloquence of delivery and charm of personality. The pragmatic character of his philosophy appeals to the genius of the American people, as is shown by the influence of the teaching of William James and John Dewey, whose point of view in this respect resembles Bergson's.

During the present generation chemistry and biology have past from the descriptive to the creative stage. Man is becoming the overlord of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. He is learning to make gems and perfumes, drugs and foods, to suit his tastes instead of depending upon the chance bounty of nature. He is beginning consciously to adapt means to ends and to plan for the future even in the field of politics. He has opened up the atom and finds in it a microcosm more complex than the solar system. He beholds the elements melting with fervent heat and he turns their rays to the healing of his sores. He drives the lightning thru the air and with the product feeds his crops. He makes the desert to blossom as the rose and out of the sea he draws forth dry land. He treats the earth as his habitation, remodeling it in accordance with his ever-varying desires. This modern man, planning, contriving and making, finds Paley's watch as little to his mind as Lucretius' blind flood of atoms. A universe wound up once for all and doing nothing thereafter but mark time is as incomprehensible to him as a universe that never had a mind of its own and knows no difference between past and future. The idea of eternal recurrence does not frighten him as it did Nietzsche, for he feels it to be impossible. The mechanistic interpretation of natural phenomena developed during the last century he accepts at its full value and would extend experimentally as far as it will go, for he finds it not invalid, but rather inadequate.

To men of this temperament it is no wonder that

Bergson's *Creative Evolution* came with the force of an inspiration. They feel themselves akin to this upward impulse, this *élan vital*, which, struggling thruout the ages with the intractableness of inert matter, yet finally in some way or other forces it to its will, and ever strives toward the increase of vitality, mentality, personality.

### THE COST OF EFFICIENCY

"MAMA," remarks the doll, mechanically, which one time delivered orations imaginatively. Around a painfully limited circle automatically puffs an engine with real steam, which once, all steamless, trackless and (if we remember aright) partially wheelless, threaded its way across Siberian deserts with infinite cargoes of freight and passengers. All the paraphernalia, in short, of our youthfulness, works, no longer by the mere conceptions of child minds wandering vaguely out of the finite, but by springs and steam. And so the child develops unhampered by the friction of original and imaginative thought, sans the wear, tear and waste of nervous tissue which makes for inefficiency.

Efficiency is our pride and boast. Efficiency and specialization are the earmarks of our age. We rejoice in the existence of perfectly running systems—systems of nicely fitting parts in whose interaction is the minimum of friction—and in the consciousness that we are the parts. From the Froebelized kindergarten where difficult problems are made pleasant, thru the schools where we learn to economize thought, and the colleges where the element of choice is eliminated, we enter the mechanical movement of business as a cog carefully machined to fit into its proper greased bearing.

Some one—some master mind—has built the system, but not we. We fit into the place that he has made for us, and perform the function that he has designed. And when the system is perfectly running, he may leave it and die, confident in the assurance that the mental tissues of its parts have ceased to suffer from the wear and tear of original thought.

### THE EMANCIPATION OF THE ANIMALS

AS we look down on Broadway from our eyrie we see a cheering sight. The street is blocked with vehicles so that it looks like a log-jam in a mountain canyon. Jack Frost, the arch-enemy of all civilization, has visited us in the night and skilfully prepared the way so as to delay and endanger the traffic as much as possible. First, he glazed the pavement with a thin hard coating of ice, then he covered and concealed it with a layer of powdered snow a foot deep. Thru this the horses flounder, straining at the tugs, twisting this way and that, their heads tossing, their mouths frothing at the irritating jerks of the bits, the skin on their flanks quivering under the repeated strokes of the whip-lash in the hands of the angry driver. The animals are for the most part doing their best to stir the clogged wheels, but here is one which has given up and laid down on its side, preferring to die in the soft snow bed rather than keep on. There is another whose feet have slipt to either side, leaving him sprawled helplessly. And there is a horse, a trim high-bred creature, downed for keeps, apparently with a broken leg.

It is, as we say, a cheering sight, comparatively speak-



ing, for there are only three horses down and not more than a dozen altogether in the street. A few years ago we might have seen fifty horses, straining and struggling in the snow. Now most of the vehicles are propelled by the impassive gasoline which never gets discouraged at obstacle and does not feel a blow. A horse has not much more than one horse power at his disposal even under the impulse of the driver's whip and curse, but the chauffeur with a turn of the hand sets fifty or a hundred horse power to the turning of his wheels. So the automobiles plow their way over the ice and thru the snow. If the way is blocked they stand patiently chugging in the drift. Rubber tires never get cold feet.

In the middle of the street run two rows of street cars pushed from beneath by the current of electrons generated by some distant dynamo. If an automobile or trolley breaks down, as it sometimes does, there is no suffering on the part of the motor, no violence on the part of its manager. It does no good to get mad at machinery, so the mechanic tends to assume the imperturbability of his engine. In freeing animals from the evils of slavery we are freeing man from the evils of mastery.

We can look forward then with hope and rejoicing to the time when the horse will, at least in cities, be released from the servitude which man has imposed upon him for five thousand years. Municipal life will then be freed from a large part of its dirt and disease. The burden of traffic will no longer be laid upon flesh and blood, but will be borne by the unconscious coal and the tireless waterfall. The wild horse was a beautiful sight. Nevertheless man was right in drafting it into his service. The wild cataract is also beautiful. Nevertheless we will do well to harness it and let the horse go free.

### IN HONOR OF HÉGÉSIPPE SIMON

A YOUNG journalist, Paul Birault, on the staff of the Paris newspaper *L'Eclair* to whom had been assigned the duty of preparing reports of the unveiling of monuments and other official ceremonies, found the task a tiresome one because he had to wade thru such a mass of monotonous oratory to get out a few sentences sufficiently pertinent for publication. He noticed, on one occasion when a minister of the Government had to inaugurate two statues the same day, one of a musician and the other of a philosopher, that the two orations, tho equally admirable, might have been interchanged without any one's observing the difference. From this he concluded that public men, overbusied tho they were, were eager to embrace such opportunities for oratory even tho they might not be familiar with the subject.

M. Birault is apparently of a scientific turn of mind, so he immediately proceeded to put his theory to the test of experiment. He sent to the radical members of parliament a tastefully printed invitation to serve as honorary members of a committee to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Hégésippe Simon, and to deliver an address at the inauguration of a monument to this great man, the precursor of modern democracy and a martyr to the tyranny of the *ancien régime*. The invitation was embellished with a portrait of a bearded man of the revolution period, and an epigram was quoted from his immortal works: "When the sun arises the darkness vanishes away." To the selection of the name M. Birault gave careful attention. He at first considered Dupont,

Durand or Duval—corresponding to our Smith, Jones and Robinson—but finally decided that a composite name from Hégésippe Moreau and Jules Simon would have the necessary flavor of apparent familiarity. The descendants of the mythical patriot were to be present at the ceremony.

The bait took. He got acceptances from fifteen senators and nine deputies. Their letters, later published in full in *L'Eclair*, express great pleasure at the opportunity of assisting in the celebration; they are proud to "render homage to the great democrat," to "rescue from oblivion the memory of the precursor," to "pronounce the eulogy on this educator of democracy." Some take the precaution of asking to have sent to them in advance notes on the life of the distinguished man "because I have no time to make the necessary researches." Some request invitations for their influential constituents.

Whether such a hoax would succeed in this country is doubtful. The members of our Government would probably refuse an invitation of this kind unless they got at least \$100 down and a percentage of the gate receipts. One of the New York morning papers, annoyed by an evening contemporary which persistently stole its Cuban war cables, inserted among the Spanish officers killed in a battle the name of Lieut. Reflipe W. Thenuz. This was innocently copied by the rival daily but the next morning it was disclosed that the name of the defunct Spaniard might be read, "We pilfer the news."

An American encyclopedist once confest in *The Independent* (April 24, 1911) that when he was working as a hack-writer on an encyclopedia he prepared a biographical sketch of a fictitious clergyman, the "author of the well known hymn, 'Leap, Leap, My Soul,'" and the article was past unscathed by department editor, managing editor, and all the sub-editors and proof-readers until he pulled it out just as it was ready to go to press. If it had once got in it probably would have been copied by future cyclopedias for the next fifty years. The biographical details of the Irish mystic "Fiona Macleod" obligingly supplied to the *Athenaeum* by the author of her works, William Sharp, are still to be found in books of reference. We may conclude then that the Rev. James Owen Hannay, who was the inventor of "George A. Birmingham," who was the inventor of "Dr. O'Grady," who was the inventor of "Gen. John Regan," did not take an impossibility for the plot of his novel and play.

Many students on the sidelines and few on the playing field—that arrangement of athletic activities has been a loudly attacked evil in American colleges for years. To this has been added by compulsory gymnastics at a number of institutions a new element: many students doing more or less artificial and more than less distasteful "exercises" in a gymnasium. Columbia has adopted a readjustment of much promise. Freshmen and Sophomores must still take "physical education," but the class periods are devoted to participation, squad by squad, in those same forms of athletics whose virtues for the Varsity man are so much lauded. After a brief floor drill Coach Rice teaches one group to row; others play basketball, run, or learn advanced swimming strokes. The new "gym work" will be congenial to men with strong bodies and more helpful—because more interesting—than formal exercises to those who as "dubs" have scanty opportunity for organized sport.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Asiatic and Other Immigrants

It is understood in Washington that the literacy test in the Immigration bill recently past in the House is not satisfactory to the President. This part of the bill may be modified in the Senate. Mr. Dillingham, a member of the Senate committee, in an address made at New York last week, supported this test, saying it was an expedient to reduce immigration of the less desirable nationalities, and that it would have caused a reduction of thirty-one per cent last year. The problem could be solved, he asserted, by limiting the annual number of immigrants of any nationality to ten per cent of the number of the same nationality already in the country. This rule would have cut off forty-one per cent of the number from Southern Europe last year.

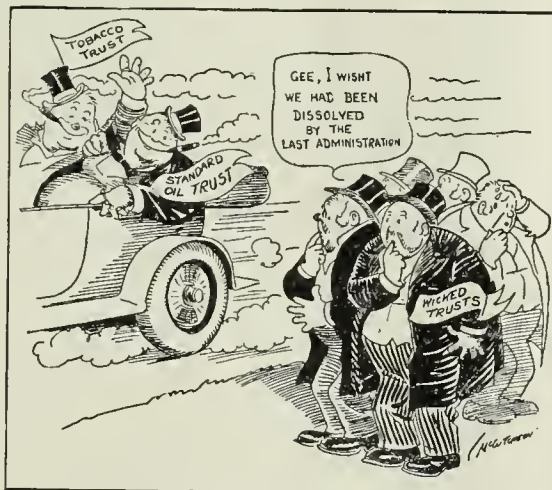
At Secretary Bryan's request, the House refrained for a few days from considering the pending bills for the exclusion of Asiatics, but at a hearing on the 13th, Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, was permitted to argue at length against the admission of Asiatics, Japanese included. Because of the attitude and desires of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, who are engaged in negotiations with Japan, this excited much comment. Mr. Caminetti said all Asiatics should be excluded. The Japanese and Hindus, he asserted, were a menace to morals and a high standard of labor. They were not wanted in any state. The Japanese were coming in surreptitiously, in violation of agreements, and their settlements on the Pacific coast were steadily growing. There should be a patrol on the Canadian boundary and along the coast to keep them out. In his opinion, California would not wait much longer for a settlement of the immigration question by diplomatic methods, which were too slow.

## Appropriation Bills

Sharp criticism from a few members of the House did not prevent the passage, last week, of a bill appropriating \$25,000,000 to be expended in aiding the construction of good roads by the states. The money is to be apportioned among the states according to their population and their mileage of post roads. It may be given in either of two ways. The roads having been placed in three classes (according to the material used), a payment of from \$15 to \$60 per mile may be made, or the Secretary of

Agriculture and the governor of a state may select the roads to be improved. In either case, the state's appropriation or expenditure must equal that of the Federal Government. Those who attacked the bill alleged that it was designed to assist, in their districts, members of the House who sought reelection.

The River and Harbor bill, soon to be taken up in the House, carries an appropriation of \$43,000,000, including a maximum of \$13,400,000 for developing the East River (an entrance to New York harbor) and removing ledges in it which threaten navigation; \$1,300,000 for the purchase and enlargement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and \$7,000,000 for improvement of the Mississippi. Final passage of the Fortification bill (\$6,895,200) in the Senate was preceded by a debate in which several senators deplored the Government's inadequate supply of arms and ammunition, saying that even Mexico had a larger number of mobile field pieces.



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ENVY



From the New York World

RIPPING IT OUT

President Wilson is willing to damage the Baltimore platform if he can get rid of the Panama tolls complaint

## An Election in Iowa

At an election held in the second congressional district of Iowa to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Representative Pepper, the Democratic candidate, Henry Vollmer, was successful. For him 12,285 votes were cast; for H. E. Hull, Republican, 10,435, and for Charles P. Hanley, Progressive, 3672. The total vote was only sixty-eight per cent of the vote in 1912. Until 1910 the district was represented by a Republican. Mr. Pepper was elected in that year for the first time.

The Progressive State Committee in New York has decided to nominate a complete ticket next fall. There will be no fusion. In Nebraska the Progressives at a conference have taken similar action. At the Lincoln Day dinner of Progressives in New York some were talking of nominating Mr. Roosevelt for Governor. Mr. Hedges, the unsuccessful Republican nominee at the recent election, will be a candidate for the nomination this year. It is expected that in Pennsylvania Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer will be the Democratic candidate opposing the reelection of Senator Penrose, and that the candidate of the Progressive party will be Gifford Pinchot.

Valuation of Interstate Commerce Commission Railway Property  
Prouty, who has taken charge of the task of making a physical valuation of the railroads of the United States, recently estimated the cost of the work and the time required for it. There are about 250,000 miles of road. Every mile is to be surveyed, and the value of all the railroad property (with original cost and the cost of reproduction) is to be ascertained. He thinks the work can be done for \$25 a mile, or between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, but admits that if the Government cannot do it for less than the sum for which a part of it has been done by the companies themselves, the expense will be at least \$50 a mile, or \$12,500,000. It will consume from four to six years. He said nothing about the expenditure which the railroad companies will be required to make. One estimate has been that the cost to the companies will equal the cost to the Government, and as Mr. Prouty says the Government should be prepared to spend \$12,000,000, the entire cost may not be less than \$24,000,000.

Surveyors and engineers began the



great work a few days ago. Will the results be of great or considerable value to the public? Many have supposed that the valuation was sought, and was to be used, as a basis for determining transportation rates. This is not Mr. Prouty's opinion. The rate problem will be simplified, he says, but not solved by the valuation. The main purpose, he asserts, is to give investors assurance as to the actual value of railroad property, a value based upon original cost and the estimated cost of reproduction. Such information will be useful, but the value of an investment in a continuing business depends largely upon other things, such as the amount of work being done, the present earning capacity, and the present condition of efficiency. These things have more weight with investors than the cost of plant construction or reproduction. Probably, however, the work, if well done, will be worth to the people what it costs. Incidentally, it may dispel some illusions about a general overcapitalization. It would have a special value if the American people should ever decide in favor of government ownership and operation.

#### Coal Policy for Alaska

The plans of the Administration for the development and use of Alaska's coal deposits have been disclosed in a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Ferris, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and in the Senate by Mr. Walsh, of Montana. This bill, representing President Wilson's policy, was written in the Department of the Interior, under the direction of Secretary Lane. It provides for a survey of all the coal lands in the territory, and for reservation by the Government of 5120 acres in the

Bering River coal field, with 7680 acres in the field at Matanuska. Coal in these reserved tracts is to be mined, under the direction of the President, for use in making and operating the projected Government-owned railroad, for use by the navy, and to give relief from "oppressive conditions brought about thru monopoly of coal." Unreserved land in these coal fields and elsewhere may be leased in blocks of from forty to 2560 acres, but no person or corporation shall be allowed to have an interest in more than 2560 acres. The penalty for violation of this prohibition will be fine or imprisonment.

The royalty for mining in the unreserved tracts is to be two cents a ton per month, and in addition an annual rental of twenty-five cents an acre for the first year, fifty cents an acre for the third, fourth and fifth years, and one dollar an acre for twenty years thereafter. Every twenty years Congress is to readjust the leasing terms. The income from royalties and rentals is to go into a special fund for the development of the territory's resources, and especially for paying the cost of constructing the railroad. In order that coal for local and domestic use may be obtained, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant mining rights for terms of ten years under certain conditions, without requiring a royalty.

#### Suicide of New York's Treasurer

The official inquiry concerning political corruption in New York has caused the death of John K. Kennedy, the Treasurer of the State, who committed suicide by cutting his throat at his home in Buffalo. In response to a subpoena he had testi-

fied before a grand jury in New York City, and he was to testify again. So far as can be ascertained at present, his official accounts were in good order. He had been questioned by District Attorney Whitman concerning his action with respect to certain contractors, and an investigation of the same kind had been made at the capital by the attorney who is conducting a "graft" inquiry for the Governor. Before the grand jury in New York City he had been humiliated by an examination which disclosed his ignorance of many things which a State Treasurer ought to know.

Before his election he was vice-president and an agent, in Buffalo, of a Baltimore bonding company, with which Tammany men have been connected. The agent in New York City has been a nephew of the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, and the agent in Syracuse is one of Murphy's associates, named McGuire, who was recently indicted. Kennedy transferred his interest in the bonding company to his son. It is alleged that his influence drew to the company the patronage of banks which are depositories of the state funds, and also that of many contractors engaged in barge canal and highway work. He regarded with apprehension his approaching second examination, in which the relation of his bonding company to banks and contractors was to be the subject of inquiry.

#### The Rebels in Mexico

The movement of General Villa's forces southward against Torreon has been delayed, owing partly to his pursuit of Castillo, the bandit who trapped a passenger train in the burning Cumbre tunnel, where fifteen Americans and twice as many Mexicans lost their lives. Among the Americans were the wife of an engineer and her five children. Our Government urged Villa to capture Castillo. He promised that the bandit should be hanged in Juarez. But this plan could not be carried out, for Castillo and six of his men were shot by Villa's soldiers in the mountains. Carranza has been detained in Sonora by a revolt of Yaqui Indians against his authority. There are persistent rumors that Carranza and Villa are at variance. The latter asserts that he is loyal to his commander, but he is easily the leading figure in the movement against Huerta. He gives notice that all concessions granted or loans negotiated by Huerta will be repudiated when the rebels gain the power which they seek, and even makes the same threat against the concessions obtained from Porfirio Diaz.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### MEXICAN REFUGEES AND THE "MOVIES" MAN

General Villa is partner in an American cinema concern which is presumably taking care of all heroics as well as the tragedies at the rebel front; and meanwhile the life of these 5000 Federal refugees at El Paso is also being recorded as a less gruesome sidelight on the war





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### TO BE ENGLAND'S QUEEN?

Rumor announces the forthcoming engagement of Princess Helena, oldest daughter of King Constantine of Greece, to the Prince of Wales. It is said the visit of the King and Queen of Greece to London in April will see the formal announcement. Princess Helena is eighteen, and the Prince's third cousin.

Tampico is still held by Huerta's forces, but the rebels near at hand recently wrecked a railway train not far from the city by means of a dynamite mine. The rebellious Indians in Puebla require the attention of several thousand of Huerta's soldiers. At the capital the foreign diplomatic representatives have made preparation to resist assault. Two machine guns have been sent from Vera Cruz for the defense of the British legation.

Sir Lionel Carden's Land By direction of the British Government, Sir Lionel Carden, Minister to Mexico, will have an interview with President Wilson in Washington this week. It is said that Sir Lionel has virtually been recalled. Recent reports that his support of Huerta was due to his landed interests in Mexico in partnership with Lord Cowdray (formerly Sir Weetman Pearson) caused inquiries to be made. It appears that he acquired a large tract of land some years ago, when he was a consul in Mexico. There are 50,000 acres of this land, which is situated in the southern part of the State of Vera Cruz, adjoining a tract containing oil wells, which is owned by Lord Cowdray. Some have asserted that

it was Sir Lionel who induced Huerta to reconsider a determination to resign.

Huerta's agents have bought 10,000 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition in Mobile, and his gunboat, the "Zaragoza," has arrived at New Orleans. It is reported that he has also procured arms in Russia. The American chargé d'affaires, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, recently protested against the publication of insulting and scurrilous attacks upon President Wilson in a newspaper which is a Government organ, and Huerta promised that there should be no further ground for complaint.

#### Revolts in Hayti and Elsewhere

The election by Congress of Oreste Zamor, a successful revolutionist, has not restored peace in Hayti, Senator Theodore, his rival, has set up a government at Cape Haytien, alleging that Zamor has taken office unlawfully. Zamor, with his army, has undertaken to subdue Theodore. United States marines have been landed again at Cape Haytien and Port de Paix.

Our Government has formally recognized the provisional Government of Colonel Benavides in Peru. Benavides led the revolutionists who captured the palace in Lima and placed President Billinghurst in prison. Some say that this recognition was not consistent with President Wilson's declared policy, which requires disapproval of governments set up by force. Robert Leguia, Vice-President (a brother of President Augusto Leguia, who was driven from the country by Billinghurst), has sailed from Liverpool for Peru, saying that

he expects to be recognized as President. But Congress has ordered that there shall be an election in May, and Dr. Augusto Durand, the real leader of the revolution, is an avowed candidate for the Presidency. Leguia says he will approve certain concessions to United States capitalists which Billinghurst opposed.

Conflicting reports concerning the revolution in Ecuador have been published. There has been a battle at Esmeraldas, and the cable station there was destroyed. Guayaquil is said to be in danger. The revolutionists seek to avenge the assassination of President Alfaro.

Colombia has had an orderly election, and Dr. José Concha, formerly Minister at Washington, will be the next President. The Government is so confident that a treaty, giving Colombia \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 for Panama, will be ratified at Washington that the money has already been apportioned for public works. Reports from Washington say that Mr. Bryan expects approval, by the Senate, of his treaty, which provides for the payment of \$3,000,000 to Nicaragua.

#### The Opening of Parliament

The session of Parliament that opened on February 10 is one of the most critical in the recent history of the British nation, for if the Liberal Government should fail to hold together its heterogeneous majority of Liberals, Irish Nationalists and Laborites for the next six months the legislation already past by the House of Commons and vetoed by the House of Lords would all be lost. Under the new parliamentary

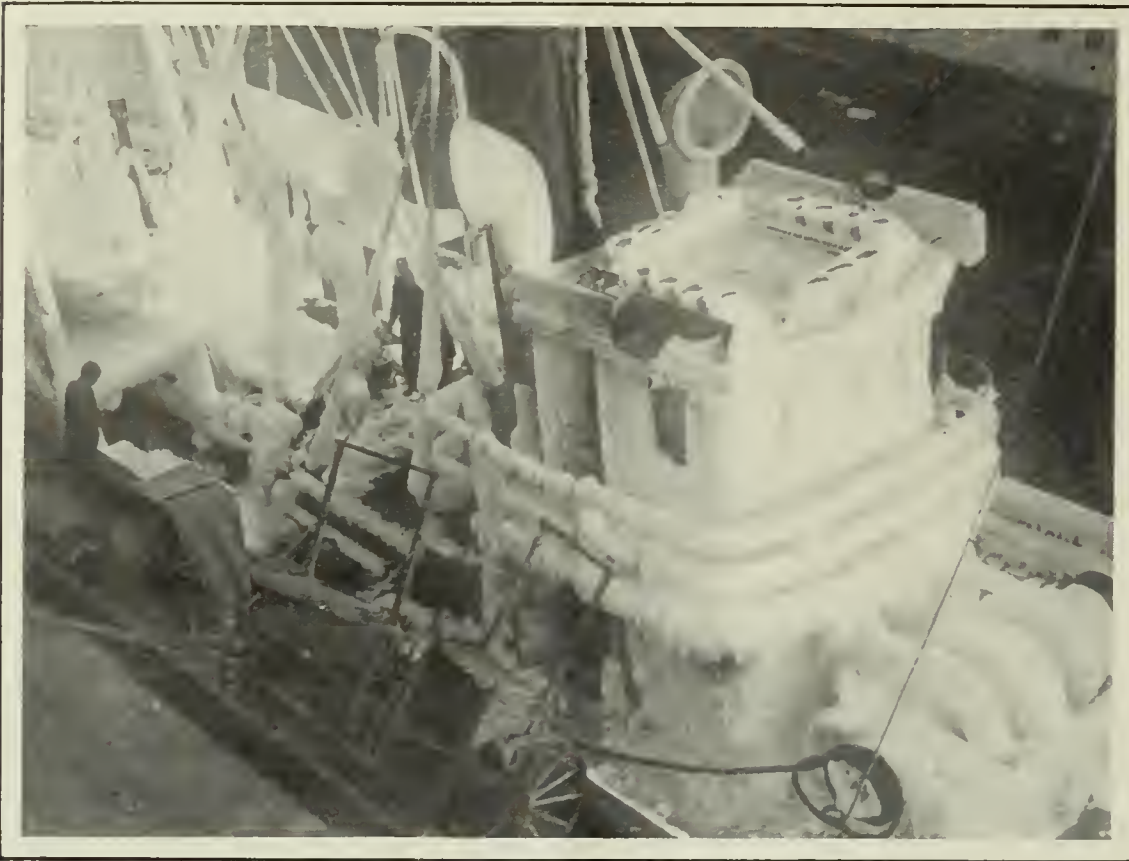


Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### BLUEJACKETS AT SCHOOL

The plan to provide enlisted men in the United States Navy with an opportunity to study elementary subjects and learn a trade, described by Secretary Daniels in The Independent for December 11, 1913, is now being worked out on the receiving ship "Washington"





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## BACK FROM ICY SEAS

Fishing smacks just come into port at Boston after a tussle with zero temperatures

regime established by the present Government the veto of the Lords is not absolute but suspensive and a bill past in three successive sessions extending over two years becomes a law in spite of it.

The King's speech was listened to with intense interest because it was expected to indicate whether there had been any result from the conferences which have been going on between the leaders of the opposing parties on the Home Rule question. The passage referring to this subject is vague and unsatisfactory enough, but is generally interpreted in a conciliatory sense. It reads as follows:

I regret that the efforts which have been made to arrive at a solution by agreement of the problems connected with the government of Ireland have so far not succeeded. In a matter in which the hopes and fears of so many of my subjects are keenly concerned and which, unless handled now with foresight and judgment and in a spirit of mutual concession, threatens grave future difficulties, it is my most earnest wish that the good will and coöperation of men of all parties and creeds may heal the dissension and lay the foundations of a lasting settlement.

**The Home Rule Debate** The attack on the Government was opened by Walter Long, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, who moved as an amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne "that it would be disastrous for the House to proceed further with the Government for Ireland bill until the measure has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

Mr. Long asked the House of Commons squarely to face the fact that

for the first time in centuries the United Kingdom was threatened with civil war. The attitude of the Unionists, he said, was the same as it had been since 1886. Under no circumstances would they stultify themselves by accepting a measure to which they were root and branch opposed. There were, said Mr. Long, 100,000 men training in Ulster and prepared to sacrifice their lives in resisting this Home Rule bill, and as the first fruits of the Parliament act the Government, if it carried its Home Rule bill into effect, would have to do it by the use of British bullets and bayonets.

The reply of the Premier was couched in more temperate language. He expressed his regret that his conversations with the leader of the Opposition, Andrew Bonar Law, had not resulted in an agreement, but he announced that the Government would take the initiative in bringing forward suggestions with a view to effecting a satisfactory settlement. A general election on the subject as proposed by Mr. Long would be futile. If the Unionists won they would be confronted with the problem of governing four-fifths of Ireland disappointed on the eve of the fruition of long-cherished hopes. If the Liberals were returned, would Ulster lay down its arms?

At the conclusion of the debate the Long amendment was rejected by a vote of 333 to 255. This is a reduction of the Government majority by twenty since the vote on the Home Rule bill at the last session, but since many of the members were absent on

account of illness and the eight followers of William O'Brien did not vote there is no evidence of a weakening of the Home Rule support.

**The Deportation of the Strikers** The question of the action of the South African Government in deporting nine leaders of the recent strike under martial law was brought up in the London Parliament by the leader of the Labor party, Ramsay Macdonald, who demanded that Viscount Gladstone, the Governor-General, refuse his assent to the indemnity bill. His motion was rejected by a vote of 214 to 50.

It is announced that Viscount Gladstone will resign next June and be succeeded by Sydney Buxton, now President of the Board of Trade. The latter position will be taken by John Burns, who has been in the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board since 1905.

In the debate on the indemnity bill, now pending in the South African parliament, to protect the Union Government from legal action on account of its martial law measures, General Smuts relieved the Governor-General of all responsibility. When the ministers had made up their minds what ought to be done they informed the Governor-General and he as a constitutional representative could not possibly have objected.

Mr. Smith, who appeared at the bar of the House in defense of the exiled strikers, argued that the danger had been greatly exaggerated by the Government. Most of the speakers for the Opposition also expressed the opinion that the extreme measures taken by the Government were not necessary, but they approve in general of the establishment of martial law. Mr. Cresswell, a Labor member, asserts that the Boers and capitalists are trying to drive white labor out of South Africa and replace it, so far as possible, by native. Premier Botha maintains that the strike was a revolutionary movement and only the energetic action of the Government prevented a native rising and a reign of anarchy and murder.

**Waste and Bribery in Canada** A sensation was caused in Canada's Parliament and throughout the Dominion last week when the Minister of Railways presented in the House the report of the commission appointed to inquire as to the construction, by the Government, of the eastern part of the transcontinental Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which extends from Winnipeg to Moncton, on the coast of New Brunswick. The substance of the report is that "at least \$40,000,000 has



been needlessly expended." The company is to operate the road, paying (after 1922) a rental of three per cent of the cost of construction. The Laurier Government's original estimate of this cost was \$61,415,000. In September, 1911, when \$109,000,000 had been expended, the chief engineer's estimate was \$161,300,000, and the commission says the cost to the country before the company begins to pay the rental will be \$234,651,521. It is shown that there has been a lack of reasonable economy; that contractors made millions by subletting; that payment for a part of the work was made twice, and that contracts were not given to the lowest bidders. The construction of shops costing \$4,500,000 was not authorized, it is asserted, and the New Brunswick section was built prematurely for political purposes.

In Quebec, three members of the Legislature who solicited and received bribes from representatives of a detective agency, who sought the passage of a bill for the incorporation of a fictitious company, have resigned in disgrace, and one of them, a mental wreck, is at the point of death. Much of the evidence was obtained by means of detectaphones concealed in the walls of rooms where the negotiations took place and the money was paid. The conversation was also overheard by persons in adjoining rooms, where stenographic reports of it were written.

Few questions have called out such a flood of controversial writing as the missionary conference at Kikuyu in British East Africa in which the Church of England Missionary Society, the American Africa Inland Mission, the Church of Scotland Mission and the United Free Methodist Mission formed a federation and the delegates present partook of communion administered by the Anglican Bishop of Mombasa in the Scottish Church. The territory covered by the missions is larger than any of our states except Texas and includes a native population of some four million. Mohammedanism has been making rapid strides in Africa of late and it was felt that unless the Christian missions could in some way combine their efforts, the ground would be lost.

But the High Church or Catholic party of the Anglican Church were shocked at the admission of dissenters to communion and the formation of an inter-church federation, and the Bishop of Zanzibar laid before the Archbishop of Canterbury a charge of heresy and schism against the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda



Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### SAKURASHIMA IN ERUPTION

The first pictures from the series of volcanic disturbances in Japan last month show how splendid as well as tragic the island-mountain was in eruption. The water in Kagoshima Bay around the volcano was heated to 90-95° F.

for participating in the conference. The discussion of the question has filled the secular as well as the religious papers and the London *Times* ran pages of correspondence for many days.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has very diplomatically referred the matter to the central consultative committee which was elected at the last Lambeth conference. When this committee meets next July the Primate will submit to it two questions: First, whether the scheme of federation of missionary societies embodied in the resolutions of the Kikuyu conference contravenes any principles of the Church order; second, whether the communion service which closed the conference and at which many communicants were not members of the Church of England, was consistent with the principles accepted by that Church.

The question of the Swedish Defense increase of armament has developed into a constitutional controversy in Sweden. In his speech to the 30,000 country folk who came to Stockholm to urge a greater navy and an extension of the term of military service, King Gustav committed himself to their side in the most outspoken language. Among other things he said, "The demands for preparedness for war as regards the army, which are put forward by the military experts, I will not abandon." A demonstration of equal magnitude against the increase of armament was organized by

the Socialists a few days later, but failed to meet with the same royal approval.

The Premier, Karl Albert Staaff, called the attention of the King to the fact that the Government of which he was the head intended to make substantial improvements in the system of defense but that neither the Cabinet nor Parliament was willing to adopt the ambitious proposals of the Defense Commission. The King was then asked to declare that his speech was not in any respect an act of state, that he had no intention of forestalling his decision on the ministerial proposals for national defense and that his consideration of them would be in all respects constitutional.

The King refused to make such a statement, whereupon the Cabinet formally requested him that in the future when he intended to make political observations he should inform his ministers in advance of their character. In reply to this the King declared that he would submit to no restraint on his right of free speech to his people. Later, in addressing an assemblage of several thousand professors and students who had come from the four universities to express their patriotism, the King said:

It is my constitutional right as Sweden's King frankly to declare my opinion on what is beneficial and necessary for my people. I fully confide in them and their willingness to make sacrifices for the country's needs. Rally around me for the welfare of the country. Go forward with me to the goal of a strong and free Sweden.



### The Cabinet Resigns

Finding that King Gustav would not submit to the customary constitutional restraints Premier Staaff and his Cabinet resigned. The King then asked Baron Luis de Geer to form a Cabinet, but he was unable to do so because the Liberals refused to take office under the circumstances. So the King turned to the Conservative party and invited Baron Hammarskjold, former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and a member of the new Hague board of arbitration, to become the head of the Government. The Riksdag, being Liberal, will probably not support him and a dissolution will be inevitable.

The coming campaign will be an exciting one, for upon the issue of the election depends the constitution of the country, if not its independence. The peasantry are thoroly convinced that Russia intends to absorb the rest of Sweden as she did the Finnish provinces a hundred years ago. The explorer Sven Hedin and the poet Werner von Heidenstam are leaders in the movement for a larger army and navy and they have been going about the city together making eloquent appeals to the people in the restaurants.

On the other hand the laboring classes of the city are opposed to the increase of armament and support the ex-Premier against the King.

### Tax Riots in Tokyo

The question of increase of armament is the cause of popular agitation in Japan as well as Sweden, but the attitude of the Government and the behavior of the people are different. In Japan it is the Government which demands the increase and the people who revolt, and the opposition takes the form of riotous demonstrations both in the streets and in parliament. The budget committee of the Diet has cut down the naval appropriations by \$38,000,000. But even the reduced estimates would involve a large increase in the heavy burdens now borne by Japanese. When the Government attempted to put thru its bill for a tax on business transactions the members of the Opposition resorted to all kinds of obstructive tactics, even including the destruction of the ballot boxes. The disorder in the Diet lasted till after midnight and checked the bill.

The rumors of extensive graft in the naval contracts added to the indignation against the Government, which is accused of covering up the scandal. Vice Admiral Koichi Fujii, formerly naval attaché at Berlin, and Captain Sawasaki are suspected of having been bribed by a German ordnance firm to influence the awarding

of contracts. It will be recalled in this connection that a few months ago the fact was disclosed that German officers in the ordnance department had been receiving pay from the Krupps to give them secret information as to foreign and domestic contracts. The Government has finally been forced to call the accused officers before a court-martial.

The Diet gave a vote of confidence to the Cabinet of Count Yamamoto by 205 to 164, but the crowds outside the gate of the parliament houses cheered the Opposition and jeered the supporters of the Government when they appeared. Indignation meetings were held and the mob attempted to wreck the office of the administration organ *Chu-O*. The Minister of the Interior, Kei Hara, and other officials have been attacked in the street. The police used their sabers freely and made 200 arrests. The Opposition newspapers have been suppressed by the Government and their editors imprisoned.

### China and Standard Oil

The petroleum fields of China are to be developed on a new system. Instead of granting a concession to a foreign development company in exchange for a loan or output tax the Government of China is going into partnership with the Standard Oil Company. The Chinese Government will receive without payment 37½ per cent of the stock of the company

to be formed for the purpose and further holdings to the amount of seven and a half per cent may be purchased by the Chinese Government or individual Chinese within two years. The territory to be developed by the company is mostly situated in the northern provinces of Chih-li and Shen-si. The Chinese authorities agreed to make the necessary arrangements with the land owners for the laying of pipe lines and the building of railroads and storehouses. The field has already been examined by the geologists of the Standard Oil Company and drilling will begin in a few weeks.

It is understood that the concession also includes iron mines and other mineral resources of great value but practically untouched. The Japanese are operating some wells in the Chi-li province with pipes of bamboo and this American invasion of the field which they had marked out for their own will be disappointing to them, particularly because it interferes with the extension of the Japanese railroad system into China.

### The Lighting of China

The introduction of kerosene in the China field by the Standard Oil Company within the last ten years has effected a transformation in the habits of a people almost unparalleled in the history of the world for extent and rapidity. A lamp was invented by the company which could be retailed for seven and a half cents and which would burn for eleven hours at one filling. This was sold by Chinese agents in the remotest interior of China and the familiar Standard Oil cans are found by travelers in regions where no other evidences of Western civilization had penetrated. For the last six years the annual sales of these lamps in China have aggregated two million. The Standard Oil Company pays a high tribute to Chinese honesty. W. E. Bemis, vice-president of the company, stated that "since 1906 we have done one hundred million dollars worth of business with Chinese merchants, great and small, and with our own Chinese distributors, and in that time we have met with a loss of something like \$440 all told."

The withdrawal under the present administration of America from the group of six powers which were to furnish capital for the development of China was thought likely to prevent capitalists, manufacturers and engineers of the United States from further opportunities in China, but this project of the Standard Oil Company is likely to open the way for American enterprise in this promising field.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE CZAREVITCH STURDY AGAIN  
The heir to the Russian throne playing in the snow at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg appears to have fought off the illness which a few months since was thought to be fatal



# DANGERS OF THE PRESENT PHILIPPINE SITUATION

BY DEAN C. WORCESTER

FORMERLY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN THE PHILIPPINE INSULAR GOVERNMENT

*Two weeks before the battle of Manila Bay, The Independent was the first American magazine to meet the awakening interest of this country in the unknown Philippines with an authoritative article about them. "Spain and the Philippine Islands," published April 14, 1898, was written by Mr. Worcester, then a professor at Michigan and already familiar with insular conditions thru scientific trips in 1887-8 and 1890-3. The contrast between that article, with its story of misrule and wretchedness, and the record of progress summarized here is a striking indication of the transformation accomplished by the United States since we took possession of the Islands fifteen years ago this month. No one has a better right to sound a warning when our achievements there are jeopardized than the man who sat with the first Philippine Commission in 1899 and served as Secretary of the Interior from 1901 until the present Administration.—THE EDITOR.*

**D**URING the eighteen years of my residence in the Philippine Islands I have witnessed many wonderful changes there. In Spanish days the Filipinos\* were steeped in ignorance and superstition, and the government was making little effort to improve their conditions.

The 170,000 children and youth who were attending school in 1907, most of whom were obtaining a meager and defective primary education amid unsanitary surroundings and without proper school equipment, have now been replaced by a throng of 530,000, provided with modern textbooks, occupying sanitary buildings, and receiving excellent instruction from thoroly trained teachers.

They may not only pursue ordinary academic primary work but may take courses in gardening, basketry, wood and iron working, cooking, housekeeping, sewing, lacemaking and embroidery; may attend provincial intermediate and secondary schools or provincial trade schools, and may then complete their education at Manila in the School of Arts and Trades, the School of Household Industries, the School of Commerce, the Philippine Normal School, or the University of the Philippines.

Special attention is devoted to the education of physicians and surgeons, nurses, surveyors, engravers and printers, foresters, veterinarians

and farmers, and we are giving the several peoples a common language without which their fusion into a nation is impossible.

## WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

Public order was formerly so bad that even in the provinces nearest Manila law-abiding citizens had to pay brigands and ladrones for the privilege of living and working in peace. In much of the wild man's country there was no pretense of government control and extensive portions of it had never been explored.

We have used the Filipinos and the wild men themselves to establish an excellent state of public order thruout the archipelago; have thoroly explored regions previously unknown and made many of them accessible by excellent horse trails; have checked brigandage, slave-hunting, head-hunting, assassination and robbery, and have won the good will and loyalty of practically all of the wilder peoples save a few of the Moros.

We have found few roads worthy of the name, and most streams were unbridged. We have constructed 4400 miles of excellent roads. Permanent bridges and culverts, most of which are made of reinforced concrete, now number 5660. We have built some 1500 miles of cart road and horse trail, supplemented by numerous wooden bridges and aerial cable ferries. This new system of communication brings within reach of a market hundreds of thousands of small farmers who previously had no inducement to grow more than they and their immediate neighbors could consume.

Modern agricultural methods and machinery were practically unknown. We have introduced both, and their use is steadily increasing. The vast forest resources of the islands were undeveloped and indeed were being rapidly destroyed to no purpose. We have established a conservation system which if maintained will preserve them as a permanent source of great wealth.

Sanitary conditions were shocking and disease was rampant everywhere. We have eliminated smallpox, plague and cholera as important factors in the death rate; have decreased by more than a half the number of known lepers; have given Manila a modern water and sewer system; have provided hundreds of provincial towns with pure artesian well water; have brought skilled surgical and medical attention within the reach of thousands who previously had none of any sort; have reduced

the annual death rate among government officers and employees to 3.09 per thousand and have heavily diminished mortality thruout the islands, thus demonstrating that the former high death rate was due to remediable unsanitary conditions, not to the climate.

We have radically reformed corrupt courts, and have brought even-handed justice within reach of most of the people.

In the face of evil traditions we have established one of the cleanest and most efficient little governments in the world. Under the Spanish régime certain public offices were sold to the highest bidders for cash. We have paid fair compensation to all of our officers and employees, and have imposed strict limitations on their right to engage in private business. We have successfully overcome the difficulties involved in persuading highly competent men and women to leave their homes, journey eight thousand miles over seas and settle amid strange surroundings, and the splendid results obtained are due to the chilled-steel efficiency of our civil service, based on merit alone and built up by years of patient selection of the fit and rejection of the unfit.

This service has been badly demoralized, and there is grave danger of its speedy disintegration.

## EXPERTS RECKLESSLY DISMISSED

It was but natural that a change in the national administration and an alleged change in the national Philippine policy should result in appointment to the higher insular administrative offices of men who enjoyed the fullest confidence of the President, and the choice as to whether new appointees should not have knowledge of, and experience in, Philippine affairs lay properly with the appointing officer, but it could hardly have been anticipated that a Governor-General would desire, or that the President and Secretary of War would permit, the removal of efficient bureau chiefs and subordinates, or the appointment to vacancies thus created of men known to be incompetent. Both of these things were done promptly by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Stephen Bonsal had been appointed a member of the Municipal Board of Manila before he left Washington. This and his immediate transfer to the position of assistant executive secretary vacated on the morning after his arrival at Manila by the peremptory dismissal of a faithful and efficient incumbent, made a bad beginning.

\*By this term I designate the eight civilized Christianized peoples as distinguished from the twenty-seven non-Christian tribes.



The prompt dismissal of the Collector of Customs, the Director and Assistant Director of Lands and the Director and Assistant Director of Printing, all men of unquestioned integrity, long experience and the highest efficiency, coupled with the publication of Mr. Harrison's unfortunate Honolulu statement as to the attitude in which he approached his new duties, and the appointment as director of lands of a Filipino without knowledge or experience fitting him for this very important office, shook the Philippine civil service from capstone to foundation. Further consternation was caused by the statement of an able surgeon, wholly inexperienced in administrative and sanitary matters, that he had been offered the position of Director of Health held by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, whose splendid work in the Philippines has earned him a world-wide reputation.

#### WRECKING THE CIVIL SERVICE

Unfortunately the matter did not end here. The remaining bureau chiefs were summoned and lectured by the executive secretary on the imperative necessity of their loyalty, and that of their subordinates, to the new administration. This could mean only political loyalty. Their loyalty to their duty and their work had never been questioned.

Subsequent demands for the resignations of faithful and efficient employees, on the ground of economy, looked dangerously like mere evasions of the civil service act, and the call for the resignations of the chief and other officers and employees of the Bureau of Navigation, based on an allegation that the bureau was to be abolished made by the Governor-General prior to the enactment of legislation to this end, evidenced the unseemly haste with which he was creating vacancies.

A deep realization of the value of practical experience had theretofore led to placing a premium on long continuance in the service, and certain officers and employees enjoying in the United States leave earned under the law were entitled to reimbursements for transportation after returning to duty. Their removal or enforced resignation while absent from the islands was singularly unjust, especially if they had homes or property in the Philippines and must therefore either sacrifice their interests at long range or return at their own expense to adjust them. These things have resulted in the destruction of the *esprit de corps* which was formerly so potent a factor in bringing about the remarkable successes which have been achieved. Many of the best men remaining in office are planning to

resign as soon as they can find other employment and there is genuine grief and deep disgust among those who have given the best years of their lives to the work of their country in the Philippines over the irreparable injury already inflicted on a service of which they are justly proud.

The fact that most, if not all of these changes, have been effected without technical violation of the letter of the civil service law is unimportant. It matters little whether efficient, capable men are discharged, forced to resign, or leave in disgust, *if they go*.

It will take years of patient endeavor to overcome the harm already done, and the fact that politics controlled even for a time, and the fear that they may control again, will be a lasting obstacle to the restoration of the lost morale of the Philippine civil service. It is encouraging to believe that a halt has finally been called. Any one can tear down. We shall now see whether the new administration can build up.

#### OFFICIAL BLUNDERS

In view of the Filipinization of the upper house of the legislature it was imperatively necessary that the Governor-General should maintain and exercise a strong personal influence. At the outset Mr. Harrison gravely injured his standing by an unfortunate public announcement that he owed his appointment to Quezon. Heretofore the opinion had prevailed that all Governors-General were appointed because of their high qualifications. No self-respecting American office-holder in the Philippines can afford to be indebted for his place to Quezon, whose history is better known there than in the United States. Indeed no American can afford to owe his office to anything save his fitness for it.

The generally accepted belief that Mr. Harrison was allowing Quezon to dictate appointments and removals brought down on him a flood of hungry office-seeking Filipino politicians and cost him the moral support of many Americans and Filipinos which he could ill afford to lose.

The politicians and the native press began to clamor for a general reduction in the salaries of Americans. Apparently alarmed at the result of his own activities Mr. Harrison issued a long written statement tending to restore confidence, in which he gave strong assurances that salaries below five thousand pesos (\$2500) per year, would not be cut. It makes odd reading when compared with the annual appropriation bill recently past by the Assembly after

fifteen minutes of deliberation, and this, together with his repeated assurances that removals were to cease, promptly followed by more removals, has largely nullified his power to influence any similar future critical situation.

He has further complicated things by fulsome praise of the newly appointed and untried Filipino commissioners, stating, in effect, that they were the equals of any of the men who had preceded them. The record and abilities of Señor Illustre do not compare favorably with those of Mr. Taft and rather wide gaps separate Señores Jaime de Veyra and Singson from men like Luke E. Wright, James F. Smith and W. Cameron Forbes.

It should be remembered that in oriental countries the bill for such irresponsible talk is promptly rendered and must be paid.

The Governor-General now holds an uncertain grip on a situation full of difficulty and danger.

#### LEGISLATION HOSTILE TO PROGRESS

Since 1907 the Filipinos have had an elective lower house in the legislature endowed with powers equal in every particular to those of the appointive upper house, in which there were a majority of Americans. It was granted them ten years too soon, and has past bills which, if approved by the upper house, would have brought the administration of justice within the domain of politics, emptied the insular treasury, paralyzed health work and gravely menaced public order.

With a Filipinized upper house there is now serious danger of the enactment of legislation highly prejudicial to the public interest.

Altho the legislature is now on its good behavior and under the strongest pressure from above, acts have been introduced tying the hands of the director of health by imposing on him the will of a council of men who are to see that he does nothing contrary to the customs or prejudices of the Filipinos; admitting to public land surveys men known to be utterly incompetent, who refuse to attempt an examination consisting of surveying one single piece of ground; abolishing the Bureau of Forestry and transferring its work to the Bureau of Lands under Tiño, which in my opinion means the end of conservation and the renewal of reckless waste; transferring to the university the technical work of the great Philippine General Hospital, which would involve increased cost, decreased efficiency, and the temporary triumph of certain improper political methods and selfish personal ambitions; the



further transfer to the university of the work now so efficiently performed by the Bureau of Science, and the making of important and delicate scientific tests by inexperienced students instead of by highly competent experts; the abolition of the Bureau of Navigation and the sale of its equipment, which would give large interests represented by Resident Commissioner Earnshaw and others a practical and highly remunerative monopoly on ship repairing; and the wholesale reduction in salaries of Americans on a plea of economy which demands close examination. It is often more economical to cut out some of the ignorant rank and file than to dispense with administrators of high ability. At the close of his term of office Mr. Forbes, himself a skilled auditor, stated that the government was headed for a million pesos surplus. Mr. Harrison, prompted by Auditor Phipps, promptly announced that it was headed for a four million pesos deficit, so that if all the money in sight is expended during the fiscal year he can still claim an economy of four million pesos!

Heretofore the Assembly's plan of economy has been to cut down the

general appropriation bill, which people scan closely, and then pass a multitude of special bills which attract little public attention, thus bringing the total up to, or above, the original mark.

#### PUBLIC BUSINESS DEMORALIZED

To the difficulties resulting from the disorganization of the civil service have been added those arising from the lack of proper administrative control caused by failure seasonably to fill secretaryships, two of which were allowed to remain vacant for months. Indeed, for a considerable period a burden of work sufficient to tax the abilities of five strong executive officers rested on the Governor-General and Secretary Mapa, who, tho a most worthy man, is in poor health and lacks administrative experience. As a result the complaint is freely made that it has become almost impossible to transact business with the government, and both public and private interests have undoubtedly suffered.

Unfortunately, there is grave danger that real and stringent economy may soon become necessary. The government now derives its revenues almost exclusively from customs dues

and internal revenue collections, and is thus directly dependent for funds on the business of importers and merchants. Those Filipinos who are conservative because they have something to lose, and who embody the purchasing power of the country, are not, as a rule, really in favor of independence. In their ignorance of the intricacies of American politics they fear that they are going to get it at once, and are hoarding their money against a rainy day, with the result that business dependent on the willingness of the people to purchase is in a sad state of collapse.

If in consequence it should become not only impossible to develop the splendid work which was being done in education, sanitation, the construction of public works and the maintenance of public order, but necessary to curtail it, heavy responsibility would rest on those guilty of the hasty and ill-advised action leading to such a disastrous result. Let us hope for the early and public adoption of a conservative policy which will restore public confidence, lead to the rehabilitation of the civil service, and bring renewed prosperity to the people of the Philippines.

*New York City*

## THREE PRAYERS TO CERES

BY FREDA KIRCHWEY

### I

One mad sweet day in Spring I made a prayer.  
It brooded in the grass, caressed the trees,  
It wantoned with the tender, heartless breeze  
And drank wild rapture from the brimming air.

"Goddess," I sang, "Rapt mistress of the Earth,  
Languorous, longing, sweet and full of fire,  
Goddess of clinging peace, of passionate mirth,  
Yielding, yet ever quickening desire,  
Take those to your great heart and soothe and bless  
—O Maker of the madness of the Spring—  
Who hold the breathless, fainting happiness  
That only lovers know and lovers sing."

And then I heard light murmurs in the air  
And knew the gods were laughing at my prayer.

### II

One growing, stirring day I prayed again.  
Out of my swelling soul my words I flung;  
I hurled them to the splendor of the sun  
And sang them to the hearts of little men.  
"Goddess," I cried, "Creator, Seeress High,  
Weaver of life that comes, enchants and passes  
Under the flashing gladness of the sky,

And in the small cool caverns of the grasses,  
Cherish, O Goddess, men who yearn and build,  
Dream little dreams and fashion little things,  
Cherish them, for they work as you have willed,  
—Creator of a thousand thousand springs!"

Again I heard light murmurs in the air,  
And knew the gods were laughing at my prayer.

### III

One weary, clouded day I bent my head  
And in the darkness of my heart I prayed.  
On my belabored soul a terror weighed  
And from my eyes all springtime joy had fled.

"Mother! Great mother of the lonely heart,  
Pity my vagrant thought, my careless prayer,  
You who have borne the wildest fiercest smart  
That ever pricks the dulness of despair.  
The happy flowers wither to the ground  
Before the parching tempest of your pain.  
—O Mother of a daughter lost and found,  
Help those whose daughters never come again!"

And then I heard low murmurs in the air,  
And knew the gods were weeping at my prayer.



# MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW GROUP OF PEACE WORKERS

*Photographs of Bishop Greer and Dr. Lynch by Paul Thompson*



THE RT. REV. DAVID HUMMELL GREER

Bishop of New York. Bishop Greer is to serve as president of the Church Peace Union, established by Mr. Carnegie's gift of two million dollars



GEORGE A. PLIMPTON

Treasurer of the Church Peace Union. Mr. Plimpton is head of the publishing firm of Ginn & Company and president of the Board of Trustees of Amherst College



THE REV. FREDERICK LYNCH

Dr. Lynch is a Congregational clergyman, now editing the *Christian Work and Evangelist*. He has been secretary of the Peace Commission of the Federal Council of Churches and has been elected secretary of the new foundation



THE REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON

Dr. Jefferson, also a Congregational minister, is pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York City, and has been chosen chairman of the Executive Committee of the Church Peace Union



# WHERE "THE CANAL" DOES NOT MEAN PANAMA

*Photographs Copyright by Underwood & Underwood*



## THE BUSIEST CANAL IN THE WORLD—THE "SOO"

The two Sault Ste. Marie canals, one American and one Canadian, between Superior and Huron, carry together more traffic than any other canal—over fifty million tons a year. A new 1350-ft. lock, now being built, is the largest in the world



## GRAND CANAL OF CHINA—THIRTEEN CENTURIES OLD

Next to the Yangtze, China's most important waterway. It winds northward from Hang-chow on the coast to Tientsin. Parts may date from 486 B. C. The southern section, built before 800 A. D., is still much used. This shows Su-chow



## A 'TOURISTS' CANAL THAT CLIMBS NORWEGIAN HILLS

The Bandak-Nordsjö Canal is a 10½ mile link in the journey from Skien on the southern coast to Dalen in the Telemarken lake country. It rises 187 feet in seventeen locks. Here by the Vrangfos tourists are advised to get out and walk



## THE CORINTH CANAL—AN UNPROFITABLE FEAT

Nero and the French both started to dig at Corinth and both gave it up. Greeks finished the canal in 1893. The banks are as high as Culebra would be if the Panama Canal were cut down to sea level. It is dangerous and little used by big ships





THE AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WHEN ITS HOME IS COMPLETED

## TRAINING THE MOTHERS OF STATESMEN

WHAT CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE, WITH ITS NEW BUILDINGS, IS DOING FOR THE EAST

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

*Professor Hart just returned from a recent trip to the Near East, where he made a special study of conditions in the Balkans. While there he visited Constantinople College, of which he is a trustee. Our readers will be glad to hear of the fine work being done by this American college in the heart of the Near East.—THE EDITOR.*

ON one of those magnificent heights in Constantinople which slope up from the European shore of the Bosphorus, stands a group of new buildings which is a landmark in the regeneration of the Near East. Those buildings are shortly to be occupied by Constantinople College, the charter name of which is The American College for Girls at Constantinople. This college is now housed in narrow quarters in Scutari, an Asiatic suburb of Constantinople. The institution began in 1871 as a mission school for girls, and in 1890 had so far enlarged its purposes as to justify becoming a full-fledged college, authorized to confer degrees on approved students.

Lord Cecil and other observers in China have pointed out that while the English missionary hesitates to take the responsibility for educating young men, the American missionaries build a school house alongside the church and the hospital in their compounds. So in Turkey, the American missionaries have founded colleges at Aintah, Harpoot, and at other places, and American givers planted Robert College in 1863, which has proved a nursery of leaders, especially in Bulgaria.

That there should be a similar college for women seems natural to us, but it was a giant stride in the Near East, for this is the only high-class institution in the Levant for girls; and in standard and thoroughness it is like the women's colleges in America. The Women's Board founded and nourished the original school. In 1908 a new board of trustees was appointed under a Massachusetts charter, and took over the property and the responsibility for carrying on the work. One-fourth of the trustees are women: among them is Miss Grace H. Dodge, of New York, president of the board, member of a family known throughout the world for its intelligent giving, both of money and of leadership.

What is the constituency for such a college? Tho planted in Turkey, with the approval of the Turkish Government, it is intended for girls of every nationality of eastern Europe and western Asia. A few Turkish girls from the beginning have ventured to attend the college, tho the old *régime* of Sultan Abdul Hamid frowned upon this Western edu-

cative force. One of the Turkish graduates, Halidah, has become one of the most vigorous and influential women in the empire; a novelist, a journalist, a publicist, an educator, a trusted leader in the Young Turk movement. Since the downfall of the old Sultan, the Government has not only allowed but encouraged Turkish girls to attend the college and has even established a few scholarships for them. At the last commencement in June, 1913, a prize for English composition was bestowed upon a Turkish girl who had shown the power to write in a poetic and elevated strain which no girl brought up in the English tongue could that year surpass.

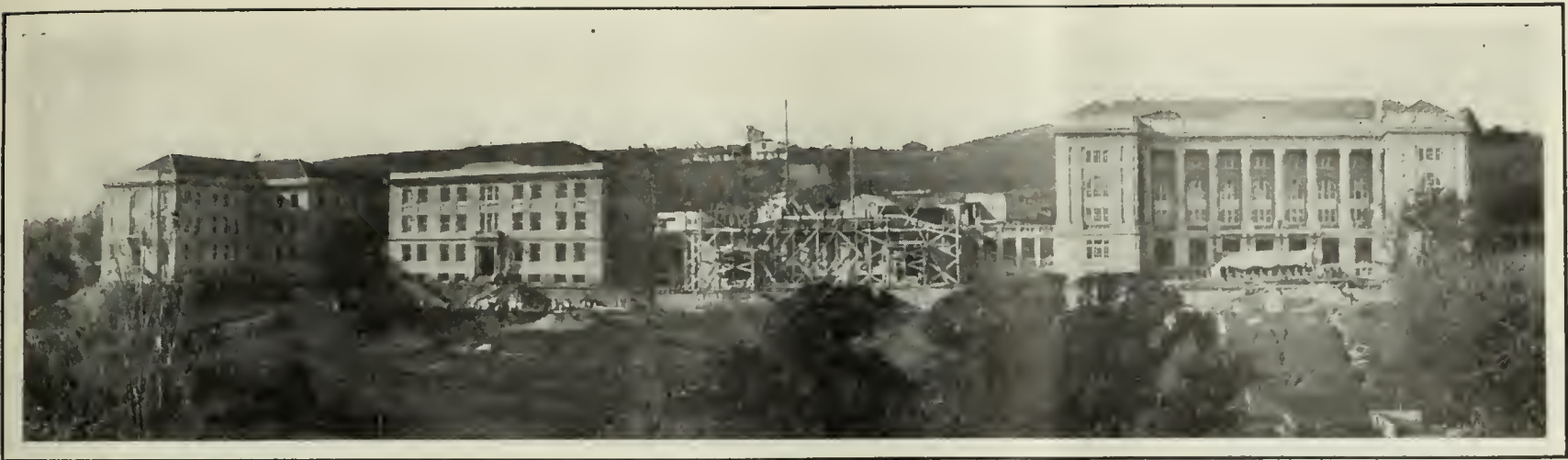
The college has found till recently its chief source of students among the Bulgarians, and the Greeks and Armenians in the Turkish empire. With all its faults of weakness and of cruelty, the Turkish Government has always been more liberal to other faiths than some of those faiths themselves. It has allowed the planting of a multitude of Protestant missions and schools, such as are scarcely permitted in Russia and in Greece. The Greeks and Armenians include some of the wealthiest and most highly cultivated families in the empire, who seek for their daughters the best opportunities for education; and also include many business and professional families of narrow means who make great efforts to send their girls to a place where they may acquire the Western learning, and fit themselves to be forces in the community. The Bulgarians, ever since their liberation from Turkish rule in 1878,



GOULD HALL

The center and capstone of the new group of buildings at Arnaoutkey





THE GROUP ON THE HIGHTS AS IT NOW APPEARS

have sought to improve education in their own country; and graduates of Robert College have been steadfast friends of this women's college.

Out of these various race elements, which are often hostile to each other at home, has been wrought a college almost free from national or race rivalries and dissensions. Associated with the college proper is a preparatory school, which is a necessity in a region where there are few adequate schools for girls. From the youngest to the oldest the girls all have a sense of belonging to the college, and of being fellow members of a non-sectarian congregation. When the war broke out in 1912 one of them said to a Bulgarian, "My father is a Turkish officer." The other replied, "My father is a Bulgarian officer." Whereupon the Turkish maiden, little recking of battle smoke and carnage, said, "Why, if our fathers are both officers, then we must be sisters!"

The faculty of the American College is made up in large part of graduates of American colleges, many of whom have left higher salaries and larger classes to engage in the big work of helping to evangelize and civilize the East. The leading spirit among them is the president of the college, Dr. Mary Mills Patrick; and to her more than to any one else is due the thought and accomplishment of the new site, the new buildings, and the new opportunities. She has been able to interest some generous American givers, among them one of the strongest and truest friends of the college—Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard. President Patrick and others raised in America the large amount necessary to acquire an estate of seventy-five acres at Arnautkey, on the European side of the Bosphorus, a few miles along the ridge

from Pera, the European quarter of Constantinople. Architects' plans



MARY MILLS PATRICK, PH.D.  
President of the American College for Girls

were then drawn for the new buildings by the Boston firm of Shepley,

Rutan & Coolidge; and Mr. Rutan, who is one of the trustees, threw himself into the work with all his intensity.

The result of these combined efforts has been the magnificent group of buildings in which will be held the next college commencement. No more beautiful and commodious college precinct has ever been erected in any country. Very simple in outline, the light gray concrete structures fit together like the panels of a medieval shrine. The buildings are elevated in every sense of the word—in position, in outlook, in dignity, and in the effect upon the occupants. They are only a type of the commanding position which this college is destined to adorn in the world. Already the four buildings completed are too small for the students who will come to them next fall, and it is the hope of the trustees speedily to add the three buildings which will complete the plan.

Both the college and its new plant are a lesson to the whole East of what can be done for the education of girls. Every person who catches sight of these beautiful buildings will know that far-off America has presented this stately gift for the sole advantage of the people of the Balkans and of Turkey. Hundreds will mount to the terraces and halls of the college, and will see for themselves the dignity, and charm, and intellectual power of the students, chosen from the best womanhood of the East. The college is training not only its students, but the future students of its students; it will be the mother of other colleges carrying Western enlightenment eastward and westward from the great Oriental capital. It is teaching the mothers of statesmen and the tutors of their wives.

*Harvard University*



A CHOIR DRAWN FROM SIX NATIONS

In this Constantinople College group are Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, English, Austrian and German girls



## FRESHMAN CLASS TICKET

## SPREAD THE WISCONSIN IDEA

You  
Know  
What  
"Big Bob"  
Did for  
Wisconsin



Let's Give  
"Little  
Bob" a  
Chance.  
History  
Will Re-  
peat  
Itself.

"LITTLE BOB"

Democracy in Every Sense of the Word.

Vote the Following Ticket.

"Bob" LaFollette ----- President  
Irene Morris, Oshkosh ----- Vice-President  
"Phil" Van Horne, Sterling ----- Treasurer  
"Jim" Wall, Eau Claire ----- Secretary  
"Hank" Powell ----- Sergeant-at-Arms

"DO IT FOR SEVENTEEN, LET'S GO"

Everybody's Platform.

1. To uphold all major and minor traditions.
2. A democratic administration, void of all cliques and local politics.
3. Equal representation for women on all committees. The same to be chosen on merit and efficiency.
4. A real freshman party and frequent mixers.
5. A pledge to carry out this platform to the letter and to administer all class functions for the benefit of the whole class.

## BRISTLING WITH SLOGANS

A page from the 1913 "Voter's Guide for Class Elections" at Wisconsin

## CLEANING UP COLLEGE POLITICS

**M**UCH is said nowadays about reform in municipal politics, but we hear little or nothing about a similar movement which recently started in the political activities of our great universities. What college man does not recall with a reminiscent thrill the time when, as an undergraduate, he campaigned in the interests of his friends or ran for office himself? It was excellent training for public life of the old variety, but something radically different is needed for the new.

In progressive Wisconsin the movement, started in the Legislature, communicated itself to the state university, only a mile away, resulting in a novel progressive system of college elections. Its unique feature is a Voter's Guide which gives equal and simultaneous publicity to all official candidates. Each party is given one page in a little 4x8 paper pamphlet and in that restricted space he must present any campaign material which he wishes to place before the student body, all other advertising being strictly prohibited. It is astonishing how much individuality is thus brought into play. In a recent class election there were ten parties for the four classes and yet each ticket stood forth so distinctly as an individual unit that there was

not the slightest possibility of confusing any two pages.

Formerly each candidate shifted for himself as best he could. His friends electioneered for him, distributed his literature, and corralled as many voters as possible. Campaign expenses increased slightly from year to year, but the average never exceeded \$50 until the class elections of 1911, when suddenly the price of office soared and one freshman parted with \$130 to attain his heart's desire. On that occasion the women were lured from the sorority houses by gifts of candy, the men smoked "treats," automobiles carried voters to and from the polls, banners stretched across the campus obscured the vision on all sides, while autos flying yellow pennants bearing the legend "Votes for Women" and filled with chattering co-eds whirled here, there and everywhere.

Immediately afterward there arose from the student body a concerted appeal for some more democratic measure which would ensure all candidates an equal chance and throw the scales in favor of worth rather than wealth. The Student Conference, a legislative body, took up the matter during the following spring and devised the booklet. Assessments for the conference board now amount to about \$1 and for the big class elections about \$3.

In brief the regulations of the university are as follows:

1. All publicity must be thru the medium of the Voter's Guide.
2. Twenty-five constituents must recommend a candidate before he is eligible to run for office.
3. Each authorized student party is given one page in the Guide.
4. All advertising material, including a cut, if the candidate wishes his photograph to appear, must be in two weeks or ten days before the date set for election, and a certified check, covering his estimated expenses, filed with the registrar.

There are some hopes that Wisconsin, as a whole, may be enjoying the benefits of sane elections before long, as the State Legislature has been considering the advisability of adopting a similar plan for the state.

## EUGENICS IN THE CHURCH

**I**F the church is to assume authority over the marriage contract, it has a much greater duty to its young people in educating them to the great laws making toward race improvement and the maximum of human happiness."

On this platform the Mount Morris Baptist Church of New York City has been providing for its young people during the present winter a church eugenics class, meeting in two sections. The church has for

## FRESHMAN CLASS TICKET

## ALL-FRESHMAN TICKET



"MOOSE"

Individual point winner  
Fro-h-Soph track meet

President—"Moose" Gardner (Com.)  
Vice-President—Gladys Palmer (Hill)  
Secretary—Carl Guckenberger (Agr.)  
Treasurer—"Buck" Burch (L. & S.)  
Serg't-at-Arms—H. E. Burns (Eng.)

## OUR PLATFORM

- A**thletic committee.
- L**arger and better dance.
- L**ake picnic next spring.
- F**reshman banquet.
- R**epresentation by women on committees.
- E**fficiency basis for appointments.
- S**trict enforcement of traditions.
- H**uge "Pre-Rush" mixer next fall.
- M**ixers and smokers.
- A**blazing CAP night.
- N**o partiality.

## BOLD FACE TYPE TO WIN VOTES

The freshmen use novel display more frequently than the upperclassmen

years shown its sympathy for progressive social movements by throwing open its auditorium for popular Sunday morning lectures, for an hour before the regular service, to thinkers and leaders in a great number of social and scientific fields. The course now being given is offered as the year's work of the Sunday School class in social ethics. The lectures of the year before on human efficiency had prepared the way for this and the class has been a popular one.

A lecture on the meaning of eugenics introduced the series; the first general topic was the study of the family, in lower animals and man, and the psychology of men and women. Then came a group of lectures on mating and marriage, man and his work and leisure. Mendelism, heredity, pre-natal influences, and fallacies in breeding followed; with a consideration after that of infancy, the environment of the child, the individual, and types of men and women.

Personal hygiene and venereal disease are dealt with in the last division of the course, which leads to what may be called practical eugenics—the duties of men, women and children and of the state and church in improving the individual and the family, and culminates in a lecture on "The Future" which sums up the racial significance of the whole matter.



# THE THEATER AND BEAUTY

BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

**W**ILLIAM BUTLER YEATS is not only one of the most praised of living poets—he is one of the most picturesque of poetical figures. He is well known in America—both because his poetry and plays are read here, and because he has paid us several visits. At the moment he is here with the company of Irish players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, of which he is one of the directors: the same players who brought Synge's fiercely beautiful "Playboy of the Western World" here in their repertory two years ago, and stirred up more talk and riot than any actors who have played in American theaters within the present generation's memory. This time the Irish players are to visit Chicago alone, and will appear on the stage of Mr. Maurice Browne's Fine Arts Theater—the near-equivalent of Mr. Winthrop Ames's Little Theater in New York.

Mr. Yeats has not, for some two or three years, presented the public with a new play of his own; but he tells me he has by no means given up the dramatic form. He will return to it in due time—and one cannot presume to hurry a poet. This particular poet is still a comparatively young man. His dark hair is sprinkled with gray, but his tall, slender form is, as ever, instinct with energy—physical and poetic. There is nothing of the consumptive houseling about this poets' poet—whatever impression you may have gleaned from the malice of George Moore's brilliantly-bitten etchings in "Hail and Farewell." And Mr. Yeats is constant in his enthusiasm for the theater as "the most popular and powerful of educators." As he said the other day in lecturing on "The Theater and Beauty":

Yet the theater of today is too often an agency opposed to the tastes of cultivated and thinking people. Every bad play succeeds—succeeds because it is essentially topical—touching certain fashionable emotions or interests. It is this topical interest that rots the commercial theater, and its success is bound to be but temporary. The half-bad play—for they are not all bad plays—appeals to the topical interests of educated people just as the bad plays appeal to the topical

interests of the half-educated: and with the cultivated audience it is today humanitarianism that playwrights like Mr. Galsworthy address. The appeal of a play like Galsworthy's "Justice" may be strong indeed to the passions of an economist, the passions of a politician, the passions of a reformer—but these people have themselves brought into the theater the interests and the sentiments of which the playwright more or less forcefully reminds one.

The poetical play, on the other hand, is not an exposition of daily circumstance, but the exposition of things we only vaguely feel: things for which the poets have had to create their own traditional speech of sounds and colors and imagery. This speech, these moods, have been shaped by writers who have not bowed to topical interests but whose minds deal with the permanent, the beautiful, and the essential.

Somewhere between the topical play of what Mr. Yeats calls the commercial theater, and the poetical drama to which he has himself made notable contributions, one finds the work of him who was, perhaps, the most vital member of the group headed by Mr. Yeats: the late John Synge. Synge was an admirer of Rabelais, Villon and Pierre Loti, but he was also of kin with the common folk of

his own time and his own country. He did not *pity* the Irish tinker or the countryside beggar or the peasant of the wet west coast—he was not a humanitarian sentimentalist in his approach (says Mr. Yeats); but he won their confidence; he shared some of their enthusiasms and fine feelings. Synge has been treated by some of his critics as a satirist of Irish types—but this is not the Yeats view. "Synge was incapable of a generalization." He was, most certainly, at the opposite pole from the "thesis" dramatists of Scandinavia or France or Britain.

It is unfortunate that, since the death of Synge in 1909, no man of comparable force has made his appearance on the Irish horizon. Lady Gregory has written more of her comedies and historical pieces; there have been a considerable number of new arrivals of a minor gift—but certainly no one of Stanley Houghton's girth, or John Masefield's (Englishmen both), has put in an appearance in Dublin. "But we have found," says Mr. Yeats, "a group of powerfully realistic playwrights, in-

terested, above all, in public questions, like the relations of the village money lender and the farmers, and the life of a small country town. The authors of these plays are often men of very little book-learning." Privately, the poet expanded these points to me. County Cork, he said, had given the Abbey its best plays of late. One of the Cork playwrights is a national schoolmaster. Another is a rural postman. These writers profit, according to their dramatic tutor and producer, by their remoteness from the commercial theater. They still see individuals as the individuals they are, and do not, like the playwright who is also an habitual playgoer, merge these individuals with familiar literary types. Thus is avoided that tendency by which the stage draws farther and farther away from life and feeling—creating a world of its own, with its own pictures and motives and expedients. And this, one may conclude, is the Theater of Beauty—or a part of it.



WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

The Irish poet-playwright is lecturing in this country

New York City



# ETHER, MATTER AND MIND

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—THIRD PAPER

BY WILLAM HAYES WARD

**I**N a previous article I have spoken of matter in its masses as suns and stars, as affording data which one should consider when asking what is the Cause of all things. We need to consider them more in their material, to ask what is their atomic constitution.

Chemists tell us that everything we know, soil, rock, plants, animals, is made up of various combinations of some eighty different elements. The combinations are innumerable, the components are few. These elements have, until lately, appeared to be final, undecomposable. Of them this earth is composed.

But these elements, so called, are not elementary. Each element, even the simplest, such as hydrogen, is itself a complex system of vastly smaller atomies called electrons, which move about each other and bump and sometimes escape, possess of velocities comparable to that of light, yet held together by a force far greater than any other force we can control. There are said to be a thousand of them in one atom of hydrogen. In a space of air not so big as a pea, one part in 100,000 is the gas neon, and of that neon there are ten million million neon atoms, each one of those atoms composed of perhaps ten thousand electrons, charged with electricity, dancing about in spacious room. This is the wonder of matter, of all the matter we find on the earth. How is it with the stars?

## THE UNITY OF THE UNIVERSE

There fall to the earth occasionally from the sky masses of matter, not of the earth, but of the nature outside of the earth. Analysis proves that they are composed of elements such as we are familiar with on the earth, metals, stones such as ours. We then would presume that the nature we do not know is all of it like the nature we do know.

But we can be more positive. With the spectroscope, whether a glass lens or a fine grating, we can break up the light from any flame into the colors of its spectrum, and across that spectrum will appear certain lines, and every element gives its own characteristic lines and tints. Thus hydrogen has one set of lines, carbon another, iron another. This method of analysis applied to the light of the sun shows that its highly heated photosphere is made up of various elements familiar to us on the earth, for in its spectrum are the lines we find here in iron, carbon

or hydrogen. We then conclude that the material of which the sun is made is just the same as that of which the earth is made, and we begin to conclude that the sun and the earth belong to one single chemical system, as well as to one system of orbital movement. The sun is proved to be of the same elemental constitution as our earth. The two are of one pattern.

And spectral analysis has been applied to the stars, to such as emit light enough to allow it to be condensed and to form a spectrum; and we find that they too, and the nebulae as well, have precisely the same elements as we find on the earth, and they show no others. They too are of one pattern, one chemical scheme with our solar system. Some show a simpler spectrum than others, due no doubt to their different intensity of heat. Some have cooled down more than others; some are larger than others, some older than others very likely. They indicate various stages in the process of their refrigeration; and we may conclude that those which have cooled down so that they have ceased to emit light are also of the same chemical composition; for when they collide and give us a new star, that star shows the same familiar elements when analyzed with the spectroscope. The total universe of stars is of one composition, forms one chemical system.

Another point must be considered. Not only is the chemistry of all the known universe the same, with its atomic attractions therein involved, but we know that the other physical forces which control the stars are the same as control the earth. They have the same laws of heat. They kindle and cool in the same way. Their gravitation is the same, when two stars rush together, or double stars are held in their orbits by the balancing of their projectile force and their mutual attractions, or where the nebulae display their spiral courses. Gravity rules the whole universe. And the laws of light work the same everywhere, the light of all the stars obeying the same law as controls that of a candle, carried equally on waves of ether. The whole great universe of starry worlds is one, built out of the same materials, moved by the same forces, governed by the same physical laws. It is all one single system, one law, one order of thought, one scheme, one geometry, one plan fitted to one formula, one unitary universe.

Yet one more great fact must be considered before we can apprehend the full grandeur and marvel of the simple oneness of the vast complexity of our visible and invisible universe, visible in some of its separate concrete masses, invisible in its uncounted darkened stars; minute past all possible combination of lenses in its ultimate atoms; yet not merely invisible but imponderable and, to all the nicest deductions of science, immaterial; that pervasive something that fills the boundless spaces which separate the heavenly bodies; that next to nothing, mysterious, universal *ether* whose waves bring us the record, not of the stars only, but of every movement that we can perceive. It is this ether to which we must now direct our attention.

## ETHER—THE MYSTERY OF THE UNIVERSE

We do not know certainly what ether is. It is usually considered a something, neither solid nor gaseous, *sui generis*, not atomic but continuous, everywhere freely mobile within the most condensed solids and filling equally all vacuums, having no quality that we know of except that of carrying, like water and air, various sorts of vibrations, such as light and the current of wireless telegraphy. But the most remarkable power which is ascribed by physicists to ether is that of being the essence, substratum or material of all chemical atoms, that is, of all matter. Physicists talk of ultimate atoms as nothing more than vortices or some other modification of ether. Somehow, somewhere, the invisible and inconceivably tenuous bits of ether were compacted into solid atoms of matter, or into the sub-atoms, electrons, out of which the atoms are composed. Once thus converted into matter these atoms, so far as we know, cannot lose their structure or their attractions. We have never seen atoms resolved back into ether, nor have we seen them created out of ether. How they got their new motions we do not know, nor can we guess when they began to exist. We only believe that matter, all that exists, here on the earth or in all the labyrinth of stars, is an inscrutable modification of ether, massed close and solid where earth and suns and stars are; but in all the void spaces where stars are not, incalculably vaster spaces, is uniform, continuous, inactive ether, doing nothing, only receptive to forces that impinge in it and pass thru it, the matrix of



all things, out of which all things came, and without which no life, indeed no form of matter could exist. And equally ether is the universal medium which binds all things, that thru which all forces act, from cohesion to gravity, apart from which the universe, if there were a universe, would be a chaos. In the straining of ether abide all the mightiest and all the tiniest forces we know. It is the mystery of the universe.

And what is the extent of this ether? All we can say is that it pervades and fills all space so far as our eager knowledge can pursue it.

Beyond the loom of the last lone star  
thru open darkness hurled,  
Further than rebel comet dared or  
hiving star-swarm swirled,  
reach the confines of ether, for it  
embraces the outmost circuit of our  
stellar universe.

Does it reach beyond, infinitely beyond, our system of stars? We know not, for of the spaces beyond we can know nothing. If there be ether there no star shines to send us word. If there be no ether beyond, it would seem that no star could exist, if stars are made out of ether; or if not so made there would be no undulatory medium to bring us their light, only

a dark,  
Illimitable ocean without bound,  
Without dimension, where length,  
breadth and hight  
And time and place are lost.

But because, so far as we do know, to a distance that seems infinite to us, but is not infinite, the ether exists complete and effective, we can only presume that it exists still beyond, as infinite as infinite space itself, filling all space, competent to be the material of infinite worlds, and systems of worlds beyond the single galactic circle of suns within which our sun shines so splendid, so predominant to us, but seen from other worlds no more than an inconspicuous star.

#### FROM ETHER TO MATTER—HOW?

What the mighty visible and invisible universe shows to us is a boundless and infinite expanse of space, and all apparently occupied by the medium invisible, rigid, they tell us, yet inconceivably tenuous, tho continuous, which we know as the luminiferous ether, boundless, infinite; but here and there solidified into chemical atoms, and these coalesced into suns and planets which seem huge in themselves, but which compared with the ethereal spaces in which they are dispersed, are but finite and relatively inconspicuous. Space is infinite, ether may be infinite, but the physical

matter and substance of the worlds is finite, existing and active only locally, while the infinitude of ether in which it moves, and out of which it was made, remains passive, formless, silent, yet pliant to the electric and luminous and gravitational forces which it has itself created. But when and how did this ether, here and not there, transform its weightless, homogeneous substance into the heterogeneous qualities and attractions which constitute matter? That is the problem, the riddle of the universe, for which we crave an answer. Was it chance? Was it God? Will nature herself answer?

But I have said that we do not know what ether is. It is generally held to be continuous, like a fluid. But there are those—the famous chemist Mendeleef was one—who think it a gas. An English physicist, Dr. A. Wegener, declares that the gas is coronium, which appears in the extreme heat of the corona of the sun, and in the blaze of meteors and in the northern lights many miles up in the sky. Coronium has a combining weight many times less than that of hydrogen, and its own dispersive power would escape the attraction of the earth. It is suggested that it therefore spreads in space as a light-transmitting gas.

If so, if ether is merely such a tenuous gas as coronium, or ultimate electrons, thinly scattered in space, then it is not continuous; it does not fill the space in which it travels. If the amount of it is limited there will come a limit beyond which its atoms could not repel each other, and it would cease to diffuse itself. It would not be spread over all infinite space and, what is more important, it would be discontinuous, and there would be boundless inter-spaces which it did not occupy, but thru which it simply past. Yet even so it would be difficult to comprehend how the attractions or repulsions of the atoms of such a gas could be transported across the spaces between them without the existence of such a continuous substance as ether is usually supposed to be. I mention this view of ether as an attenuated gas simply to show that such a theory does not make it universal and infinite.

#### THE MESSAGE OF LIFE

Thus far I have gathered the data for the construction of a religious philosophy solely from lifeless matter, earth, sun and stars, for I cannot think of them as possessors of life or will. Philosophers may imagine that atoms dance of their own choice, or that a stone falls to the earth by a sort of volition, but to my mind,

which is of the common sort, that seems merely poetical, imaginative. Besides such dead matter there is living matter, plants and animals, that move under the direction of impulses that are not chemical. Only a briefer mention need here be made of the data of life and the data of mind, all to be treated of later.

The human mind, and the lesser minds of brutes, and the life-forces of animals and plants have in them powers quite absent in dead matter, in water, rocks and earth. Man has a mind, what he sometimes calls his soul, and herein he possesses what differs radically from the chemic force of the sun, less radically from the lesser minds and wills of the beasts, and radically yet again from the power of life which we observe in the vegetable world. He thus has two powers utterly different from those of the purely physical world; he has life, and he has thought. The atoms of physical matter move, but they have not life. They have their own chemical and gravitational attractions; they move under fixt laws, they gather their molecules into crystals, they shiver in earthquakes, they rush and flash in lightning and storm, as planets they whirl about the sun and they blaze in the stars; but it is all automatic, no act done by any will of their own. Nor is it by any life of theirs, for theirs is not a living force. Crystals grow, but not as plants grow. Their molecules gather, layer on layer, unchanged, and fill the rocks with regular forms; and the winter frost covers our windowpanes with the simulacra of vegetation; but it is all the same lifeless, mechanical force, utterly unlike the growth of plants or the will of man.

#### LIFE WITHOUT WILL—THE PLANT

Equally the thought and will and feeling of man are not found in the major part of the world which possesses life, the vegetable world. Life and mind we easily recognize as two different things. Man has both, plants have but one. We cannot believe—for we see no evidence—that the acorn swells, puts forth its two carpellary leaves, throws down its little roots, then sends up new and different foliage, grows and spreads into a mighty tree, thru any voluntary action of its own. We call the strange, apparently purposeful, certainly directive movement which now controls its chemical and physical activities, which sends the sap upward and transforms it on the way into wood, and at the extremities into leafage and fruit—we call it vital force, for we must give it a name, altho we do not at all understand it.



The tree struck by lightning has no feeling of pain. The rose does not complain when it is plucked; it has no fear, no pleasure, no will to grow. Even the sensitive plant is not sensitive. When the stamens of the barberry blossom touched by the leg of a bee snap against the pistil, or the leaves of the mimosa contract when rudely struck, or the lid of a pitcher plant shuts down when an insect is caught within, it is no more an act of will than when the trap snaps on a mouse. There is a force we call life in the plant, but no will.

#### LIFE PLUS WILL—THE ANIMAL

And man differs from the rest of the animal world in that he has the new powers that belong to mind in a far higher degree than do they. In man and all the animals appear all the chemical and physical forces in full exercise; all the vital forces, and in addition those other new powers which we call mental or spiritual. The lower forms of animal life can feel; they can to some little or some greater degree, think and will. Even the minute bacteria, even the fixt coral polyp can move somewhat by its own choice. It is only the lowest grade of thought, but it is thought all the same, what man has, but in a far lower degree. Half way between the polyp and the man stand the dog and the elephant and the chimpanzee, whose intellection seems the parody of that which we possess, in which we are supreme and wonderful.

Consider the quality of what we call mind, for we have the habit of distinguishing it from the physical structure thru which it acts, its functions from those of the body. We suppose it to act somehow thru the brain; other peoples have supposed it to be seated in the heart or the liver or the kidneys. "Thou triest my heart and my kidneys," says a Hebrew psalmist. Its powers are very different from those of the body. It moves the limbs; it is a master and the body is but a tool, as really so as is a hammer or a plow. Every such act is performed wholly by use of physical laws, but the control is not physical. It not only uses the body and other bodies, but it can be intensely active without visibly using the body at all, in hard thinking while absolutely quiet and physically at rest. While it commands the body and directs physical movements its own activity is very different from those physical movements. Its activities are intangible, imponderable, belonging to its own unique sphere, that of thinking, feeling and willing. To be sure there are certain physical modifications related to its activities, increased cir-

culatation of blood to the brain, and consumption of brain tissue, but the flow of blood to the brain, or the waste of brain tissue, is not thinking or feeling or willing, but something very different, belonging to a different plane, that to which we give a separate name, and call it mental or spiritual to distinguish it from the merely physical or vital. Whether or not this mind, soul, or spirit, is a real entity separate from the brain thru which it acts, is to be

considered later, but for the present I observe the fact that it has been the usual belief of the race that our mental action is not a mere function of the body, but that it belongs to what we call mind or soul, or spirit, something that is not material, and can properly be thought of as detachable from the body.

These are the data, matter, life and mind, of which we must enquire whether they bring any message of God.

## WINDMILLS AND THE STATE OF KANSAS

**W**ESTERN Kansas has passed thru several periods of settlement. In the 90's over 100,000 settlers who had taken up homesteads and endeavored to produce crops on the plan followed in the east, moved out, leaving a wreck of mortgaged farms and almost deserted towns. Then it was repeopled by men who sought to diversify their farming and added stock-raising to their crop production. These have remained, generally meeting with a fair measure of prosperity. If they could be assured of sufficient moisture to perfect the growth of their forage crops they would be in excellent condition.

The state now has a commission on irrigation experiment endeavoring to solve the question of moisture for its high plains section. An appropriation of \$125,000 with three commissioners to distribute it was made by the recent session of the legislature, and the western third of the state was designated as the field in which the money is to be spent.

The commission after investigation has decided that windmill irrigation is the only solution for the average farmer—and it is the ordinary farm that is being considered in the plans. Six counties have purchased and donated one quarter-section (160 acres) each for experimental purposes and four plants have been built. Pumping by gasoline engine has been tried, but its expense is too great where the underflow is not close to the surface. In the Arkansas Valley, with only eight or ten feet to water, it proves successful.

According to Professor Erasmus Haworth, state geologist, the only portion of the western third of the state that cannot be irrigated from wells is where there is no underground gravel or sand bed, necessary to secure a free flow of water into the wells and give ample supply for steady pumping. Curiously, some of the river valleys are included in this area. The southwest part of the

state is an artesian territory. On the high plains where the commission has begun experimental activities the reservoir is the basis of the system. This is built about 100x150 feet, six feet deep. The surface is excavated six to eight inches and the dirt heaped around the rim as a dike. The bottom of the reservoir is then "puddled"—flooded and tramped for several days by cattle, horses or hogs, until the ground is packed into a cement-like pulp which when dry holds water perfectly. Six windmills, each with a twelve-foot wheel, surround this reservoir and in the constant winds of the prairies rapidly fill it. Thru spillways this supply is to be used on the prepared ground. The entire plant costs \$1,000, and is intended to point to the farmer the way toward a cheap and practicable method of water supply.

Conditions, however, vary, making it uncertain just how generally this plan may be used. The mills will lift from 15 to 30 gallons each per minute, depending on the velocity of the wind and the supply of water in the wells. At Dighton the lift is 54 feet, the shallowest well in operation; at Tribune, farther west, it is 130 feet. It is doubtful if a lift of that distance is profitable for alfalfa and other forage crops.

These experimental farms under the control of the commission will be planted to crops next spring and tilled scientifically, with an accurate account kept of every expense and of every source of income, thus furnishing data based on actual experience from which the farmers and stock raisers may learn how to obtain crops in a climate of deficient rainfall.

Irrigation by windmill is too expensive to use for wheat farming, but it is suitable for alfalfa and other crops that produce "roughness" for stock. In a section where there are no streams of certain flow it is the only possible method and the problem before the state is to lower its cost to the farmer.



# STEPHEN PHILLIPS IN HIS HOME

BY MRS. STEPHEN PHILLIPS

*The simplicity, the directness, and the naiveté of this account of the home life of the genius who is the author of "Paolo and Francesca," "Marpessa," and "Herod" become tinged with pathos when we know that the home is no longer a home, and that the flame of genius that lighted its hearth now flickers in the wind in alien ways.*—THE EDITOR.

TO be the wife of a poet is at once a pleasure and a hardship. The poet is not at all like the ordinary man. He is more often a spirit full of the strangest, the most vibrating, as well as the most irritable of moods. He changes just like those wonderful colorings that give the surface of the sea so much of splendor and awesomeness of joy and light, and yet a wonderment of terror withal.

I was a very young girl when I first saw my husband, almost a child. I was beginning a stage career and my seventh or eighth engagement took me to Stratford-on-Avon to join Mr. F. R. Benson's Shakespearian company at the Memorial Theater.

On the night of my arrival they were playing Hamlet, and not having to appear in that cast myself, I went into the house to witness a part of the performance. Strange to say I entered the building just as the Ghost appeared and the vivid impression I felt at the time caused me to ask my friends close by to tell me the name of the man who was playing that rôle. The voice had a strange and bewildering attraction for me. A power it seemed that laid hold of my peculiar imagination. There were no programs at hand and I was told that I should meet him next day at rehearsal, and so I was satisfied that night not to know his name; but for many hours I was troubled by the thought that somewhere before I had known the voice.

The next day I attended the theater for rehearsal. We were very late; I had almost given up in despair that I should not meet him that day when suddenly he appeared. He came from the opposite side of the stage to where I stood, and as he approached the center with a slow and

dreamy gait, he stopped quite suddenly to gaze at me. Our eyes met. I remember his were beautifully clear and blue, and for a short time we stood gazing at each other in perfect stillness. He told me afterward that a strange light that appeared to float about me had attracted him to where I stood, and that I looked such a child.

We became engaged soon after that first meeting, and for a long time I called him Gabrielle, for it seemed that I had known him by that name before. In much less than a year we left the stage to marry; it was his desire, he said, to give up all the world and chiefly live for that glory in his soul; the glory which he felt had been placed there, that he might give it out again; as a beauty and protection for the people, as a stimulus for creation, and a splendor that would live for ever in the eyes of God.

He would often tell me that I was necessary to him for this, and often he would ask me to pray that God would not take me from him; but sometimes he was very sad in thinking that the Almighty had given him this wonderful gift.

I shall never forget one day find-

ing him in this state of anguish which gave me the first impression that my life as a poet's wife had only just begun.

It was a glorious afternoon in the midst of summer. I had been gathering flowers in the garden. As I entered the house, my hands and dress all laden with blooms which I had fastened at my waist in a big bunch, I was alarmed at hearing a sound of deep sighs and much moaning.

It was the voice of my husband, I knew, and hurrying to the room from which the sound came I found him seated or half reclining on the couch, his face and brow so closely prest within his two hands, that I had the greatest difficulty in parting them. When I did so, his beautiful face was full of tears. Bewailing the misery of his fate as a poet, he asked me to forgive him.

This was a great torture to my sensitive mind, and it took a long time before I could help him to recover a normal condition. When he did so I could not feel really happy until he had promised that in future he would try to steel his mind and brain and heart against these conditions, for it made me very sad and troubled me a great deal. I have witnessed several of these painful experiences since then.

He was always very tender to me in those days and we would read or play together just like happy children. He often called me Madgie, a gipsy name he summoned up as being the one he thought more appropriate than my own name, May. And if ever I made some childish blunder by intruding my way or purpose at some unnecessary moment, he would never become angry or hurt at my thoughtlessness, for it would seem that he was pleased at my "sweet interruptions," as he would happily call them.

His brow would often ache and become excessively hot while he wrote, and often he would care for me to rest my hand across his temples while he finished his lines, or he would ask me for words that he could not remember.

For some little time before our marriage, and for a long time after,



STEPHEN PHILLIPS



we used to devote the mornings to work. I would write while he strode about the room thinking and dictating his lines. This appeared a habit which gave him much pleasure, and somehow it would seem that the inspiration came more quickly and easily for this method.

Often in the afternoon it was my custom to read aloud some bright and pleasant story, or we would sit side by side reading in turn some chapter from a book we both loved. *The People of Clopton* was a favorite volume because of the amusement it gave us; in fact so great was my husband's joy over the first and second reading that he would several times leave me to fetch my mother to share our delight.

It was about three years after our marriage that our first baby was born. She was very beautiful and we named her Persephone. Even in so young a child, the resemblance could be closely seen of her father. The brow, the eyes and the dark brown wavy hair were distinctly his, and we felt a great deep joy in this. We placed her on a shrine within our two souls, and so great was our sorrow when the day came for her departure from this world and from our two selves who loved her so dearly, that for a long, long time we could not with fortitude sustain her loss.

One day God was good and gave us in her place a lovely boy of whom we are dearly fond. But the loss of our baby girl exercised a vivid and cruel influence over my husband, for it would seem that he never would be comforted.

After this I would frequently lose him, and days and sometimes weeks of terrible suspense were added to my gloom. He could never bear to see me sad, and if ever I forgot myself in my extreme poignancy of thought, however much I tried to cover it away—if even a shadow of this crost my face, he would at once decline all work, or comfort, and rush from the house in a state of utter frenzy; and more often than not a few moments later a strange man from the road or a cab would arrive for his bag, which he desired should be packed and conveyed to him immediately. This would frequently have to be done by my own hands, and many were the long days and nights of the deepest sorrow to me.

Sometimes he would send me a wire or a note asking my forgiveness for these rash and sudden outbursts, which he would most deeply lament, or he would send a short, sad message, imploring me to come at once to wherever he was to save him from madness or suicide.

We both loved the sea; it has a most alluring attraction for us, and often after these sad happenings we would strangely heal our wounded minds by its deep resounding music, or the delicate, soft and tender lush of the spray that rose and fell beneath our window in the hush of night. Those beautiful sounds would often lull our weary brains to rest, like some strange and lovely mother putting her children to sleep. We sought the influence of the sea and gloried in the wide expanse of strength and wisdom that it brought.

*Paolo and Francesca, Marpessa*, his first volume of poems, and part of *Herod*, were written at the time of a long stay at my mother's cottage in Ashford, Middlesex. It is a small, bright house, surrounded by green fields at that time.

The village is a very flat one where we used to get wonderful sunsets, the wildest of winds, and beautiful sunshine. And my mother's earnest interest in the work was a great help. There was no line or poem that escaped her hearing, and it was a chief delight to my husband to read all his new work to us at the end of the garden close to a bank of wild flowers. My grandfather was an astronomer, and my mother would tell of many wonderful ways of the heavens. All this had a great allurements for my husband. And many, many times, till long after midnight when the stars were full and bright above our heads, we would sit and talk together of many strange and beautiful things. But there were amusing occurrences, too. During one of our visits by the sea, my husband took a

wild fancy to bring back with us to a pretty house he had taken at Twickenham, two new servants. They had been in the habit of working together and would not be separated. And tho it was only the cook that interested him—she had delighted him with some favorite dish—he assured me of the wisdom in getting them both to enter our service. A few days after our arrival home, the door was suddenly flung open and the cook appeared, greatly disturbed and with real fright upon her face.

"If you please, ma'am," she murmured under her breath, "the master's gone mad. I think you ought to go to him. He's on the top landing striding to and fro, saying the most silly stuff you ever heard. Minnie won't go upstairs because she says he looks real terrible." (He was planning out and writing *The Sin of David* at the time.)

On another occasion he laughingly told me himself of a group of little boys who had overtaken him in the roadway. He had been to post some letters, and on returning home he was suddenly seized by some wonderful lines. Stopping on the path to memorize or reflect individually on the inspiration, he overheard one of the boys remark:

"'Ere, he ain't 'alf daft; what's up with 'im?"

To which an older and wiser boy exclaimed:

"'Ere, yer don't 'alf know nothin'. Don't yer know 'm? He's our poet—Stephen Phillups—the man as made a book an' got a 'underd pound for a makin' on un."

*Ashford, Middlesex, England*

## CHEAP ELECTRICITY

ELECTRIC power is largely used in Sweden and Norway for domestic lighting and cooking, as well as for manufactures, and the price to consumers is very low. For example, in Goteborg, Sweden, where there is a municipal light and power plant, the cost of the current for two lamps in an apartment is only \$4 a year. Of 30,000 apartments of two rooms and a kitchen only 3100 are supplied with electric power, the owners of the houses and many of the tenants having been unwilling to pay for the installation of separate meters and current limiters. This difficulty has recently been overcome by conferences between the director of the power plant and the house owners. Installation costs have been reduced by nearly one-half, and a tenant will pay hereafter only 27 cents a month for two lamps.

In Stavanger, Norway, which has a municipal plant, the prices are so low that even the dwellings of peasants and fishermen living on the fjord islands are lighted by electricity. The cost of current for cooking and heating was recently reduced. It had been the same as the price for lighting, 3¾ cents per kilowatt hour. Now it is only half of a cent, or 1 cent, per kilowatt hour, the rate changing with the time of day when the current is used. To promote the use of electricity for household purposes the director of the power plant has organized classes of housewives, who are taught how to use the current for cooking. The American consulate at Stavanger is well lighted, but the bill last year was only \$6.70. The use of waterfalls makes the cost of production low. In America such general use of electricity is unknown.



# BOOKS WANTED

WHAT INDEPENDENT READERS WILL BUY—AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS STEP FORWARD

IN looking over the lists of new books issued we have often wondered whether book publishers really knew "what the public wants" or whether like editors they were making wild guesses at it. It would seem that among the ten thousand new books issued every year in the United States all tastes must be gratified and all wants anticipated. Yet if readers were encouraged to speak up as buyers are in certain stores by the sign, "If you don't see what you want ask for it," might they not suggest some want unfelt so far by those whose business it is to cater to their tastes? It was, then, chiefly for the purpose of satisfying our curiosity in this regard that in our issue of October 9 we asked our readers to tell us what unpublished book was in their opinion most needed.

The responses to this suggestion were interesting, particularly because of their diversity. They are too varied to admit of compilation or classification, so we can only cite a few characteristic requests. The only particular book, in fact, for which several correspondents express a desire is the third volume of Arnold Bennett's trilogy of the Five Towns. It seems that with older readers the demand for sequels and series is as urgent as in the case of the devotees of Elsie Dinsmore and Rollo. Those who have made the acquaintance of Edwin Clayhanger and Hilda Lessways are evidently curious to know how their marriage turned out and Mr. Bennett should stop his play-writing long enough to tell them—if he knows.

Another Dickens is much in demand, either to show up American educators as he did Squeers of Dotheboys Hall or to espouse the cause of the negro as he did that of the London poor, or simply to hold the mirror up to nature, as he did in all his novels, with an eye particularly to America.

The novel with a purpose seems to be as popular as ever, in despite of the critics who call it bad art. Maybe it is, but it is evidently not an easy art, for we cannot remember the time when there was not a loud call for an *Uncle Tom's Cabin* of temperance or socialism or single tax or suffrage or peace or something of the kind, and yet the demand has not brought forth the supply.

Several readers wish novels dealing with Christianity and regeneration; one specifying a "novel of high literary merit, with all the charm and present-day human interest of Mrs. Burnett's *T. Tembarom*."

There are requests too for a book presenting the fruits of "real Biblical scholarship" for the lay reader, and for a "volume in simple language on the existence of God."

It should be written from the standpoint of modern philosophy, for the modern man for whom the traditional proofs and arguments are inconclusive. This man says: "Here am I in a world of which I know little. What reason have I to suppose that Royce's *Absolute*—if it exists—or Bergson's *élan vital*—if it exists—is a God who cares for me or the race?"

Another wishes the underlying principles of New Thought philosophy put into a form comprehensible by children from twelve to sixteen—a wish which many who have no children will share. In applied Christianity one correspondent calls on Margaret Deland to tell how the working girls of the cities can be "vitally reached."

These letters, so far as they go, tend to prove that the publishers are on the whole right in their judgment of "what the public wants." There are more requests for religious books than for anything else, and in this respect our readers reflect the popular taste. The most remarkable trend of the book market in recent years is the rapidly increasing demand for books on religion, theology and philosophy.

The article appearing last fall on H. G. Wells, in the series on the "Major Prophets," and the reading recently of several of his novels, associates in my mind his name as the author of a book—impressionistic, futurist—on the end of Christianity. By which I mean the ultimate goal, condition, not necessarily the "finish." . . .

I am desirous of another novel from the pen of Olive Schreiner. . . . By this time the shadow of the warcloud should be lifted from her spirit, so that she can see the results of reconstruction in her country, and that there is hope of a new Africa, redeemed by suffering. . . . I should like, too, a book from Dr. William Hayes Ward on *The Future of the Negro in America*; a new volume of *Poems* by Wilfred Wilson Gibson, and another preface by G. Bernard Shaw—the play it presages is negligible.

There are two demands that nearly coincide for a history of civilizations, with the dates and details mostly left out, and one for an odd sidelight on the Middle Ages:

The book I would like to see, and never shall, is an account of the medieval child. He figures so little in comparison with the position infants at present hold that if there were any way of explaining without him the progress of history, one would be inclined to fancy he did not exist. I think could we discover him, we would find that he thrived excellently, with an entire lack of the intensive cultivation now the lot of his successors.

A worker with children wants a life of Washington as good as Coffin's *Life of Lincoln*.

I would like to see a book which will do for the housewife what Kent and Foster do for the engineering profession.

As mechanical an age as this is, man has not yet invented a thinking machine, and so he lets others do his thinking for him. A. Conan Doyle, originator of Sherlock Holmes, has proven himself a thoro logician, and if he wrote a book that would show people how to think for themselves, he would become a world benefactor.

Several requests come to us for humor, two of them for a complete edition of Bill Nye's works, now out of print.

Only last evening I was saying to my husband that life had become so intense as we neared forty and all the magazines and novels were so strenuous and purposeful that what our family needed was *humor*! . . . But when it came to buying something humorous, about all that occurred to me was Artemas Ward.

One reader confides to us that the book he most needs is a check book. Apparently he forgets that the value of a check book depends even more than any other book upon the writer. Another correspondent wants a book "that will either convert to rationality or make completely crazy so they could be juggled all people who believe that Bacon wrote Shakespeare."

Demands also come for another volume of Masfield's poems, a history of land monopoly, a book on government employment agencies, a manual of preventive medicine, a discussion of the morality of interest, and finally here is a wholesale order in the form of advance sheets of a next year's annual:

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE ON LITERATURE IN THE 1914 ENCYCLOPEDIA

Every lover of literature and of Chesterton (the two categories are distinct altho they overlap) will be pleased to see that he has augmented his *History of Victorian Literature* of last year by a volume of some 10,000 pages, entitled *The World's Literature in Retrospect and Prospect with Sidelights on Politics and Religion*. . . . No work of poetry has been produced this year of greater merit or importance than Lloyd George's *Songs of the Soil*, in which his passionate Welsh nature finds lyrical expression to aid his land campaign. . . . In travel literature Latin-America bulks large. Roosevelt's *The A B C of South America*, dealing with the three progressive states of those initials, and President Carranza's *The Constitutionalist Regime of the Future*, dealing with Mexican reconstruction are most important books. . . .

These few suggestions, selected from the letters elicited by our editorial notes, are respectfully referred to publishers who are in doubt what books to put on their next year's list.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## HAWTHORNE AND TICKNOR

THE friendship of Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Davis Ticknor has a long-delayed memorial in this book. Few authors have been so variously indebted to their publisher as was the creator of the *Scarlet Letter* to the creator of the Old Corner Bookstore; it goes without saying that any light upon the relation of these two men, so different in temperament yet so united in affection, must be of interest and importance. Even a little knowledge of their relation suggests the reflection that without this great publisher to aid them, Hawthorne and others of the New England group might have missed their fame. Ticknor filled as important a part in the development of our national literature as did any single writer, for not only did he discover and encourage genius with unfailing judgment, but by educating a public to appreciate them, he raised the bookselling business in America to something like the dignity of creative art itself.

The present book is really a memorial to Ticknor—to the wisdom and generosity with which he cared for his friend, and to the integrity for which his name became a synonym. Perhaps it would have been better if we had been told more of Ticknor and less of Hawthorne; for the romancer is here shown in no impressive attitude, and the publisher is shown for the most part indirectly. It will surprise some admirers of Hawthorne to see that for his appointment to Liverpool he was partly indebted to Ticknor; that without Ticknor to accompany him he was unwilling to cross the ocean and take up his duties; that he depended upon Ticknor to manage his affairs both at home and abroad, to act as both his business agent and his banker. That Ticknor did all this cheerfully, and that his affection for Hawthorne made the service seem to himself but the common office of friendship, there is no doubt; but to a reader who lacks previous acquaintances with Hawthorne's character, the contrast between it and the character of Ticknor will be highly prejudicing. Here are a number of letters written from Liverpool, asking Ticknor to do this or that, or complaining of the English climate, or of the shortcomings of stranded American travelers. Unfortunately Ticknor's letters in reply

have not been preserved, so that in this book he is made to keep an impressive silence in the face of his friend's querulousness. In spite of old admirations, we find ourselves disliking Hawthorne for the incessant favors he asks, and pitying the large hearted friend who carried him thru much of his life. This feeling is unjust to both men, and certainly it is not intended by the author, but it seems inevitable from the book's misplaced emphasis.

Ticknor died on a journey he took with Hawthorne for the latter's health. It is hardly correct to describe him as giving his life for his friend. But he did make Hawthorne's life prosperous and useful; without his aid we might never have had the four great romances, from the *Scarlet Letter* to the *Marble Faun*. And what is perhaps as important, without him we should have lacked one of the finest examples of American business honor.

*Hawthorne and His Publisher*, by Caroline Ticknor. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.

## BULL RUN

Prof. Johnston has done, in a measure, for Bull Run what Major Bigelow a few years ago did for Chancellorsville. He has given a thoro and detailed study, from all available sources, of the first important battle of the Civil War. The tragic story of two armies untrained and unused to warfare, led by officers unused to large commands, of the movements of these two armed mobs and of their blind struggle, is told in vivid narrative, with a scrupulous care for accuracy. Little that is new is disclosed—even the attempt to fix the origin of Jackson's sobriquet of "Stonewall" ends rather dubiously; but then Bull Run has been written about for fifty years, and doubtless there is nothing new to be told. It is rather the fullness of data, the choice of material and the judicial decisions upon controverted matters that constitute the volume's chief merits. The author strongly doubts the possibility of the capture of Washington following the battle, and he quotes the Confederate General Johnston's statement that "the Confederate army was more disorganized by victory than that of the United States by defeat." His judgment of McDowell, tho mingling praise and blame, is on the whole unfavorable. Perhaps Haupt's verdict that McDowell was "the most able, but most unfortunate and unpopular commander of the Army of the

East," is somewhat nearer the truth. The task that was laid upon him was a grievous one, almost foreordained to failure, and he acquitted himself with courage and determination—attributes which Prof. Johnston fully grants to him. Like Lyon in the West, McDowell was a sacrifice to the unpreparedness of the North for the task it set itself.

*Bull Run. Its Strategy and Tactics* (with maps), by R. M. Johnston. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.

## BIBLICAL COMMENTARY

Two new additions to the International Critical Commentary are the products of American Biblical scholarship at its best. In his comprehensive and thoro work on the Thessalonian Epistles Professor Frame of Union Theological Seminary maintains the high standard of excellence for which that institution of learning has been so long noted. The subject is not a storm center of criticism nor does it afford opportunity for brilliant historical treatment, but it does call for sober, broad and trained scholarship in its handling, and this Professor Frame has given in abundance. The minute consideration of exegetical questions, the careful studies in lexicography, the well balanced textual criticism, and the abundant citations of relevant literature combine to make his commentary practically an exhaustive study and exposition of those two short Epistles, both of which Professor Frame holds to genuine writings of the Apostle Paul. If some problems which have always puzzled the commentators, like that of the identity of the "one that restraineth," are left unsolved it is because there are not sufficient materials at hand to warrant certainty of statement. Those who consult the book for light on difficult passages in the Epistles may feel assured that all available helps are here set before them.

In Professor Batten's commentary on the Old Testament books of Ezra and Nehemiah the scholarship and painstaking investigation are no less conspicuous. He has had moreover a large number of very difficult questions to grapple with, and his treatment of them will command respect in all cases and general assent at least in most of them. He takes the view that these books were originally a part of the work of the Chronicler, who in compiling them used older sources, of which the principal



ones are the genuine memoirs of Nehemiah and Ezra and some Aramaic documents. Professor Batten follows Torrey in the contention that First Esdras has preserved a more primitive recension of the Chronicler's work than the corresponding portion of the canonical books and contains at least one passage of eighteen verses which certainly belonged to the original book of Ezra and should be restored in order to make clear the historical connection. Much use is therefore made of this apocryphal book in seeking to restore the original order of the narratives instead of the present confused arrangement, in textual emendation, and the exegesis itself.

*A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on The Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians*, by James Everett Frame. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

*The Books of Ezra and Nehemiah*, by Loring W. Batten. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

#### SALEM AND THE SEA

Salem furnished in her white-canvas years many notable lovers of the blue deep and, in these latter days of steam, delights to revive the story of them. A lover typical of the best, tho not of the most constant in his devotion to the sea divinities, was Capt. George Nichols, who mustered in the roll of his many New England grandmothers the "Cassandra Southwick" of Whittier's fine poem, and who died in his eighties in possession of one of Salem's beautiful bits of Colonial architecture dear still to all lovers of ideal form and exquisite decorative artistry. Not long before his death at this ripe age, the old sea-captain and merchant dictated the story of his early sea-ventures. The faded document, found among old papers by his granddaughter, Miss Martha Nichols, is now printed.

Active life began early in those years. "At two years of age," he says, "I was taken to school and my cradle was sent with me." After several "close calls," such as would have been fatal to the career of most boys, he found himself at thirteen running, sometimes for weeks together, alone, a wholesale grocery store in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Back in Salem at seventeen, he took his first cruise. At twenty-three, he had been captain and supercargo, had visited the great business centers of Europe and acquired for his father's firm what was in those days a fortune. The story of his voyages is delightfully told, but with a somewhat frugal absence of details at points where the reader would like to have found amplification.

*Salem Shipmaster and Merchant*, by George Nichols. Salem: Salem Press Company.

#### A NURSE'S PANACEA

Bookshelves must make room by *Molly Make-Believe* for another little story just as original and entertaining. The White Linen Nurse's face was very tired, the Senior Surgeon very grim, and the Little Crippled Girl pretty difficult to manage, but "general heartwork for a family of two" proved a cure for all ills.

*The White Linen Nurse*, by Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

#### GRAY AND GOLD

Sentiment—delicate as the tinted covers of her books—is the keynote of Myrtle Reed's work. But should her expected admirers be disappointed by the bits of sage advice and discussion of quite mundane affairs in *Threads of Gray and Gold*, they will find the little verses scattered thru this collection of her shorter writings quite unmistakably Myrtle Reed.

*Threads of Gray and Gold*, by Myrtle Reed. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

#### A GREEN ROOM STUDY

*Anne, Actress*, is the intimate story of life behind the footlights, written by a former actress. A hard fight for success and a strong battle in her own heart between love for her child and all else she holds dear make situations which Anne comes thru in a way that commands respect. The novel is vivid and interesting.

*Anne, Actress*, by Juliet C. Sager. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.25.

#### FISH BREEDING

In these days of increasing interest in the breeding of game birds and in sport which has for its material wild animals which have been domesticated to the extent that their breeding is supervised by man, William D. Meehan's book on *Fish Culture* will have many enthusiastic readers. This book deals in a practical way with the pond culture of black bass, the culture of trout of both the brook and the lake variety, the breeding of the Atlantic salmon, of the yellow perch and a number of other fish—including frogs.

*Fish Culture*, by William D. Meehan. New York: Sturgis & Walton. \$1.

#### A LAND OF BROWN FOLK

In *Malayan Monochromes*, Sir Hugh Clifford, K. C. M. G., who as an officer of the British Government in the Malay Peninsula for twenty years did his full share in helping to bear "the white man's burden" in that far and strange land of elemental brown folk, has collected a dozen tales of romance and adventure originally published in English magazines. They are effective transcripts of a picturesque savagery

## UNPOPULAR GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

By Albert M. Kales

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#### LITERARY NOTES

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W. T. Call, 669 East 32d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 50 cents.

Baron Raffaele Garofolo points out the differences between the sociologic and legal notions of crime, emphasizing the inadequacy of the latter, and then moves toward the attainment of the former thru meticulous study of the criminal and analysis of the causes of crime, in an extensive treatise on *Criminology*, the seventh volume of the *Modern Criminal Science Series*.

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Zephine Humphrey in some new essays extracts from the simplest things of life the maximum of conscious pleasure; finds a richness in the commonplace, a romance in "Everyday" and a joy in the restful aspects of out-of-doors, which make *The Edge of the Woods* an inspiration. The most rigid Puritan must soften a little under her lovably human justification of thoughtful idleness, and other things which have worried us as failings.

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The points which indicate the throbbed in writing, no matter what its kind—be it, so to speak, cocker spaniel or greyhound—its bearing, manner and that dreadful thing, style, which includes clearness, appropriateness and character, are logically yet pleasantly discussed in *The Earmarks of English Literature* by Arthur E. Bostwick.

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Prof. Ross L. Finney has written a most encouraging study of the relations between *Personal Religion and the Social Awakening*. The individual and the social gospels, he declares, are but complementary aspects of modern Christianity, and each can and does become perfectly realized only in the other. The social effect of unselfish service thru recognized religious channels has never been more clearly and persuasively pointed out.

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### Seventieth Annual Statement

According to Actual Market Values December 31, 1913, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Stocks.....	\$35,389,183.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Standard .....	\$57,931,525.32
Real Estate: Home Office Buildings .....	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs .....	304,416.53
Other Real Estate.....	671,029.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims .....	41,612.00
Loans on First Mortgage....	14,161,234.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets .....	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security..	223,000.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance .....	61,259.45
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes .....	9,991,872.94	Commissions and Expenses Accrued .....	46,151.94
Interest and Rents, due and accrued .....	828,346.64	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1914 .....	150,314.43
Net Outstanding Premiums...	568,996.40	Distribution of Surplus Accrued .....	482,176.33
Cash in Banks.....	696,368.21	Distribution of Surplus Apportioned Dec. 31, 1913, payable in 1914.....	1,865,000.00
			\$61,182,456.00
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard .....	\$2,577,577.53
		NET SURPLUS, New York Standard .....	4,986,246.53
			\$512,968.76
			677,660.17
			2,341,635.54
			3,613,485.45
			20,200,598.00

\$63,760,033.53

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## THE MARKET PLACE

### A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

#### A CHAIN OF LOAN BANKS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Announcement is made of the formation of a corporation having a capital of several million dollars, whose purpose is to aid in the establishment of loan and savings companies thruout the United States, which will extend credit to people of means so small that hitherto they have been denied ordinary banking facilities, and have been forced to have recourse to the pawnshop or the "loan shark" whenever small sums of money were required to meet urgent needs.

The Industrial Finance Corporation, organized in New York in February, 1914, will take over the assets, copyrights and good will of the Fidelity Corporation of America, which owns a substantial interest in more than a dozen savings and loan companies already operating thruout the country on the lines above indicated.

As chairman of the board Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould will shape the corporation's policy, and associated with him, as directors, will be such men as President Butler of Columbia University, Vincent Astor, President Shonts of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company, W. D. Sloane, President Marston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Vice-President Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Vice-President Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, E. H. Outerbridge, Joseph S. Auerbach, Willard Straight and representatives of several of the local companies already operating or soon to be organized thruout the country, including A. J. Morris, deviser of the Morris Plan, which the corporation has adopted for its operations.

All of these gentlemen are stockholders, and among the other investors are Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. E. H. Harri-man, Bishop Greer of New York, Seth Low, Ogden Mills, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Arthur Curtiss James, George L. Rives, Francis Lynde Stetson, Oscar S. Straus, Henry R. Towne, J. G. White and William Fellowes Morgan.

The Morris plan, briefly described, consists in discounting, at the legal rate of interest, the twelve-months promissory notes of honest and industrious wage-earners and other trustworthy persons, secured by two signatures in addition to their own. At the same time, the borrower, by a collateral contract, begins the purchase of a certificate of investment for an amount equivalent to his loan, making weekly payments thereon at the rate of two per cent of the amount borrowed.

In fifty weeks, the purchase of the certificate is completed; and if the purchaser is unable, or disinclined, to pay off from outside sources the loan which matures a fortnight later, he can cash

his certificates at the company's office and use the money thus obtained to discharge his indebtedness. This is the method usually followed.

The habit of saving having been once formed, the borrower in many cases begins the purchase of a new certificate, which in twenty-five weeks (unless it be pledged as collateral) begins to bear interest at a rate from one to one and a half per cent higher than the savings banks allow; and this certificate, when full-paid, becomes available as collateral for any future loan; and for loans thus secured no endorsements are required. These certificates are issued in denominations of \$50 and multiples thereof. Similar certificates, sold outright for cash, bear interest from the date of issue. One does not have to be a borrower from the bank in order to buy certificates outright or on the instalment plan. The money derived from this source adds to the bank's loanable funds and thus supplements the earnings derived from its capital. Certain restrictions on the issue and redemption of certificates operate to prevent runs on the bank, or the heaping up of unloanable supplies of cash.

It is expected that one of the indirect effects of their establishment will be an alteration of the feeling and attitude of the masses toward the banking interests—broadly speaking, of labor toward capital. If the industrial worker no longer has to humiliate himself by entering a pawnshop, or trafficking with a loan shark who puts a mortgage on the table he sits at or the bed he lies on, but finds himself the welcomed customer of a bank that extends credit to him at the same rates that are charged the business man, he will feel less hostile, and perhaps not at all so, toward the people who, having acquired capital, put their savings at his disposal on mutually advantageous terms.

The success of Morris plan banks already in operation confirms the experience of the great coöperative banking institutions on the continent of Europe, and justifies the late Pierpont Morgan's testimony that "character is the basis of credit." The man of small means is as sure to repay a small debt—especially if he can repay it in small instalments—as the millionaire is to repay a large one.

Iowa's "blue sky" law was pronounced unconstitutional last week by Judge McHenry at Des Moines, and an injunction to prevent enforcement of it was granted. The reasons of the court are like those in the successful case against a similar law in Michigan.

The following dividends are announced:

Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, payable April 1.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, preferred, semi-annual, \$2.00 per share; common, quarterly, \$2.50 per share, both payable April 1.

## Smoke Five With Me

Here is a private cigar, made up specially for me, banded with my monogram.

It is made from a special Havana leaf, selected in Cuba by a man who resides there, a rare connoisseur on tobacco.

This is the sweetest smoke I ever discovered, though I've smoked for 40 years. I have never found in a ready-made cigar such a mild and exquisite aroma. So I have this leaf made up for me in the size and shape of this picture.

This cigar is rather a hobby of mine. And I am glad to supply it to other men with a taste for dainty Havana. But I seek only men who want something exceptional—rare, delightful smokes.

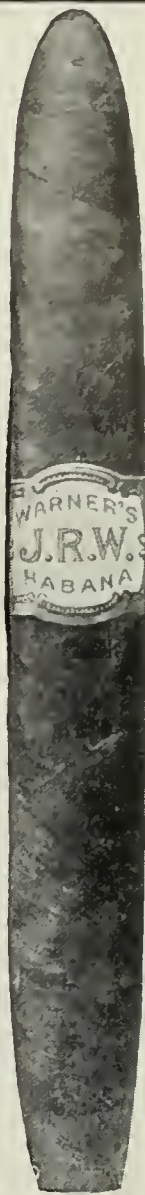
I send the cigars by Parcel Post, so supplies are very convenient. The price is \$5 per hundred—\$2.60 for 50—charges paid. That price is not far from my cost.

#### Five Cigars Free

If you will send me 10 cents—just to show your sincerity—I will mail you these cigars. Smoke five with me—convince yourself. The price is \$5 per hundred, \$2.60 for 50—all charges prepaid. Use your letterhead, please—stating your position—or your business card and write now for these cigars.

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#### DIVIDENDS

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, (12 o'clock noon,) Saturday, February 28, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.  
New York, February 11, 1914.



## Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Extra Dividend on Common Stock.

To Holders of Common Capital Stock  
of Union Pacific Railroad Company:

Supplementing the announcement heretofore made of the declaration on January 8, 1914, of an extra dividend upon the common stock of this Company, notice is hereby given that litigation has been instituted in behalf of preferred stockholders to enjoin the payment of said dividend, and that, in view of the possibility that such litigation may cause a postponement of the payment of the extra dividend to some date later than April 1, 1914, Dividend Checks and Warrants will not be mailed April 1, 1914, as heretofore announced, but that, instead, the Company will mail to each registered holder of its common stock entitled to the dividend, promptly after the closing of the books on March 2, 1914, Dividend Warrants evidencing the entire extra dividend, both cash and stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, applicable to the number of shares of common stock registered in the name of such stockholder. Said Warrants will be exchangeable, when, as and if said extra dividend shall be payable as stated therein, for checks representing the part of the dividend payable in cash, and for stock certificates of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and fractional warrants representing the part of the dividend payable in stock of that Company. By the terms of the Warrants the date of payment of said dividend will be subject to such postponements as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee of this Company shall deem necessary or advisable by reason of litigation. In case the payment shall be postponed beyond April 1, 1914, any dividends, applicable to shares of stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company represented by said Warrants, declared and payable by The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company after April 1, 1914, which shall be collected by the undersigned Company, will be set apart and held for the benefit of the holders of Warrants ultimately entitled to said extra dividend. The Warrants will not be transferable prior to the date of actual payment of the dividend except upon a corresponding transfer of the shares to which the dividend evidenced by the Warrants appertains. Unless otherwise instructed, all warrants will be mailed in conformity with dividend mailing instructions on file with the undersigned Company. Whether or not the date of payment of the dividend shall be postponed, the record date remains March 2, 1914, and only holders of common stock registered as such at 3 o'clock P. M., on March 2, 1914, will be entitled to the dividend. For the purposes of this extra dividend the common stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 2, 1914, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 23, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.  
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,  
February 11, 1914.

## Union Pacific Railroad Co.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of \$2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of \$2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Monday, March 2, 1914.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.  
New York, N. Y., February 11, 1914.

To Holders of

## Union Pacific Railroad Company

Twenty Year Four Per Cent. Convertible Bonds

Attention is called to the fact that the extra dividend, declared January 8, 1914, upon the common stock of the undersigned Company, will be payable only to holders of common stock registered as such at 3 o'clock p. m. on March 2, 1914, and that, therefore, holders of the above mentioned bonds in order to share in said extra dividend must surrender their bonds for conversion into common stock on or before March 2, 1914.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

By FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.  
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., February 7, 1914

## THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Terminal.  
New York, February 13, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the four and one-half per cent. (4½%) Three-Year Gold Notes of this Company, maturing March 2, 1914, will be paid at this office on and after that date. Coupons should be detached and presented separately.  
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### A PRETTY PROBLEM

The prime factors of a very pretty legal problem have recently been evolved in a piece of litigation in the State of Louisiana. Among the insurance laws of that state is one requiring that all fire insurance risks must be written thru licensed resident agents; and another which prohibits agents from dividing their earned commissions with customers. As a means of evading these regulations some prominent business men—so we are informed—have resorted to the device of having themselves appointed insurance solicitors, duly licensed as such by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of securing the agent's commissions accruing from the premiums paid by them for insurance on their own property. One property-owner who had become familiar with this method of saving money on his insurance expenses, applied to the Secretary of State for a solicitor's license, candidly advising the official that he was seeking the privilege solely for the purpose of acting as his own agent in covering his property with insurance against fire. Upon this avowal the Secretary of State refused to issue the license and the citizen sued out a writ of

mandamus to compel him to do so. The writ has been duly tried in a court of original jurisdiction and, greatly to the astonishment of some persons, has been sustained.

It is held in some quarters that this interpretation of the law nullifies the statutory prohibition against rebating, and the announcement is made that a remedy will be sought in a new bill for enactment by the legislature to prevent any one from acting as agent in executing insurance contracts on his own property. Such a law would probably turn out, upon trial in the courts, to be invalid as abridging the rights of citizens. If, on being tested, it is held to be constitutional, it would not prove infallible as a remedy; for property-owners, licensed as insurance solicitors, could, under obvious reciprocal arrangements, write the insurance of each other, retaining the commissions on such exchanged business and thus evade both the anti-rebate law and the law prohibiting them from writing their own lines. As observed in the beginning, the decision just rendered in this case provides material for a lengthy chain of legal controversies.

### THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

This building, impressive thru its classic simplicity, is the American headquarters of the great Scotch fire insurance company, the Scottish Union and National, the first governor of which was no less a personage than Sir Walter Scott. For many years past the American office of the Scottish Union, which exercises jurisdiction over all the company's operations in the United States and Canada, has been located at Hartford, Connecticut, but until the company erected this building there it had no home of its own. The

structure was designed solely for the use of the company's business and completely fulfils that requirement. Thru the courtesy of Mr. James H. Brewster, the American manager of the company, we learn in advance of the published reports that the assets of the United States branch on December 31 were \$5,954,448; the policy reserves, \$2,281,938; the net surplus, \$3,422,225—all a substantial advance over the showing one year earlier. The company's premium income for 1913 in the United States was \$2,265,293.





# PEBBLES

It's self-explanatory,  
This truth that War fulfils:  
The leaders get the glory,  
The people pay the bills.  
—Life.

Mrs. Newgold—"Genevieve—Alber-  
tine—you are not playing that duet to-  
gether. One of you is a bar ahead of  
the other." Genevieve (proudly)—  
"Well, I was the one ahead, anyway."  
—Puck.

Admirer—Where did you get that  
heartrending description of a sick  
child?  
Great Author—It's the way my boy  
says he feels when he wants to get out  
of going to school.—Life.

The Society for the Prevention of  
Useless Christmas Giving might also  
list ultimatums to Huerta.—Detroit  
Free Press.

Student (at the station)—What! A  
dollar and a half for an upper. I only  
paid a dollar last year.  
Ticket Agent—I know, but you see  
there has been an increase in the birth  
rate since then.—Cornell Widow.

"Why did the great pianist refuse to  
play?"  
"Temperament. He got mad because  
his name was printed in smaller type  
on the program than the name of the  
piano on which he was to perform."—  
Chicago Record-Herald.

An amusing instance of how the East  
and the West can miss each other, de-  
spite efforts on both sides to come to a  
common understanding, is reported  
from the province of Ise, where Prof.  
Frederick Starr, of Chicago University,  
wanted to pay homage to the Imperial  
Shrine. The authorities at Tokyo had  
requested the priests of the shrine to  
accord the American professor the same  
courtesy and treatment as they would  
to Japanese professors of the *Chokunin*  
rank, who are always admitted to the  
inner shrine, where no commoner is al-  
lowed. All visitors, however, are re-  
quired to wear frock coat or full dress  
uniform of office, if they are to secure  
admittance to the shrine itself. Not  
knowing that Western garments are  
more acceptable to the shrine authori-  
ties than native dress, Dr. Starr pre-  
sented himself at the shrine clothed as  
a full fledged Japanese, in *hakama* and  
*haori*, with five "star" crests, as became  
his family name. The American profes-  
sor looked well in the Japanese dress,  
but there was a rigid rule against ad-  
mitting anyone into the inner shrine  
dressed in *hakama* and *haori*. The situ-  
ation was embarrassing, and telegrams  
of inquiry were flashed to Tokyo; but  
it was impossible to depart from the  
rule, and consequently Professor Starr  
was unable to pay homage to the Jan-  
nese Imperial ancestors, despite his ef-  
forts to do in Rome as the Romans do.  
—Japan Times.

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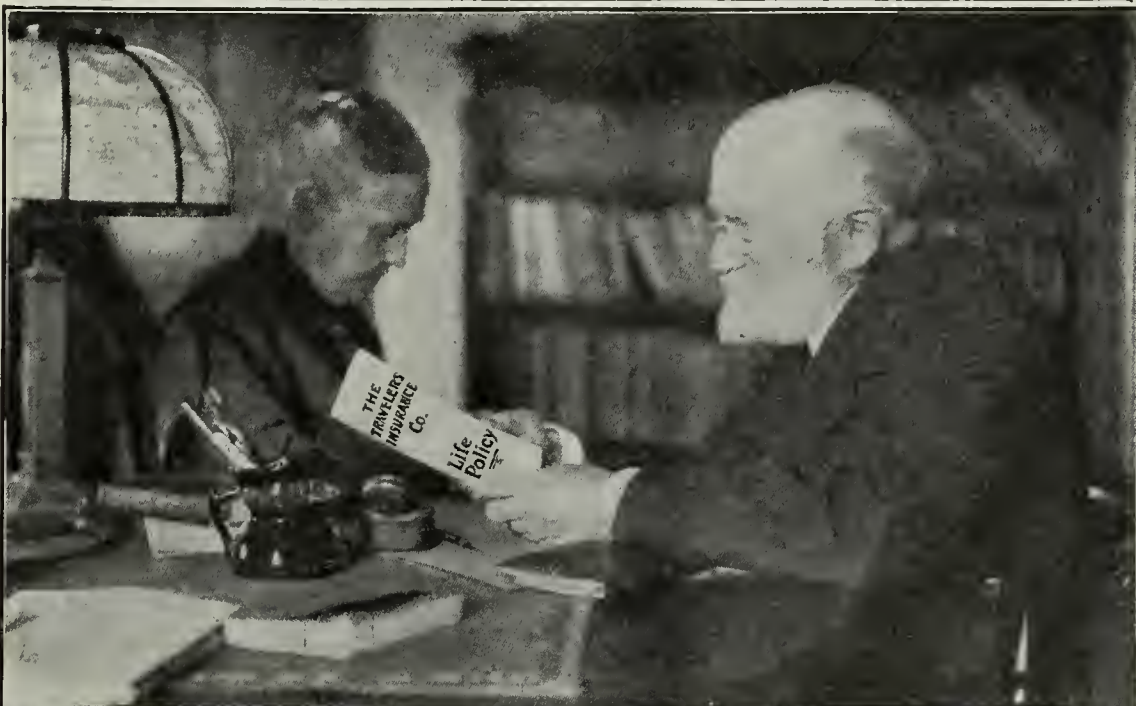
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OLD AGE dependent upon others and full of anxiety about the daily needs of life is a painful prospect. Old age is beautiful when free from care. The right kind of an old age pension is one which comes from your frugality and foresight in younger and more prosperous times. Insurance money is the kind of an old age pension you can accept with dignity and self-esteem.

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## Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1913

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate in New York City.....	\$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums....	\$3,000,794
United States Government Bonds...	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment .....	281,594
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities.....	3,453,373	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities .....	88,450
Cash in Banks.....	438,169	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,495,310
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection.....	503,826		
Other admitted items.....	52,780		
	<b>\$4,866,148</b>		<b>\$4,866,148</b>

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq.

Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.

James Brown, Esq.

## The New Policy on the New Home

IN building a new house the most important thing is its insurance against fire so that if the house burns money to rebuild will be forthcoming. This young man has insured his new home in

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Agents Everywhere



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Send for our Booklet "Structural Safeguards for Dwellings." It will be sent sent free.  
My name and address is written below.

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

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HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

## NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD

Statement January 1, 1914

Capital Stock .....	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance.....	8,140,335.93
Reserve for Losses, Taxes and All Other Liabilities.....	962,984.72
Contingent Reserve Fund.....	300,000.00
Net Surplus .....	4,082,440.88

Total Assets .....\$15,485,761.53

SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS

\$6,382,440.88

JAMES NICHOLS, President.

H. A. SMITH, Vice-President.

G. H. TRYON, Secretary.

F. D. LAYTON, Ass't Secretary.

S. T. MAXWELL, Ass't Secretary.

C. S. LANGDON, Ass't Secretary.

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WEED &amp; KENNEDY, 123-133 William Street, N. Y.



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1914

NUMBER 3404

## THE SETTLEMENT OF PANAMA QUESTIONS

**T**HE Panama Canal seems now in a fair way to be opened under the most favorable of auspices, that is, the good will of the world. The clouds which have hung over our relations with Colombia and Great Britain may soon be cleared off and the honor of the United States stand forth unsullied. It is expected that Congress will soon be called upon by the Administration to act upon measures to satisfy the claims of the two countries which have now a grievance against us because of Panama.

It does not so much matter whether these grievances are justified or not. The important thing is that they exist and can be removed by a little effort on our part. It is understood that a payment of some \$20,000,000 will satisfy the claims of the Colombian Government for the loss of Panama. This, to be sure, is some \$20,000,000 more than we need to have paid, for the Colombian delegate, General Reyes, offered us the Canal for nothing in November, 1903, and stated that "even at this Colombia will be the gainer." But this was after the Canal had been virtually lost to Colombia by the secession of the province of Panama.

We had, two months before, offered Colombia \$10,000,000 and a rental of \$250,000 a year in perpetuity for the privilege of digging a ditch across her land and she had refused. She had a unique piece of property situated on the cross-roads of the Western hemisphere, and she thought she could hold us up for \$25,000,000. What was more, the De Lesseps concession would expire in a year and by holding off till then she could cheat the French out of any return for work on which they had expended over \$260,000,000.

If we had connived with Colombia in this plot we could have got the Canal much cheaper. But instead of this we paid \$40,000,000 to the French company for its plant, plans and good will. The offer we made to Colombia was equally generous, considering the fact that Colombia had not spent a cent or done a thing. Colombia could never dig the Canal. The only European power which had a right to do it had been Great Britain and she, by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, had surrendered her rights to us. No other private corporation was likely to undertake it after the lamentable failure of the De Lesseps Company. It was the United States or no Canal.

**I**F our Government had not known that Panama was going to revolt on September 23, 1903, or as soon thereafter as possible in case the Colombian Congress failed to ratify the treaty negotiated with Secretary Hay, it would have been because it did not read the papers or believe them. If our Government had not had

naval forces within reach of Panama at the time announced, it would have been guilty of criminal lack of foresight. If our Government had not landed marines in Colon to protect the town and prevent fighting on the Isthmus it would have been false to its treaty obligations. The forty-two men from the "Nashville" who held the railroad station at Colon on November 4 in the face of five hundred foes, were there by virtue of the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, afterward Colombia. According to M. Bunau-Varilla, who was in the thick of the affair, it was John Bassett Moore, at that time Professor of Diplomacy at Colombia, who formulated this theory of our rights under the treaty of 1846 and suggested it to President Roosevelt. Mr. Moore is now counselor to the Department of State and it is not probable that he has changed his opinion as to the legality of this action. Its results certainly were beneficial all around, for the independence of Panama and the undertaking of the Canal were accomplished without the loss of life except for one poor Chinaman who was accidentally struck by a Colombian shell.

**W**HETHER Colombia could have reconquered her rebellious province in 1903 must ever remain an open question because the United States did not let her try. The Independent has expressed its disapproval of the action of our Government at that time, but whatever may be thought of its legality or propriety, it is undeniable that we thereby prevented Colombia from profiting by the possession of Panama. Some compensation, then, is doubtless due her and it may well be generous. The \$20,000,000 and the still larger sums mentioned seem excessive, but if the arrangement includes the concession of the Atrato route for an interoceanic canal it may be worth paying. England might have got hold of it a few months ago if the Cowdray concession had not been nipped in the bud. In this arrangement the Colombian Government agreed to give the Pearson company 10,000 square kilometers of oil-bearing land of their own selection and also the right to construct such railroads, pipe lines, docks, canals, telegraphs, telephones, warehouses, etc., as they desired. The word "canals," so unostentatiously introduced into the document, might easily on occasion be stretched to cover a water route from the Pacific oil fields to the Atlantic *via* the Atrato River. This route as well as the Nicaraguan has been thought by some engineers to be cheaper and better than the Panaman, and if the Canal we have built is to be protected from ruinous competition in the future we must have control of the rival routes. This we now have



an opportunity to secure by passing the pending treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia.

It is of still greater importance that we come to terms with England by repealing the exemption of coastwise shipping from tolls. This is bad financial policy for us anyway, for it would make it impossible, according to official figures, for the Canal to pay for itself. It would mean, then, that the American people must be taxed to pay a perpetual subsidy of some millions a year to companies which are already granted by law a monopoly of coastwise shipping. If the United States wants to subsidize shipping the money might better be devoted to the assistance of our foreign commerce, which is subject to the competition of other nations.

Such discrimination in favor of our own shipping is expressly prohibited by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which provides that the tolls shall be equal for all nations as at Suez. The framers of the treaty foresaw the possibility of a secession of Panama, for they put into it a provision that no change in territorial sovereignty shall affect this equality of treatment. When New Granada in 1846 and Canada in 1892 tried to discriminate against our shipping in the same way we propose to discriminate against foreign shipping we made an effective protest.

This controversy being a question of the interpretation of the language of a treaty might well be submitted to arbitration as Great Britain desires, but even the advocates of "free tolls" admit that any international court would decide against us. Under the circumstances, therefore, the only wise and proper thing is to repeal the "free-tolls" rider attached to the Canal bill by the last Congress.

**G**REAT BRITAIN has acted generously toward the United States in the Panama matter; first, in relinquishing her equal rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to control any Isthmian canal; second, by modifying the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as originally agreed upon, to permit us to fortify the Canal Zone. She has submitted gracefully to the loss of the Colombian oil fields, altho she needs oil badly, and she has given us a free hand in Mexico, altho her interests there are great. She has doubtless also exerted her good offices to calm the indignation of her ally, Japan.

It must not be assumed that we can presume too much on this British friendship. Since the passage of the Panama bill there has been a marked change in the tone of the English press toward Germany. Their Teutono-phobia has in part disappeared and instead there is much talk of the common interests of the two countries in Mexico, South America and elsewhere. We know that Germany and Great Britain acted in concert in refusing to participate in the Panama-Pacific celebration, and it is rumored that they have come to an understanding on more important matters. Whether or not Senator Lodge was justified in saying on the authority of the President that there was danger of war or something of the kind unless the "free tolls" clause were repealed, it is an obvious embarrassment to our foreign policy and of doubtful advantage to ourselves.

Let us then effect a prompt settlement with Great Britain, Colombia and Nicaragua and so clear the way for the opening of the Canal.

## FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**T**HE Senate Committee on the University of the United States has long been something of a sinecure, but this year it will have its work cut out for it. Five times since its establishment in 1890 this committee has reported in favor of a national university at Washington and Congress has refused to approve of the recommendation. The movement, however, has continued to gather strength year by year and now with a committee of five hundred educators enlisted under the chairmanship of Andrew D. White, of Cornell, and with the Western State universities and Western legislatures rallied to the cause some progress may be made. In 1911 the legislature of Illinois memorialized Congress in favor of a national university and in 1913 a similar resolution, introduced by Senator H. Caminetti, now Federal Commissioner of Immigration, past the California legislature.

The question has brought out in strong contrast the difference between Western and Eastern ideals of education. In the twenty-five years since the agitation for a national university was revived by Governor Hoyt, first president of the University of Wyoming, the State universities of the West have generally favored it and the endowed universities of the East opposed it. Public opinion in the West has been disposed to ascribe this opposition to the jealousy of the Eastern universities, but probably it is due rather to the different point of view that prevails in the two sections. The Eastern universities grew out of colleges modeled after the private institutions of England. The West drew its inspiration rather from continental sources and regards all education from the elementary to the graduate school as a public function. From this point of view our educational system appears incomplete, acephalous, and needs a national university to complete its symmetry if for no other reason.

The libraries, laboratories and museums now at Washington are valued at sixty million dollars, which is a better equipment than any endowed or State university can expect to have, and it would not require a great additional expenditure to make it available for advanced research. Whether the students should after the completion of their studies be given a degree by the national university or the *renvoi* plan be adopted by which the student is sent back to his alma mater for the degree, is a detail to be determined later.

After all, the people have a right to demand a national university from the Government because it was willed to them by the Father of his Country. George Washington bequeathed fifty shares in the Potomac Company for the purpose of founding such an institution and this money should have either been used by the Government for the purpose at the time or kept sacred for future generations so to use it. This twenty-five thousand dollars if invested at six per cent, interest compounded quarterly, would now amount to over twenty-five million dollars, a very fair endowment in itself. So all that we need do is to call upon our Government to play the part of the faithful steward and restore to the people what Washington gave them.

An American educator has recently stated that the University of Leyden with an income that we would consider hardly adequate for a first class high school has turned out more great men than all the universities.



of the United States with millions to spend. This statement is doubtless one of those picturesque exaggerations to which professors, like other human beings, are addicted, but there is no doubt that the people of Leyden were wise in taking the option of a university rather than a perpetual exemption from taxes. Would that our ancestors had been as wise! The disappearance of the \$25,000 has never been explained. One is naturally curious to know what became of it. If now *The Independent* were a "yellow" magazine we should ask: Who Got It? But being averse to such language and insinuations we respectfully refer the question without prejudice to the new school of historians who specialize in detective work. But we ought to have the university.

### SOUTH AFRICAN PARADOXES

"OUT of Africa always something new" is an old saying, and surely there is nothing more new under the sun than the curious situation that has arisen out of the labor troubles. The atmosphere has not sufficiently cleared yet, for the rights and wrongs of it to be intelligently discussed, but the strange realignment of parties and the embarrassing dilemmas in which they are placed command attention.

In the first place General Botha and General Smuts, who twelve years ago were defeated while defending a republic against the British, are now at the head of the Government and defending the British flag against a conspiracy directed, they say, against the British Crown and aiming to establish a republic. They use British soldiers and Boer burghers alike to put down English strikers. The English mine owners who precipitated the war against the Boers are now supporting the Boers against their own countrymen. The leaders of the Opposition offered their services to Premier Botha in the recent crisis and the Hindu who was engaged in urging his countrymen to rise against the Boer Government suspended operations during the strike. The Governor-General, in whose name the illegal acts of the Government were committed, is Viscount Gladstone, son of the great Liberal, and he is about to resign on account of these acts, altho he had no power to oppose them. Those who are disposed to denounce as autocratic tyranny the arrest of the strikers and their deportation without trial are confronted with the fact that these measures are sanctioned by a parliament elected by the people under a constitution of the latest model.

In England the situation is no less paradoxical. The Conservatives, who carried on the war against the Boers, are now commending their firm stand against the forces of anarchy. The Liberals, who came into power on the wave of popular indignation against the employment of Chinese labor in the mines, now find themselves nominally responsible for denying to white labor in the mines the traditional rights of Englishmen. None of the three parties in Parliament is in a position to do much. The Liberals are compelled to choose between the Liberal principles of constitutional procedure and democratic government and the Liberal principles of home rule and the constitutional government they have set up in South Africa. The Conservatives must either support General Botha and the South African Union which they opposed or support syndicalist workingmen in a revolt against the Government. The Laborites, if they continue

to support the Liberal Government, are in the position of sanctioning the suppression of strikes by force and administrative exile *à la Russe*, or, on the other hand, if they attack the Government they forfeit the land and labor reforms promised by the Liberals and will render their South African comrades no good service by putting the Conservatives in power. And, strangest paradox of all, Great Britain having by a long and costly war conquered and annexed South Africa finds herself more powerless than before to control its policies.

### A GREAT PEACE VICTORY

BY the ratification last week of the conventions renewing the eight general arbitration treaties that lapsed last year the Senate has taken the first great step toward restoring the United States to its time-honored position of leadership among the nations in the movement for world peace.

This action therefore not only signifies the renewal of the remaining seventeen arbitration treaties as they lapse, but it forecasts the repeal of the Panama tolls discrimination law, the adjustment of the long-standing grievance of Colombia, and the settlement of the Japan controversy.

Thus the surpassing leadership of Woodrow Wilson is again manifest. It is a personal triumph for him even greater than his tariff and currency victories, for the Democratic party was not committed to any of these peace policies, and in the case of the Canal tolls dispute the Baltimore platform was specifically adverse.

The eight renewed treaties are the ones negotiated by Senator Root in 1908 when he was Secretary of State. They refer to The Hague all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy save those that involve "national honor" and "vital interests" or the "interests of third parties." But as no nation has yet defined national honor or vital interests, almost any question can be left to the arbitrament of the sword that the nations do not wish to arbitrate. In the present instance, however, the renewal of these treaties unamended was vital, for a clause in them states that questions involving the interpretation of treaties do not involve national honor. Hence in case diplomacy does not now settle the Canal tolls dispute and the California land question England and Japan can respectively bring them to The Hague, since both involve the interpretation of treaties and nothing else. This is an incalculable gain for the cause of international arbitration and for the moral prestige of the United States.

### THE KILLING OF BENTON

IF the first reports about the death of William S. Benton at Juarez had been confirmed, our Government would have been required to solve promptly a difficult and menacing international problem. This British subject, the wealthy owner of a large ranch in Chihuahua, and for many years a prominent resident of northern Mexico, had been killed wantonly, it was said, by General Villa, the rebel commander, while he was protesting against the stealing of his property by the rebel troops. If proof of the truth of this assertion had followed, Great Britain, in all probability, would have demanded the punishment of the assassin. Her demand would have



been addressed, not to Huerta, whose Government she has formally recognized—for Huerta is powerless in northern Mexico—but to the United States, because we have made ourselves in a certain sense responsible, owing to the Monroe Doctrine, which virtually forbids Great Britain to use force in the country south of the Rio Grande as she would not hesitate to use it in some other parts of the world, to avenge the murder of a British subject and the stealing of his property by the controlling authorities.

But the evidence now available proves, or tends to prove, that those first reports were not true. It appears that Benton was shot by the order of a regularly constituted military court. Villa has published what purports to be a full report of the trial. The man was arrested, it is alleged, for attempting to kill Villa after denouncing and insulting him. The public has the names of the judges, the counsel, and the witnesses, with a transcript of the testimony. On the face of the record there is warrant for Villa's assertion that Benton was tried and punished in accordance with the established procedure of martial law. And so the case has become one for patient inquiry, and not one for such action as the original report suggested.

The offered record, apparently official and complete, cannot be accepted with absolute confidence. If it had come from the late Francisco Madero, not long ago a rebel commander in the same town of Juarez, the genuineness of it would not be questioned. But this man Villa has been a notorious outlaw and thief, barbarous and cruel. Only three days before the death of Benton he had promised, in a press interview, to kill all the Spanish supporters of Huerta in Torreon, adding that he would shoot without mercy all other foreigners who had taken the side of Huerta. "Foreigners," said he, "must be taught by a terrible example not to meddle in Mexican politics." The record of the military trial shows that Benton was executed not only for trying to kill Villa, but also for being loyal to Huerta's Government at the capital. Such a man as Villa is capable, however, of making a fictitious record. There must be inquiry. It has been ordered by our Government, and Great Britain waits for the results of it.

It will be useless to seek additional information from Villa. His story, true or false, has been told. It will be supported by those who are named in it. It may be that all who know what took place are under his control. The demand for the facts should be addressed to Governor Carranza, Villa's superior officer, the leader of the Constitutionalist movement, and a man of some education and refinement. Already an accredited agent of President Wilson has had conferences with him. But this was some time ago. Carranza should be urged now to make a thoro investigation, and to punish Villa if his guilt shall be disclosed. The Constitutionalist cause, which Carranza for a time creditably represented, has suffered in public estimation by reason of the prominence of this cattle thief and brutal outlaw, and the leader should strive to save it from further degradation. If he refuses or fails, the world will know that Villa is his master.

Our Government should make every effort to ascertain the facts. If it shall appear that Benton did not have a fair trial, or that he had no trial, but, unarmed, was shot down by the bandit general, our Government's pol-

icy will inevitably be affected by the attitude of Great Britain and the sympathetic views of other European powers. The British Government clearly perceives, we think, the extremely difficult character of our Mexican problem and appreciates the patience and wise restraint of President Wilson. But it is not wholly unaffected by public opinion in a nation whose traditions call for the protection of British subjects residing abroad.

#### COMMON-SENSE STATE GOVERNMENT

**T**HERE are many ingenious reforms, and a few that are eminently sensible. In the latter class is the Short Ballot.

The Legislature of New York has an opportunity to take the first step toward putting this common-sense principle into practice in that state. A proposed amendment to the state constitution provides for the appointment by the Governor, without review, of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, who are now elected; and the Superintendents of Public Works and of State Prisons, now appointed subject to confirmation by the Senate. This would reduce the administrative officers to be voted for at a state election from seven to two, with a correspondingly greater concentration of attention on the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Few voters of New York State could have named any two of these officers until the State Treasurer committed suicide between Grand Jury hearings and the State Engineer felt unable to go before the same body without clinging to his privilege of immunity.

No public end is served by submitting the choice of these officers—too unimportant to challenge public scrutiny, too important to be selected blindly—to the voters of the state. The people have little or no knowledge of their professional qualifications; and they will not attempt to estimate the worth of fourteen or twenty-one candidates for seven offices, all to be filled at a single election and none, excepting the head of the ticket and his alternate, of much popular interest.

The amendment has been favorably reported in the Assembly and has strong support in the Senate. It must be past by two successive Legislatures and ratified by popular vote before it becomes effective. The present Legislature should do its part toward freeing Governor Glynn's successor from the handicap of stupidly chosen associates in the administration of New York.

Physicians, in their moments of playful ease, make startling discoveries which newspapers, in similar intervals, print. There was a Harvard professor who, after experiment, paradoxically asserted that rage injects sugar into the blood and produces an effect of great longevity. The more savage your temper the longer your life. A doctor of equal fame found the fountain of youth in facial contortion—wiggling (if possible) the ears, twitching the eyebrows, furrowing the brow, and making one's aspect generally forbidding. The main difficulty is inherent in the fact that only a part of the population is likely to adopt these methods. The conservative half will organize in a body, and conspire in a manner dangerous to longevity. Hence the survival of the unfit and general Schopenhauerism.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Capture of Castillo, the Bandit

The report that Castillo, the bandit who caused the deaths of sixteen Americans and forty-one Mexicans on a passenger train in the Cumbre tunnel, had been shot by Villa's soldiers had no foundation in fact. Castillo, with six of his men, was captured by negro cavalymen of the United States army on the 17th, in New Mexico, near the boundary. They had just crossed the line. Our Government does not know what to do with them. Villa asks for Castillo, saying he will have him tried, convicted and executed. But the extradition of the bandit in response to Villa's demand would virtually be a recognition of the rebels' belligerency. Castillo cannot be tried on the American side of the line, it is said, but he may be deported as an undesirable immigrant. He denies that he set fire to the woodwork of the tunnel, and he asserts that he is Zapata's representative in the north. A large sum extorted from an American as ransom was found in his possession.

At the Mexican capital it is reported that Huerta intends to levy new taxes on all real estate and personal property, and to make a large issue of paper money, compelling a general use of it. His Finance Minister, Adolfo de la Llama, who recently arrived in New York from France, says he negotiated a loan of \$5,000,000 in Paris, and borrowed \$25,000,000 in other parts of Europe. His assertions are not confirmed by reports from other sources. Fernandino Calderon, the Liberal candidate for president when Madero was elected, attempted to leave the country in disguise, but was arrested by Huerta's agents at Vera Cruz. Huerta has promised to send to Europe, on a foreign mission, Salvador Miron, the editor of *El Imparcial*, a Government organ, whose repeated insulting and scurrilous articles about President Wilson excited the protests of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States chargé d'affaires.

## The Killing of a British Subject

The Mexican problem has become more difficult and menacing on account of the death of William S. Benton, a British subject. Benton, who was born in Scotland, had lived in Mexico more than twenty years. He owned a ranch in Chihuahua, said to be worth \$1,000,-

000. Desiring to export several hundred head of cattle to this country, and to protest against the stealing of his property by rebel soldiers, he had an interview, at Juarez, with Villa. It was said in the first reports from Juarez that Villa insisted upon taking the cattle for his army, accused Benton of being a supporter of Huerta, insulted him, slapped his face and then shot him. The British Government asked our Government to give him protection.

Owing to the inquiries from London and Washington, Villa caused the publication of a report of the trial of Benton by a military court. Benton, he said, had attempted to kill him, had been disarmed, arrested, tried and sentenced to be shot, and had been put to death eighteen hours after the announcement of the court's decision. The execution of Benton excited much indignation in London, and the British Government asked our Government to make an investigation. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on the 23d that this request did not imply

that the United States was in any way responsible for what had taken place. "It is impossible," he added, "to effect the pacification of Mexico by British intervention. We do not intend to make any attempt of that character, which would be both futile and impolitic."

## The Panama Tolls Controversy

President Wilson has continued to stand firmly for repeal of the act exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls, and his arguments have gained for him the support of many Democrats who voted for exemption. He has insisted that exemption violates the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and, in confidential interviews, has spoken of international considerations which have deeply impressed those who heard his statements. At first there were indications of a sharp division of the Democratic party. Mr. Underwood and other prominent Democrats were distinctly in opposition to the President. But the number of his opponents steadily diminished until he became confident that a repeal bill would be past.

In the Senate he has been aided by a sharp attack from Mr. Bristow, who virtually asserted that he had surrendered to the transcontinental railroads. Republicans, as well as Democrats, promptly came to his defense, and intimations concerning the information given to them in confidence were heard in their speeches. The most notable address was that of Mr. Lodge. He believed, he said, that the President had been guided entirely by considerations of the honor and credit of the United States in our relations with foreign countries. Mr. Wilson, he continued, felt that his country had incurred the active dislike of many nations, and the distrust of many more. "When he says on his high responsibility that a certain step is necessary to the good name and safety of the United States—necessary to aid him in saving the United States perhaps from serious loss or serious injury, or wars or something like war—I think it becomes those who feel as I do on foreign affairs not to block his plans."

There has been no authoritative public statement as to the latest international aspect of the question. It is reported, however, to be the avowed purpose of Great Britain to abrogate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty



From the New York Sun

SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN NOW  
Benton dead may be more dangerous to Villa  
than Benton alive



From the New York World

"OH, THE LONG AND DREARY WINTER!  
OH, THE COLD AND CRUEL WINTER!"  
Mr. Murphy may be considered legitimately  
unhappy



and certain other treaties with the United States if the exemption act is not repealed before the opening of the Canal; also, that Great Britain is assured of the support and aid of several other powers in this course.

#### Arbitration Treaties Not Amended

The effect of the President's arguments has been seen in the Senate's action concerning the pending renewals of general arbitration treaties. Eight of these renewals were taken up in executive session, and seventeen more will soon be ready for consideration. Mr. Chamberlain, who opposes Mr. Wilson in the Panama tolls dispute, offered a series of amendments to be attached to all the treaties. These amendments would exempt from arbitration by The Hague tribunal the admission of aliens into the United States; the admission of alien children into the schools of the several states; all questions arising from the Monroe Doctrine; and the law relieving our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. The treaty with Spain was then before the Senate. After debate, the amendments were rejected by the decisive vote of thirteen to forty, which pointed to the ratification of all the agreements, altho a final vote was deferred. It will be seen that the amendments were designed to cover the dispute with Japan as well as the Panama tolls question.

Mr. O'Gorman, an advocate of the amendments, attacked the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, asserting that the prime motive of the Endowment was a corrupt one; that it sought, not to promote international peace, but to create an alliance of Great Britain with the United States for the benefit of certain persons, and that the income of the fund had been used in subsidizing newspapers and in paying clergymen and college professors for lectures in the interest of such an alliance. Mr. Root, his colleague, an officer of the institution attacked, sharply resented Mr. O'Gorman's remarks, saying they were personally offensive and showing that his work for international peace thru arbitration had been begun many years before the Peace Endowment fund was given. It was with some difficulty that peace in the executive session was restored.

#### A Report on Trusts

Commissioner Davies, of the Bureau of Corporations, says, in his annual report, that the bureau has undertaken an inquiry as to the fixing, by manufacturers, of the retail prices of their products. It is also



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#### FIVE PER CENT?

Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for whose decision on the application of the Eastern railroads to increase their freight rates five per cent the business world is anxiously waiting. Mr. Clark was in railway service from 1873 to 1889, then held office in the Order of Railway Conductors of America. He was a member of President Roosevelt's anthracite coal commission in 1902

studying the anti-trust laws of the several states, by the enforcement of which, in some instances, severe penalties have been exacted from corporations that unwittingly violated them. The Bureau would recommend coöperation between the states in order that there may be uniformity of legislation on this subject.

It is about to make a comprehensive and searching investigation with the purpose of ascertaining whether combination and the formation of very large corporations really promote economy and efficiency, or whether the small concerns are able to produce as cheaply, and possibly at lower cost. The Bureau will inquire as to the effect of combination and large size upon cost of production and distribution, and also upon prices to consumers. If combination reduces cost of producing, the investigators will find out whether the charge is well founded that the gains thus made are held by the combinations for their own profit, and are not shared with the buying public and the labor employed.

It is expected that the trust bills, introduction of which followed the President's message, will undergo much change in committee. Parts will be amended and other parts will be dropt. The proposed commission will have no administrative or regulatory functions, and probably it will not be empowered to require

reports from corporations capitalized at less than \$5,000,000 or doing an annual business of less than \$3,000,000.

#### For Railroads in Alaska

The Alaska railroad bill, recently approved in the Senate, has now been past in the House by a vote of 230 to 87. There was no partizan division. About two-thirds of the Democrats and four-fifths of the Republicans were counted in the affirmative. There are differences to be adjusted in conference. The Senate bill provided for a bond issue of \$40,000,000; the House, reducing the appropriation to \$35,000,000, rejected the bond issue by a close vote and provided that the cost of building the railroads should be paid directly from the Treasury. Agreement in conference and approval by the President are confidently expected.

This will be our Government's first experiment in the way of constructing, owning and operating a railroad, and the bill was opposed by members who saw objectionable state socialism in it. Authority is given for the construction of 1000 miles of road, and for the acquisition of existing lines. The Government may operate the road or roads, or it may lease them. They are to extend from harbors on the southern coast to the navigable waters and agricultural lands of the interior, and also to the coal fields. We published last week the provisions of a pending bill which represents the Administration's policy for the utilization of the coal deposits by means of leases and royalties.

#### Appropriation Bills

In the Naval appropriation bill the House Committee will provide for the construction of two battleships. It is expected that provision will also be made for eight torpedo boats, four destroyers and four submarines. The Secretary of the Navy will be authorized to inquire and report concerning the selection of a site for an armor plate factory, with estimates of cost. Secretary Daniels has recommended that offices be created for six Vice Admirals, and a bill in response to this recommendation has been past in the Senate.

Mainly on account of this action, the Secretary of War has asked for a revival of the grade of Lieutenant General, pointing out that the proposed Vice Admirals would outrank any present officer of the army. He also asked Congress to enlarge the army by providing for the addition of 17,500 men. The House Committee declined to do this. It also reduced to \$1,750,000 the appropria-



tion of \$5,100,000, which he sought for field artillery and artillery ammunition to be used by the organized militia. In these ways the department's estimate of \$104,947,000 for the coming year was reduced by about \$10,000,000, leaving the total nearly equal to that of last year's bill.

The Indian appropriation bill, as reported, carrying \$9,600,000, gives \$400,000 to be used in encouraging industry among the Indians and in teaching them to be self-supporting. In the annual Agricultural bill (\$18,947,000), there is provision for a reorganization of the Weather Bureau and a rearrangement of other bureaus. The observation station in the mountains of Virginia, where the Government has eighty-four acres, will probably be abandoned. Among the specific appropriations are \$353,000 for investigation and experiment as to the construction of roads, and \$36,500 for exploration in search of deposits of potash and other natural fertilizers.

**National Water Power Policy** Secretary Garrison has outlined a national policy concerning water power grants, and it has been accepted by the President and the Cabinet. While it makes no surrender of the Federal Government's power with respect to navigable streams, it practically gives to the states entire supervision of actual operation. The accepted plan is in substance as follows: Congress is to be asked to grant to the War Department discretionary power to issue permits for the construction of dams and power plants; these permits are to be given only to concerns incorporated as public utilities under state laws; the public utilities commissions of the states are to regulate operation and exercise such supervision as will prevent monopoly or unjust discrimination; all rental payments or tolls are to go to the states; permits will be issued only in those states which have good public utility laws and commissions to enforce them. This last requirement will tend to stimulate a movement for adequate legislation in a number of states where it is lacking.

The secretary suggests that a state, instead of exacting a tax or rental during the period of the franchise (which is not to exceed fifty years), may prefer to say that, at the end of the period, the dam and the accessory works shall become the state's property. This method would closely resemble the one proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, for the regulation of water-power projects on the public lands.

**The Revolt in Hayti** General Zamor, the revolutionist leader in Hayti who overthrew the Government of President Oreste and then was elected in his place by Congress, has found it difficult to subdue his rival, Senator Davilmar Theodore, the original leader of the revolt. Theodore sought to set up a Government at Cape Haytien, and persisted in his opposition to the authority of Zamor after he had been advised and urged by the foreign consuls to leave the place and give up the fight. Zamor's army, led by his brother, attacked Theodore's forces in the vicinity of that port. In two battles, fought about fifteen miles from Cape Haytien, Theodore's men were routed, and their commander, General Paul, was killed, Zamor's gunboat bombarding the town of Cagnetto. Theodore's soldiers retreated to Cape Haytien, and erected fortifications.



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#### WORKING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Congressman William W. Rucker, of Missouri, is chairman of the House Committee on Presidential Elections, and after conferences with President Wilson is preparing a bill for the direct nomination of the President

American marines have been patrolling the streets. On the 20th Theodore and his forces fled and the city was occupied by the Government's troops. Oreste, who took refuge on a German cruiser, is now in Jamaica and will soon go to France. Our Government has not yet recognized the Government of Zamor.

**Unrest in Peru and Ecuador** Guillermo Billinghurst, President of Peru, who was attacked by revolutionists, captured, and placed in prison, has been sent into exile with his son and his Minister of the Interior, Don Gonzalo Tirado. They were taken to Callao and placed on a Peruvian cruiser, which started at once for Panama. Vice-President Roberto Leguia, who is on his way to Peru from England, intending to claim the Presidency by right of succession, will be opposed, it is said, by Congress, which supports the provisional Government of Colonel Benavides, the revolutionist commander. Our Government's prompt recognition of the Government of Benavides while the deposed President was in prison is defended at Washington on the ground that Benavides had been approved by Peru's Congress and Supreme Court. The revolutionists, it is also said, sought to uphold the Constitution which Billinghurst had ignored. There is no specification, however, of Billinghurst's unconstitutional acts.

There has been much fighting in Ecuador, but the reports about it are meager and unsatisfactory. At last accounts the city of Esmeraldas was still held by Colonel Concha's revolutionists, who had repelled the attacks of the Government's army. The greater part of the city has been burned. An uprising at Guayaquil has been expected. There have been many arrests at that port, where a rebel leader was recently captured and put to death.

**The Marconi Scandal** It was generally supposed that the Marconi affair had been disposed of by the report of the investigating committee of the House of Commons, which acquitted the Liberal leaders of any serious wrongdoing and by the partial apologies of Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs, but the Opposition still sees in it an opportunity to make political capital and will make another attack thru the House of Lords. Lord Murray, of Elibank, who as Liberal whip had invested \$40,000 of the party funds in shares of the American Marconi Company at the time when the Liberal Government was about to conclude with the British Marconi a contract for wireless





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE HOSTS OF RUSSIA'S NEWEST PENAL COLONY

Under the Arctic Circle in northern Siberia lies Nejne-Kolomoks, where Russian prisoners will now be sent. The natives of the region are gradually disappearing

telegraphy, did not remain in England to appear before the Commons Committee, but went to South America, where he negotiated the Cowdray concession for the oil fields of Colombia. In 1912 he was elevated to the peerage chiefly because of his efficient efforts in carrying the election which resulted in the curtailment of the privileges of the House of Lords. Naturally his fellow peers do not regard him with much favor, and were quite willing to call him to account now that he has returned to England.

In response to a motion by Lord Ampthill for an inquiry into the Marconi transactions Lord Murray declared that there was absolutely nothing dishonorable in the whole transaction, and but for the failure of the stock broker nothing would ever have been heard of it. He said that he personally had assumed the heavy losses resulting from this mistaken investment and added:

I deeply regret that I did not give the matter more consideration and view it from all possible aspects. It was an error of judgment, and not of intention.

The Unionists, however, would not let him off with that, but insist upon an investigation which they intend shall reach the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs, recently made Lord Chief Justice, who also speculated in Marconis. The leader of the Opposition, Lord Lansdowne, in moving the appointment of an investigating committee, said:

There never was a more discreditable gamble on the Stock Exchange than the one which took place in connection with American Marconi shares, and so disreputable was it that the Stock Exchange Committee took the usual course of suspending for five years a jobber concerned in it.

The Liberal peers did not vote against the motion, altho the Government will take no part in it, holding that the affair had been fully investigated by the Commons committee and that the object of the movement is to make political capital by discrediting members of the Government.

#### The British By-Elections

The Unionists are taking heart at the result of recent by-elections, which they interpret as an indication that the tide is turning against the Government. Charles F. G. Masterman, who was promoted to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in consequence had to stand for re-election, lost his seat for Southwest Bethnal Green, where he received a majority of 184 votes in 1911. This time his Unionist opponent, Major Sir Mathew Wilson, was elected by twenty-four majority. The third candidate, a Socialist, got 182 more votes than formerly, so the Unionist gain is not enough to brag about. In the Poplar division of London the Liberal candidate was returned, but the party majority was cut down from 1829 in 1910 to 278. In South Bucks, on the other hand, the Unionist candidate was elected by a decreased majority of 225.

In recent elections the pending Home Rule bill has not cut so much of a figure as might be expected, seeing that civil war is threatened in Ulster if it passes.

A more important factor is the workingman's insurance act, which is unpopular among the class it was intended to benefit because it requires deductions from their weekly wages for which they yet receive no advantage.

The Opening of Tibet One of the five stripes in the new flag of the Chinese republic stands for Tibet, but it is likely soon to become meaningless. In 1904 the British, becoming alarmed at the rumors of the growth of Russian influence at Lhasa, sent an expedition under Colonel Younghusband into Tibet, the first time for centuries that the Forbidden City had been entered by white men except for three or four missionaries and travelers. The Dalai Lama, who as an incarnate Buddha is temporal as well as spiritual ruler of the country, fled on the approach of the invader and wandered for years in Mongolia, finally fetching up in Peking. His reception by the Chinese, however, was somewhat colder than a human god has a right to expect and after his return to Lhasa he came into conflict with Chinese troops stationed there. This time he fled in the other direction, over the border into India, where he has been living in peace ever since.

As it became evident that Russia intended to bring Mongolia under her control Great Britain sought compensation in Tibet, altho that country, by the Anglo-Russian convention of 1907, lay outside the jurisdiction of both. A conference of British, Chinese and Tibetan representatives has been in session at Delhi for some months and is now said to have come virtually to an agreement. This agreement is said to provide for the opening of Tibet to commerce some time in the future. Tibet is to become completely autonomous and China is no longer to count it among her provinces. The boundary between China and Tibet and other questions at issue between the two countries are to be settled by the Indian Government. The internal administration of Tibet is to be supervised by representatives of the Indian Government at Lhasa. This virtually means, of course, that Tibet is forever lost to China and will come within the power of Great Britain as much as Afghanistan.

The alarm of Russian Oppression the Swedes at the possibility of Russian domination and their willingness to make any sacrifices to avert it, are explicable when we consider the treatment of their race on the other side of the line. The Russian authorities are relentlessly pursuing their policy of Russification in Finland. The Finnish Government has been completely subjugated. The judges of the High Court at Viborg who tried to protect the constitutional liberties of the Grand Duchy were imprisoned. Russian banks and



business enterprises are being introduced into Finland, contrary to law, but the Finns are prohibited from colonizing in Russia. The Finns are not even to be allowed to keep their own languages. Measures are now being taken to require a knowledge of Russian from all officials in Finland and to make it compulsory for entrance to the university. According to Finnish law all candidates for the civil service are required to pass examinations at the University of Helsingfors and to know both Finnish and Swedish. The imposition of a third would be a heavy burden especially since the three languages belong to very different linguistic groups. But the Russians, who are more and more taking official positions in Finland, are not required to know either Finnish or Swedish.

The censorship of the press is becoming increasingly stringent in Russia. During the year 1913 fines amounting to \$70,000 were imposed on 374 periodicals; 226 issues were confiscated, sixty-three editors imprisoned and twenty newspapers suppressed.

The Governor of Kursk entered a Baptist meeting-house at Byelgorod and dispersed the congregation as an illegal assemblage. The preacher protested that the Baptists had imperial permission to hold services, but the Governor declared that they were entitled only to meet and not to pray. Police were stationed around the building to prevent any one from entering.

The attempt of the Black Hundreds of Kieff to make a new Beilis case seems to have been frustrated. They charged that a Christian boy had been murdered for ritualistic purposes, but the body of the supposed victim was exhumed and ascertained to be Jewish, while the Christian boy is still alive.

**Settlement of the Balkan Question** For some time it has looked as though a third Balkan war was inevitable. The purchase of a Brazilian dreadnought by Turkey, the determination of Turkey to regain the islands of Chios and Mytilene, the refusal of the Greeks of the Epirus to become incorporated in the new kingdom of Albania and the alliance between Bulgaria and Turkey which would permit the Ottoman armies to cross Bulgarian territory and attack Salonika all combined to make the situation threatening. The Young Turks now in control of the Government are particularly eager for revenge against Greece for the capture of Salonika because there was formed the Committee on Union and Progress which engineered the revolution, and it is intolerable to

them that the birthplace of constitutional Turkey should be lost.

Now, however, the atmosphere is beginning to clear and the Balkan imbroglio is apparently on the way to settlement. The powers have exchanged notes and have come to an agreement in regard to the conditions to be imposed upon the would-be belligerents. Premier Venezelos has pledged the Greek Government not to countenance any disorders on the part of the Epirotes in Albania and to allow the southern boundary of the new kingdom to stand as delineated by the International Boundary Commission. Three small islands, Tenedos, Imbros and Castellorizzo, are to be given back to Turkey as necessary for the protection of the Dardanelles. Chios, Mytilene and the other Aegean islands now occupied by the Greeks will be held by them, but the Greek Government is under obligation to protect the rights of the Mohammedan population and not to fortify the islands or use them for naval or military purposes. One of the reasons why the Turks are willing to relinquish their desire for a war upon Greece is doubtless the difficulty they have experienced in getting a sufficient loan for the purpose even from France.

**The New King of Albania** A deputation of Albanians headed by Essad Pasha brought to Neuwied, Germany, a casket containing earth, sand and water from Albania and, laying it at the feet of Prince William of Wied, hailed him as King of Albania. The intent of the powers was to start him off as Prince like the other Bal-

kan rulers, but the Albanians want their ruler to stand on titular equality with the Kings of Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, Rumania and Montenegro.

Prince William was dressed in the uniform of a Prussian major and by his side stood the Princess in royal robes and wearing a diadem. This assumption of feminine equality shocked the Mohammedan members of the delegation, but they should remember if it had not been for her they would not have got their King. It is whispered about that it was her ambition rather than his which led to his acceptance, doubtless because he appreciated better the difficulties and dangers of the new position. He has been scurrying about Europe from one capital to another to see if he could get the support of the powers and borrow enough money to set up housekeeping on.

In 1878 when Prince Alexander of Battenberg was offered the crown of Bulgaria, Bismarck said to him, "Take it, the experience will be an interesting episode to remember in later life." After eight years the Prince had to flee for his life.

Prince William, of Wied, is said to have received the opposite advice from Kaiser Wilhelm, who urged him to withdraw from his "Albanian adventure," which nevertheless he declined to do. Durazzo on the coast has been chosen as the capital in preference to the cities of the interior, like Elbassan and Skutari, which have a better historic claim to that honor, partly no doubt because the new King is likely to need the protection of the powers against his people.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### DEDICATING A TROLLEY LINE WITH THE BLOOD OF LAMBS

The first electric street railway was recently opened in Constantinople with reverent sacrifices. Two young lambs were placed across the tracks and killed there after suitable invocations, the rails being smeared with their warm blood. The line runs from the Pont de Karakeny to Sirkedji



# REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND

BY GEORGE LANSBURY

Americans who are accustomed to regard the British social structure as stable and the British temperament as stolid find it hard to understand the present turbulence, the sporadic rise of various insurgent movements and the growing tendency to resort to more violent methods than the conventional political machinery. To explain the significance of these movements and their relation to one another it would be hard to find a more competent interpreter than Mr. Lansbury, until recently a member of Parliament, and who has been lecturing in this country. Mr. Lansbury has been in active political life for thirty years, devoting himself chiefly to the reform of the poor law and the problem of unemployment. He established the first labor colonies for the unemployed. He is a member of the Church Socialist League and the Independent Labor Party. His visit to the United States attracted much interest because he is a forcible speaker and represents a type of radical rare in this country, since he is a member of the Church of England, a teetotaler and a non-smoker.

THE EDITOR.

ALL students of industrial and social questions, either in Europe or America, are interested in the condition of affairs prevailing at this moment in England. The country from one end to the other is seething with discontent and the spirit of revolt against existing institutions is widespread thruout all classes. The fight for the suffrage and women's emancipation has called forth the very highest spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice. In modern times no movement, political, social or industrial, has had behind it so strong and devoted a body of adherents drawn from every class of society, as has the suffrage movement. Women of the aristocracy have gone to prison, endured the torture of the hunger strike and forcible feeding, in company with professional and working class women. Emily Davidson gave her life, crying aloud, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Others, whose names will never be known, have died of the torments endured in His Majesty's prisons; others are still enduring the agony of ill health brought on by their sufferings for the cause they love. The cold-blooded Englishman at first only laughed at the actions of these women, but he is now realizing that the whole movement is one which coercion cannot and will not kill, and altho it is the fashion in the news-

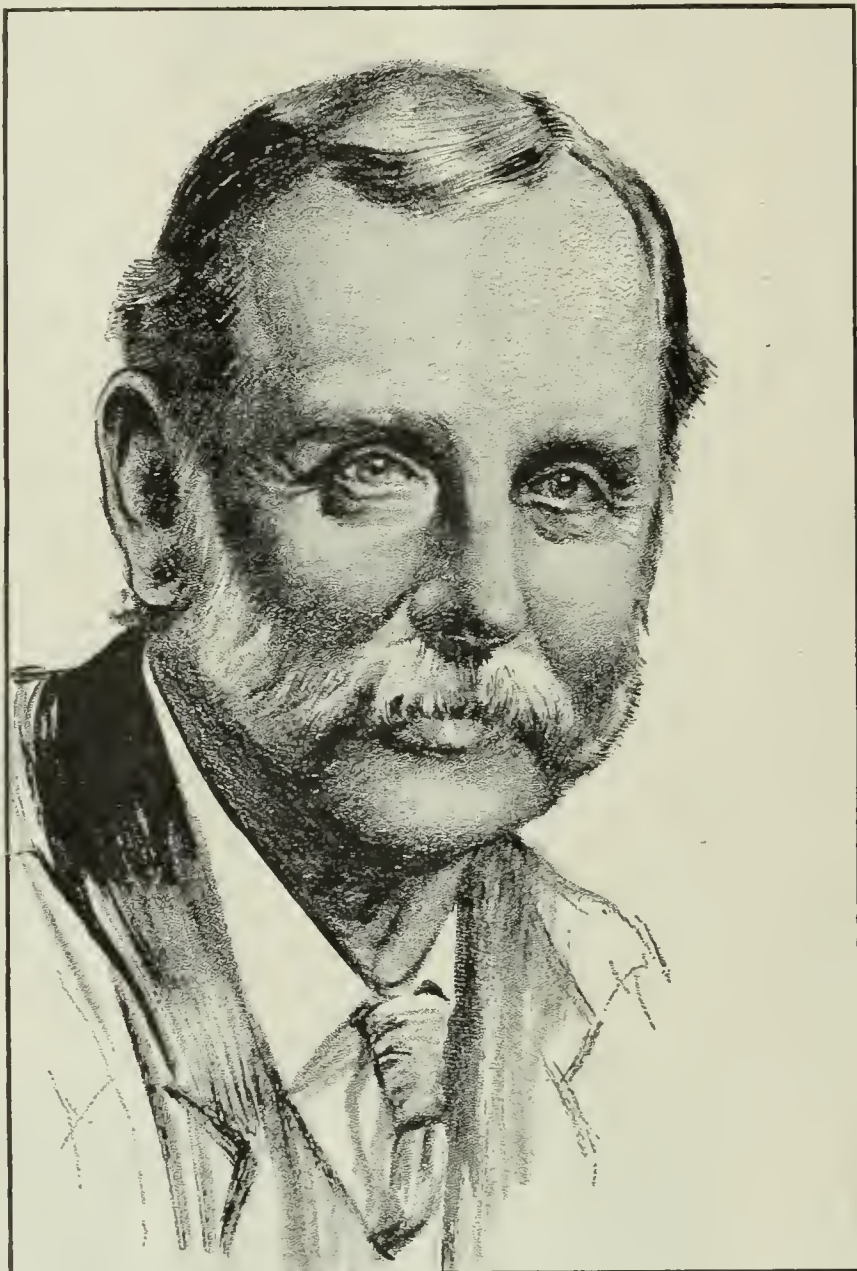
en's agitation has created the present spirit of "holy discontent and revolt" which is abroad in England, but all who know the movement will agree that the splendid and heroic work of the women has stimulated the workers in such a manner as to compel them to close up their ranks and make a determined effort to bring more light and comfort into their lives.

In April, 1912, a small daily newspaper called the *Daily Herald* was started in London, with a £300 capital, to voice the women's movement, to give expression to the labor movement and to bind together men and women of all classes in one supreme effort to establish "justice and brotherhood." Out of this paper's struggles to exist has grown up the "Daily Herald League." It has no rules, no constitution, no executive, and therefore nothing to quarrel about. There are three or four hundred branches, each managing its own business; membership involves paying a regular sum of threepence a week toward the maintenance of the paper, and a sum of over £300 a week is raised in this fashion. It is this league, together with the daily paper, which is responsible for the outward and visible expression of the new spirit in English social and political life; it does not call itself religious, but it is most profoundly religious, for it puts forth as its appeal that no life is worth living which involves the suffering of

others. It also proclaims Mazzini's great teaching, "No rights without duties"; it day by day calls upon its members to

Help the cause that needs assistance,  
Fight the wrong that needs resistance,  
And live for the future in the distance  
And the good we all may do.

It rules out no one, syndicalist or socialist, suffragist or single taxer, in fact it is what would be known in America as an organization made up of every kind of radical, both men and women. In fact, women have been among the more active of its members, with a conspicuous place in its demonstrations.



Courtesy of the New York Times

GEORGE LANSBURY, RADICAL, CHURCHMAN AND OPTIMIST

papers still to sneer, even the more conservative are bound to admit that the whole agitation is being carried on with a spirit which can only be understood by those who realize that what is called religion, in its broadest and best sense, is the power which impels Mrs. Pankhurst and her friends to go to prison and risk death itself for their cause.

Great tho the women's movement in England is and powerful as it has been in awakening women, it has, if possible, been more powerful in rousing enthusiasm and agitation among the whole working class. No one would claim that the wom-



This league, which has among its members rich and middle class, men and women, skilled and unskilled workers, professional men and women of all kinds, takes the lead in every strike or lockout, on behalf of the workers. If it is a small group of girls fighting for better wages, there the league will be found raising money, holding meetings and in every way helping forward the fight. If, as in the case of the downtrodden men and women of the black country, Staffordshire iron workers, struggling for an increase of their miserable wages, then it is the league comes forward, raises funds, and in every kind of way helps them to organize, but its greatest piece of work has been in regard to the great Dublin strike or lockout. The old-fashioned leaders of the trade unions in England did not understand—could not realize the true import of Larkin's movement in Ireland; the doctrine, "An injury to one is an injury to all," was quite novel and new, but the rank and file like the "common people of old" heard the message gladly, and when Jim Larkin crossed from Dublin to raise the "fiery cross" it was the *Daily Herald* which in very deed acted as herald for his campaign. Great mass meetings were organized from "John o' Groat's to Land's End"; money poured into the *Herald* office like water for the agitation. When the great mass meetings were held in Albert Hall it was the *Herald* and its friends which paid up the £250 for expenses; the same was true everywhere else and so great was the interest aroused, so great was the fighting spirit created, that at one time there were applications for over seven hundred and fifty meetings to be held.

#### "THINGS CAN NEVER GO BACK"

What the future of this movement will be no one can tell. One thing is certain: things can never go back. An object lesson has been given to show how people of differing views and belonging to various classes can work together, and the spirit which now animates so many people cannot die, for it is only the natural expression of the law that we should live with and for one another. The rich men and women who pour out their money for the suffrage agitation, the same set of people who pour out money on behalf of the labor movement, have behind them the spirit which makes them hate their own position and their own riches bought and received at the cost of the lives and necessities of the workers; the poor, struggling men and women with no outlook on life

but drab, sordid poverty are finding inspiration and hope in the fact that stretched out to them are the hearts and hands of *comrades* who want to stand with them on terms of equality and brotherhood in one great effort to destroy the causes which bring poverty and all that poverty means into the world. In this mixture of classes, this bringing together of men and women, is the greatest hope for our country, for together we shall conquer the future and together we shall build the new coöperative state.

#### THE YOUNG RADICALS

There is another aspect of the rebel movement which deserves attention. It is true we have welded some men and women of all classes into one, and that people of every creed work together for a common end, but even better still is the manner in which we have inspired the young men and women. At all the demonstrations, at all the great gatherings, social and otherwise, the greatest number are always young people, just entering on life, and who, full of zeal, full of determination to fight for a new social order, give a vigor and a vim to the agitations as nothing else can do. In the main these young people are full of the spirit of social service; the keynote of their lives is "solidarity." They have the kind of faith which "hitches their wagon to a star," the "star" being life and life more abundantly for every one of the children of men. They ask no favor, no privilege, no right for themselves which they are not willing shall be shared with others. They believe that what this drab old world with all its ugliness, sordidness and poverty, its culture, refinement and wealth, needs is that each one of us should want to serve the common good; they realize that mankind in its great struggle for gold has lost its soul, and young as they are, it is their conscious effort to realize in their own day the truth that "man does not live by bread alone," and they endeavor to raise every day in all places the spirit of revolt. They have no cast-iron method by which they can accomplish their end, but they are conscious of the fact that a condition of life imposed on people from above is a bad and degrading thing. Their slogan cry to the workers is "Believe in yourselves and be saved," accepting help from every class, acknowledging with gratitude any assistance which is given; but all the time holding fast the truth that the common people must themselves save themselves.

Together all these people are making history and the old, old

British people with all its traditions of aristocracy and class ascendancy is waking to a new and a better life. All sorts and conditions of people are finding satisfaction in life by giving themselves to the service of mankind. The churches and organized religion to a large extent have lost their hold over the people. The husks of a dead faith still are scattered Sunday by Sunday, but the real life of religion, the real spirit of the "lowly Galilean" is to be found in the lives of the men and women who, day by day, give themselves to the service of their fellows.

#### THE SPIRIT OF THE REBELS

The intellectuals will criticize this movement, will want a program, and will want leaders, but it is quite certain that without any of these entangled arrangements the people of England gathered from all classes will go forward inspired by a faith in human nature which nothing can disturb, confident that the ultimate triumph of the cause of the people is assured. They will seek converts as did Garibaldi in Rome during the struggle for Italian independence. He called for volunteers and in doing so said: "I have nothing to offer you; no money, no clothes; those who come to me will endure hardship and suffering, toil and hunger." The response to this appeal was the thousand "red shirts" who led the fight for Italian liberty. They went to the struggle inspired and cheered by the thought that they were fighting for the country they loved; their war cry was "God and the People"; and we all know how they overcame mountains of difficulty and won the victory they sought.

Here and now in England there is a gathering together of men and women full of the same spirit. They are enduring hardship, poverty and often persecution, but the ideal to them is real and be their numbers few or many they will carry forward the flag of human brotherhood and solidarity to an ultimate triumph. Hatred of wrong, hatred of conditions, hatred of causes will be part of their warfare, but love of each other, care for one another, the realization that each man and woman, each human being, is of worth, and that both rich and poor are only just members of one human family—all this will be part, and a big part, in the struggle upward. For me it is the most inspiring agitation, the most glorious effort, our country has seen during all the years I have lived and taken part in the movements of men and women in my native land.

London



# WHEN THE SAP RUNS IN THE MAPLES

BY O. W. SMITH

ANGLING EDITOR OF "OUTDOOR LIFE"

AS I past thru the park this morning, the soft snow slipped out from beneath my rubbers with that indescribable squirt and squashy feeling so characteristic of March. No January thaw this, to be ended summarily by a frigid blast from the northwest, but Jack Frost's Waterloo. Then I heard a woodpecker beating the long roll on a dead limb some yards away, while near at hand a nut-hatch, head where his tail should have been as usual, called 'Quank! Quank! Hank! Hank!' Something stirred within me. The soft air, squashy snow, and winter birds unduly active spoke to me of something: what was it? I looked away thru the purple-brown tree trunks, carefully kept and tended, and seemed to see a virgin maple wood sheltering a rustic weather-beaten shanty, about which fragrant white steam circled and eddied lovingly. That was the memory that bothered me.

I am sorry for the boy who never "gathered sap," sorry for the man who has no memory of a "sugar-bush." Each recurrent spring I find myself thinking more often and more affectionately of "sugar-making," sugar-making even tho the boiling is stopped before the "sugar point" is reached, and golden brown maple syrup is the result. Often I say to my wife, "Do you know what I will do when I get rich?" She knows just what I will say, yet always replies with great interest, "No, what?" "Buy a sugar-bush," I exclaim triumphantly.

I think, I think my sugar plant will not in the least resemble the modern sugar making outfit with brick arches, patent evaporating pans, glittering tin buckets and metal "spiles." No, I shall make the "spiles"—you know what I mean, those tubes we drove into the holes father bored in the trees, thru which the sap runs. I shall make them of sumac as I used to do, punching the pith out with a rounded stick. Neither will I use tin buckets, but shall hollow out troughs from soft

wood with ax and adz; which I will place at the roots of the trees, leveled with sticks and logs. Of course some of the sap will escape and I will spill more in gathering, but what of it? I do not know that I shall even use a horse to gather the sap, but if I do the nag must be old and gray and be hitched to a "go-devil" or "travois," you remember it, do you not, made from a properly bent tree crotch? More than one happy day have I spent with my father or elder brother looking for such a crotch. Perhaps I shall not use a pan for boiling, a great black caldron more nearly meeting the desires of my dreams. You see when I make sugar, my plant will be a primitive affair, for I am weary of modern improvements and conveniences.

Along toward the last of February or the first of March, as the signs indicated an early or late break-up, we began to prepare for the sugar-making. The snow grew soft and softer, then the sap began to start from the ends of the maple cord-wood sticks—still we waited. Perhaps the wind blew steadily from the south for three days, soft and insistent; in the woods a gentle whisper was heard,

the swan-song of the melting snow. Then came the tapping. Thru knee-deep snow, heavy and reeking with water, we followed father, driving home the spiles into the holes he bored in the shaggy maple boles, waiting and watching eagerly for the drip, drip of the starting sap. Not always did the sap respond immediately, to our great disappointment, then father would say, "You will have to wait, son, till the weather warms a *leetle*." The last tree tapped, then came the hanging of the great kettles, for in those days we did not use pans, bless you, no. And the wood-chopping. Remember how hard it was to split wood back of the house? Of course you do, but out there at the sugar camp it was a different matter, and you made the chips fly wonderfully; yet at times you could but stop, impelled by the hazy, misty, purple-gray trunks all about you, and gaze and gaze, drinking in great breaths and growing big inside.

The boiling. Father tended the kettle, tho sometimes we helped. Our task, however, was to gather in sap, sometimes aided by old Molly, who dragged a go-devil to which a cask was bound, and Molly soon knew the trails so well that she needed no guiding, tho of course we shouted "Haw" and "Gee" at the top of our voices. There always were a few lone trees, standing out by themselves or down in a deep ravine where Molly could not go, those we visited, wearing a wooden yoke upon our shoulders, carrying two pails at once. Oh, but it was hard work, woe-fully hard work, but fun just the



"SAP RUNS TODAY"



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THE SUGAR CAMP

"Out there you made the chips fly wonderfully; yet at times you could but stop, impelled by the purple-gray trunks all about you, and gaze and gaze"



same. At night we climbed to our bed in the garret, every muscle crying out in protest, only to awake stiff and sore the next morning, but ready for the work and fun of the day. "Made thirty gallons yesterday" father would say, "and we'll do even better today." But we were not so much interested in the amount of molasses made, as we were in the fun of making. We lived by the day.

So the moments crowded into the hours, and the hours hurried into the days; they were long hours and long days, yet short, too short. As the days lengthened, they grew warmer and warmer. Came a time when there was little or no frost at night, and the snow sang its swan-song night and day. The creek burst its icy fetters and went shouting and roaring to the river, a torrent to be respected and not a barefoot boy's playground. What fun it was to stand on the first bits of woodland soil that appeared—you were glad to see them even tho they marked the end of the maple harvest.

Probably before the last drift had disappeared from the north ravine, the wind switched into the northwest and blew great guns, driving raveled remnants of clouds across the sky, more and more of them until the blue was shut out, and the great maples shivered and moaned in terror, at least so it seemed to you. You knew what it meant: Jack Frost was going to battle once again for the mastery of the earth. Ah, what a storm it was! For three days it lasted, and when the sky cleared there were great drifts between the house and barn which had to be shoveled out, then a road broken thru the woods to the sugar house. While the storm raged and raved you wondered sadly if all the spring birds were

frozen to death, but to your astonishment the meadow larks were calling "Spring o' the year" as loudly and courageously as when the fields were bare and greening.

There was one good thing about the belated snow storm, it made jack-wax possible. The molasses was boiled down until it candied, then poured upon a can filled with cold snow, after which—what boy that was cannot finish the sentence! Jack-wax, quintessence of sweetmeats and confections! Not only did it taste delicious, but it hurt one's jaws deliciously. Remember? And what fun it was to feed it to Rover! Once his jaws were stuck, he would whine and swear he would never touch it again, tho just as soon as he had succeeded in swallowing the bothersome lump, he would come back with wagging tail and beg for more. You remember how you preached to him, told him just what the sticky stuff would do for him if you gave him more? Of course you refused his request? *Of course* you did, for you were a boy. Then there were jack-wax parties, sometimes out in the woods, but more often in the large farmhouse kitchen; tho when the crowd of boys and girls gathered, mother always locked the parlor door, the farmhouse holy of holies. I wonder why?



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#### THE BOILING IN A GREAT KETTLE

"Perhaps I shall not use a pan for boiling, a great black caldron more nearly meeting the desires of my dreams"

Jack Frost's victory was of short duration. Again the south wind had the snow on the run. Then the brown earth appeared and soon arbutus and star-like hepaticas began to show on exposed hillsides. "Run is about over," announced father, "tho we can still make vinegar." Then one night you heard it—it came from the marsh back of the barn, "kronk-k-k, kronk-k-k-k-k!" the guttural note of the first frog, singing the death knell of the sugar season. Father said, when you told him, "Season is over, for my father used to say, 'three runs of sap after frogs come.'" The troughs were piled, the great kettles turned bottom up, and then began the sterner and less romantic work of the boy upon a farm.

Did all this happen yesterday or the day before? I wonder? I have been living my youth over again in these first soft spring days. If I knew where there was a sugar-bush I should surely visit it. If I could only find one with old fashioned wooden troughs and sumac spiles, I am sure the sap would taste just as it did when I was a boy. I'd like to get down on my knees, right in the soft snow, and suck sap thru a straw, wouldn't you? Come, be honest. Of course we enjoy the steam heat and electric lights, but we would be willing to go back to the old base burner and kerosene lamp if we could have things taste and seem as they did then. Oh, I am not quarreling with life, not at all; I have my part to play in the great game. Only I'd like to be a boy just during sugar-making time. Well, I can't and you can't, but when I own that "bush," such a bush as we used to know, you shall come and help me make sugar and jack-wax, and say, we will feed Rover just as we used to do.

*Durand, Wisconsin*



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#### MAKING THE ROUNDS WITH THE CASKS

"Molly soon knew the trails so well that she needed no driving. There were always a few lone trees where Molly could not go; those we visited, wearing a wooden yoke"



# A Number of Things

An Occasional Page by Edwin E. Slosson

“EVERYTHING has two handles, take heed that you pick it up by the right one,” says Epictetus. A wise warning, for man in his haste is prone to seize hold of the wrong. The history of science proves this. The ancients saw smoke rise and they said “It has levity.” We now know that there is no such thing as levity and that on the contrary smoke has gravity, only it has not quite so much of it as cold air and so it gets shoved up out of the way. When the water rose under the pump valve or the mercury stood high in the barometer tube it was explained by saying that the vacuum pulled it up. How that which is nothing could pull fifteen pounds to the square inch without getting tired also required explanation, but did not get it. Two kinds of electricity were discovered. “We will call one positive and the other negative” said the scientists to themselves, “for it may turn out that there is only one electricity after all and the other thing is the lack of it.” But which was which? They had an even chance at guessing the right one and like a student on examination they shut their eyes and grabbed at a handle. Also, like, most generally, the student on examination, they missed their guess. Nowadays we know negative electricity well. We can catch its corpuscles and count them one by one; we can wheel them around a magnet like circus horses around a ringmaster. But nobody can discover positive electricity and we begin to suspect that it is a sort of an ethereal Mrs. Harris.

“Why are some things hot and some things cold?” asked the common people of the natural philosophers. And the natural philosophers got off in a quiet corner by themselves and thought about it a while and then they came back and told the people, “It is because there is caloric in the first case and frigorific in the second.” And the people went away satisfied that the matter had been explained, as they always do when one talks Greek to them. If they had been told “There is such a thing as heat—it’s a sort of molecular shiver—but cold does not exist,” they would not have accepted it, for they believed in the existence of cold even more firmly than in the existence of heat. Tribes of savages have been discovered of such low moral intelligence as to have little or no trace of a belief in the existence of a God, but they never failed to believe in a devil. What says even our most optimistic of poets, Robert Browning:

“There may be heaven; there must be hell.”

The weather being what it is this month any of us may be pardoned for falling into this antiquated superstition of believing in the existence of cold. The very language we use drags us back into the Dark Ages. We speak of wearing clothes, of building houses “to keep out the cold.” What nonsense! Nothing can keep out the cold because the cold is nothing. It is as impossible as killing a ghost. We can make walls so strong that they will keep out burglars and wolves, so tight that they will keep out snakes, mice and cockroaches, also microbes, but the cold being infinitely less than a microbe cannot be kept out. Even a Pasteur filter will not screen out a nonentity. A deserted house is as cold as all outdoors. No amount of clothing will keep a corpse warm. Wrapping a block of ice in burlap does not heat it up. *Ex nihilo nihil fit.*

It is not a matter of indifference which handle is chosen. When we try to explain something by nothing we always get into trouble. Debit and credit are alike to the bookkeeper. Debt is as genuine a thing to him as wealth. But that is because he deals with figures instead of realities. Minus money is a meaningless term unless there are assets, actual or potential. We cannot have a real debt unless we have real money. It is only by earning money that a man can get real debts and it is only by earning more money that he can get rid of them. There is no other way of getting rid of debts, either real or imaginary.

It is, then, when we come to the practical application of an idea that we find out whether we have hold of the right handle. Doubtless a complete and consistent theory of thermodynamics could be worked out on the theory that frigorific is the real thing and heat merely the absence of it. But that would be misleading to us. Defensive measures are in themselves absolutely futile in our fight against the hereditary foe of the human race, Jack Frost. To be sure in the absence of heat Jack Frost would be non-existent. But then so would we. We can only fight him with fire. Fortifications are of value only while the garrison is active. Brick and cloth may serve in a measure to keep the heat in. But we cannot stop the leakage altogether, so we must heat and evermore heat from within. In this struggle for existence we have only ourselves to rely upon, ourselves and that central source from

which comes all the heat that keeps our vital spark alive, the sun.

Maurice Maeterlinck, who received a parchment blessing from the Pope for saving the Abbaye de St. Wandrille from the desecration of being converted into a chemical factory, has now fallen under the ban of Rome because his study of death treats of subjects within the exclusive province of the Church. All his books and plays, including the *Blue Bird*, have been placed upon the *Index Expurgatorius*. A Paris journal, which telegraphed M. Maeterlinck at his “Villa of the Bees” on the Riviera to find out what he thought about it, received the following reply:

What is the use of giving importance by discussion to something that has none? If my condemnation had come from Lhasa or Timbaktu would I think it worth while to complain or talk about it? It comes from Rome; not so far away perhaps, but far enough all the same.

Yours cordially,  
MAETERLINCK.

The only valid defense against parental admonition is an appeal to heredity.

The reason why monkeys seem so absurd to us is because we are so like them.

He who conquers himself is in a fair way toward conquering the world, but he who conquers himself finds the world not worth conquering.

There has been some curiosity as to who will pay for the new dreadnought which Turkey has bought to make her attack upon Greece. Now the secret has come out. This mighty engine of war will be paid for by those who go from the City of Peace to the birthplace of the Prince of Peace. The money which was loaned to the Turkish Government for the purchase of the “Sultan Osman” (née “Rio de Janeiro”) was advanced by a French bank which in return gets a concession for a street car line from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

It is a disheartening thought, when we think of it, that even in this twentieth century A. D. half of the people in the world are below the average, morally, mentally and physically. What is worse we cannot conceive of any force in the future powerful enough to change humanity in this respect.



THE KIND OF BOOKS WE READ

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
YALE UNIVERSITY

IN the annual report for 1913 of the Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore is an interesting table showing the average circulation of the volumes in the library arranged according to classes of literature.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CIRCULATION OF EACH VOLUME	
Prose fiction.....	5.25 times
Juveniles .....	4.93 "
Natural science.....	1.68 "
Philosophy .....	1.16 "
Fine arts .....	1.14 "
History .....	.63 "
Biography .....	.40 "
Travel .....	.32 "

As was to be expected, the circulation of prose fiction is more rapid than of any other class of literature. Of a total circulation from the central library of about 260,000 volumes, over 137,000 were of prose fiction. Slightly more than half of the circulation of the central library is therefore of this class. Altho the average circulation of juveniles was nearly as great as that of prose fiction, the total number of volumes withdrawn from the central library amounted to only about 40,000. The smaller number of volumes of this class of literature on the shelves accounts for the high average circulation. The total number of volumes of biography in the central library is just about half that of prose fiction, and yet the total circulation of biographical works was only 1/30 that of prose fiction. The library possesses about 11,000 volumes in foreign languages, while the total circulation of these volumes was considerably under 3000. It is surprizing that the circulation of books of voyages and travels should be so small. The total circulation of prose fiction was over 100 times as great as that of travel. The high rank of philosophy in the chart is noteworthy, and the low place of biography will not encourage those who are always advising the youth of the land to read the inspiring lives of great men. But the philosophers have been to some extent—like James—writing "like a novelist"; while the

authors who can portray distinguished folk in an interesting fashion are as likely as not to put their material into the form of a historical novel, which doesn't get counted under biography.

The total number of volumes in the public library of Baltimore is about 300,000, while the total circulation of these volumes last year was a little over 600,000. Thus the volumes in the library were withdrawn, on an average, twice during the year.

CHILDREN AND PARENTAL ALCOHOLISM

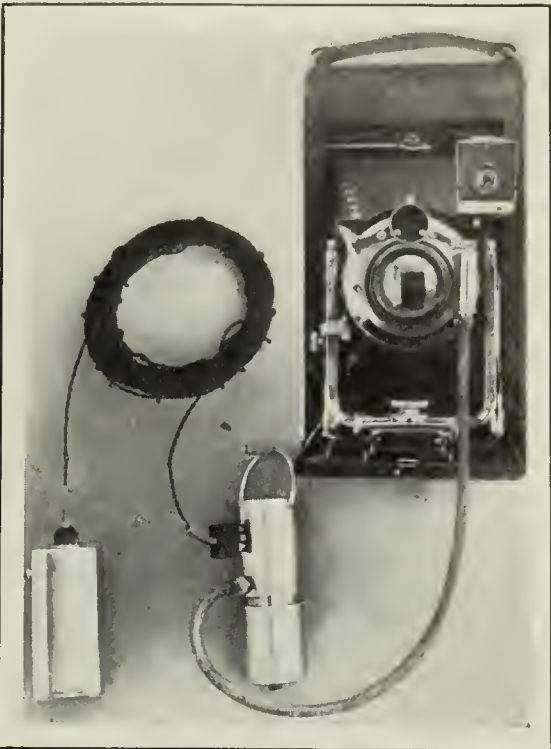
IN an earlier research on the effect upon the offspring of the intoxication of either one or both parents Dr. Stockard of the Cornell Medical College found, when guinea pigs were used in the experiment, that the deathrate of the young before and soon after birth was very high. For example, nearly half even of those that come to full term either die at birth or fail to come to maturity. Many of the survivors are undersized and nervous, sometimes have epileptic-like seizures and sometimes are deformed.

Dr. Stockard has now continued his breeding experiments a generation further. These guinea pigs of alcoholic parentage have not themselves been subjected to the effect of alcohol since their birth, but they have been used in three sets of observation. First they were mated with normal, untreated individuals, second with alcoholized individuals and third with one another. The offspring of the first combination seemed to be practically normal. The second combination produced a large proportion of stillborn and deformed young. The third gave a high deathrate with much nervous troubles and deformities. This experiment throws much light on the effect of alcohol on the human race, especially on those peoples, which, like the guinea pig, have not yet gained resistance to this poison by the weeding out of the less resistant strains in consequence of a heavy death rate for some generations.

Dr. Stockard clearly points out that his experiments do not prove that acquired characters are inherited for "the poison injures the cells and tissues of the body, the germ cells as well as other cells, and the offspring derived from the weakened or affected germ-cells have all of the cells of their bodies defective, both soma (body) and germ since each of the cells is a descendant of the injured germ cell combination. In this manner the defects or degenerate conditions are transmitted or passed to subsequent generations."

TO PHOTOGRAPH YOURSELF

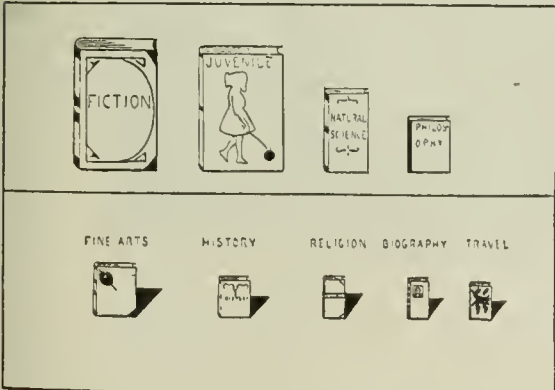
STAND in front of your own camera, press the button and take your own picture. This is the feat made possible by an ingenious device recently invented. It consists of a pneumatic shutter re-



THE DEVICE FOR SELF-PHOTOGRAPHY  
A pneumatic release is operated by an ordinary pocket flashlight battery

lease operated by electricity. A small air compressor which connects with a rubber tube is hung on the camera or the tripod; the camera is set and focussed upon a certain spot, and the operator and subject stands at this point, holding in his hand a tiny battery such as is used for a pocket flash light. A length of fine insulated wire, connecting this with the air compressor, may be so arranged that the picture will not reveal its presence, and a simple pressure of the finger opens the shutter.

The device is the invention of Karl Thaalhammer, a young Austrian mechanical genius who lives in Los Angeles, California, and was designed for the use of amateurs who wish to be included in a group and also for solitary travelers who wish to take their own photographs in the places they visit. It is also of value to nature students, as the photography of game is made easy by the new apparatus. For this purpose the camera is focussed upon some point frequented by animals—a drinking place, for instance—and the operator conceals himself at some distance, using a long piece of wire to open the shutter. Of course, while concealed, he must be able to see the spot upon which the camera is focussed, and when an animal is in the proper place it can be photographed with ease. Very beautiful nature studies of wild animals and birds can be obtained in this way.



THE RELATIVE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS AT A BALTIMORE LIBRARY





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#### THE OLD INDIAN TRAVOIS STILL USED FOR TRANSPORTATION IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

The Blackfeet Indians, who boast that they have never attacked the white man, held the Glacier Park country against the Sioux and other hostile tribes as far back as records go. The region is rich in game and the Blackfeet were a favored tribe. They have a reservation adjoining the Park



*Copyright by Kiser Photograph Co., Portland*

#### ICEBERG LAKE AND THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

Glacier National Park, in the northwestern corner of Montana, is not only crossed by the two main ranges of the Continental Divide, but from Blackfoot Mountain run rivers which flow to the Gulf, to Hudson's Bay, and to the Pacific. The Divide rises abruptly, being within twenty miles here of the prairie on either side. There are no foothills. These rocks are gorgeously colored





*Copyright by Kiser Photograph Co., Portland*

**WILD FLOWERS AND RAGGED PEAKS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK**

This is said to be the most beautiful part of the American Rockies, and no such mountain climbing is to be had elsewhere in the United States except in the Coast Range and Alaska. There are 250 lakes and sixty glaciers within the nine hundred thousand acres which were set apart as a national park in 1910. This picture shows Indian basket grass growing in a natural park in Red Eagle Pass



# THE STREETS OF THE CITY

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM THE VALLEY—FIFTH PAPER

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "THE RECORDING ANGEL," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND"

A STRANGER can never tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about what he sees in a strange place where the manners, customs and conditions of the people differ widely from those with which he is familiar. For example, many persons with whom I have talked here complain that I "generalize too much." Whenever a New York man or woman makes that charge, what he or she means is that you have been guilty of the scandalous presumption of seeing beyond New York, of relating and comparing it to the whole country—or worse still, to that outside and incredible standard—Nature. These people are limited in their sense of things to Manhattan Island, and the other islands around which they have subjugated and possessed. I do not say it because I am from that larger and more enlightened section of this country, the South, but because I do honestly believe it to be the truth, that the average person born here is the most provincial human being, most illiterate of life, I ever saw. They seem to live and die under a kind of enchantment which renders it impossible for them to receive larger outside impressions of things. Let one of them come South, even, and he at once attempts to introduce New York ideals of commerce, of amusement, and of living and thinking. This is because neither God nor Nature can enlarge his understanding. He wants to make whatever place he lives in as near like this place as possible. He lives and dies an apostle of New York.

YESTERDAY a handsome elderly woman sat near me at a table in a fashionable restaurant. She was entertaining her companion with an account of Charleston, South Carolina, which she visited three years ago! She was still talking about that, you understand; I'll venture it has been the theme of her polite conversation during these entire three years. She received a kind of shock and cannot recover from it. She went into a community which does not give a hang for New York. And she cannot understand such stupidity.

"They are so stupid," she was saying, "those Charleston people."

"Yes," answered her companion indifferently. One inferred that he had never been outraged by the sight of Charleston, that he had never been further than Palm Beach or the Adirondacks from New York.

"They are so provincial, you see," she went on, meaning that they could not see New York on the map, which is a fact about Charleston.

"No enterprise, I suppose," he interpreted.

"Not *any*! They just exist. And they are all obsessed with a pride of ancestry. So ridiculous, you know!"

It is a fact that the people of Charleston, and of other communities in the South are inclined to feel the glory behind them too much, but as I listened to that woman giving her really happy experiences at the state social functions where she seems to have received more attention than she deserved, I reflected that it is better to be proud of what our people have been than to be afraid of what our children may become—which is an anxiety that should greatly concern those who live in New York.

CERTAINLY, this can be said for New York: it does not "generalize." It specifies—what it wants, goes after that and gets it. In this manner it has acquired much which belongs to the rest of the country in general.

I may be wrong, but I have discovered only two evidences of broad-mindedness here; one interprets art, the other commerce. The former is decadent, and the latter is greedy.

The business of New York is carried on everywhere, underground, beneath rivers, all the way up to the top floors of the tallest buildings. And it extends sucking tentacles to every part of this country, to say nothing of other countries. There are cities in the South with over one hundred thousand inhabitants where the very large proportion of the assets consists of New York "paper." And it will remain "paper" so far as the South is concerned. It is much easier to get a dollar into New York than it is to take a dime out of it. You may think you have done so because you get away with the coin in your pocket, but the next day you must spend it for some necessity which is manufactured by a New York capitalist.

I SHALL have something to say later of amusements. But now, my purpose is to set down some impressions of the streets of New York. They are by all odds the most interesting and significant moving picture shows to be seen here. They represent certain phases of the home life of the people, just as the fields do in the Valley at home upon sunny days

when the husband and his wife and their children are at work in them. But they are at work, singing quaint old-fashioned hymns or moving silently up and down between rows of growing things like figures in a dreaming pastoral of the earth. Millet would have found much in our Valley worth portraying upon his canvases. I doubt if he could have found anything in New York. This is the native heath of artists like James Montgomery Flagg, who draws in awful black and white the skeleton bones of the spirit of man, stripped of all fairness, of every softening illusion of the flesh.

These streets show all or nearly all the people of the city at one hour or another. They dramatize its emotions, its points of views, its sense of the values in life. Everything one knows or can imagine of existence—labor, leisure, crime, virtue—all exaggerated, rendered abnormally good or abnormally bad. Nothing is natural, except the expression upon the faces of very young children.

TO a person who has lived in that section of the country where only English is spoken, and this with a local coloring and an accent acquired from the flowering, dreaming, lazy peace of the land, the foreign tongues one hears upon these streets sound like jargon, and dangerous jargon at that. For whatever speech it is, those who do the speaking always emphasize it with fierce gesturing. They pass you walking hurriedly as if they were on their way to a revolution, altho of course they are only going to a tango restaurant, or to the show. They fling their hands over their heads, smack them together, look madly excited, beat each other upon the breast—and turn the corner just as you expect them to attack each other or the Government, and just as two more come by speaking still another language with the same dangerous emphasis. Apt as not their names are "Wejezynski" and "Slenzynski," and "Cainnini" and "Vincenzo." It is no affair of mine, but I cannot help thinking that when a man with an awful sound to him like these becomes a citizen of this country he should be given a good, substantial American name like "Smith" or "Brown." Most of them would appreciate the favor if one may judge by the way so many of them try to translate their names into our language. I do not believe any man would



bear the thorny, spear-sticking name of "Wejezynski" for three generations in a plain, peaceful country like this if he could help it. Besides, this simmering down of their ancestral names might help these rioting, shooting, stabbing foreigners to forget their unhappy pasts where they acquired vendetta habits. There is much in suggestion, the psychologists tell us. Mayor Mitchel might try it with the gangsters of New York. If there is not enough evidence or justice here to get them properly electrocuted, he could give them plain, decent sounding Anglo-Saxon names when they get out after serving their little sentences for disorderly conduct.

THE thing which impresses a stranger here is that New York never hits the real nail on the head when it starts a reform. It cannot. If it did, it would strike itself a thousand ringing blows every day. Recently a boy ten years old knocked his aged grandfather senseless and robbed him. When the police asked him why he did, he said he had seen something like it in a moving picture show. He is a real son of these streets, catches on to the prevailing indignation he hears discussed there and in the courts, and uses it to defend his viciousness. He knew that at the present moment they are after the "movies" here, knew that his explanation would appeal to the sentimentality of the weak. As a matter of fact he was following the gangsters and gunmen of his ward. They are probably his heroes. Their exploits are chronicled in every issue of every paper in this town. No one thinks of stopping that—must have freedom of the press. And they cannot suppress the gunmen. These streets breed them as the jungles breed dangerous animals.

Some moving picture shows which portray the horrors of the white slave traffic are especially offensive to the good people here. They do not stop the traffic, because it would be impossible to do so in a place where there are so many helpless, eager, homeless girls. Therefore, they censor the show. It is the logic, not of righteousness nor of intelligent comprehension of the situation, but of human weakness. The trouble with the white slave traffic films is this: the public is invited on purpose to see just that, nothing else. And because these people never do want to see what they are really engaged in, they demand the removal of the offensive films.

There are scenes in the same traffic enacted openly upon every street in this city.

Yesterday I was standing upon the corner near a fashionable millinery shop. A young man appeared in the window, which was boxed off from the inside of the shop. During the next ten minutes he solicited every girl who past, making gestures, smiling, ogling, inviting them. If a mad dog had appeared upon the avenue, there would have been a great hue and cry. Forty policemen would have rushed to the scene. But hundreds of people passing must have seen this animal who was far more dangerous to the community, and not one showed the slightest resentment to him or of his obvious purpose. The women and girls went by with decently averted eyes until at last one young woman paused, and pretended to be considering the hats displayed. She was really considering the young man's proposition.

I am no sort of an uplifter. One must have taken the third degree in egotism to be efficient in that business, but I know a plain duty in decency when I see it. I walked into the shop, sought the manager, a fat old doll-baby man who appeared to have been stuffed too tight with sawdust.

"Is this a millinery store?" I asked.

"Of course, madam!" he replied, waving his short arms to include the magnificent display of furs and feathers.

"Well, you have a strange advertisement in the window, and it is not an advertisement of millinery," I said, putting it as mildly as I could.

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"Go and see for yourself," I answered.

He skipped out upon the pavement, took one look and darted back. Immediately the young man disappeared. The girl walked on, looking a little confused, a trifle disappointed, as if she had been interrupted in bargaining her useless soul for—well, for a hat with a band of skunk around the crown.

This at least may be said, the merchant recognized that the slaver was not a profitable advertisement of his business.

THERE are more beautiful women to be seen upon these streets than I ever imagined in the world. I refer to those seen walking, say upon the Avenue and in the Plaza at tea time, not those passing in motors and limousines. These appear to be below the average, both in beauty and in the expressions of their countenances, which tend to indifference, to a mere lack of expression. The

others moving briskly along the pavements surpass them as much in prettiness and vitality as they surpass in the marvelous splendor of their clothes. It may be if my lady descended to the street and took the exercise she so much needs, she also would acquire the same bright charm. But she never could do it in those clothes. And she must wear them. She is the advertisement of her husband's prosperity, and of a certain riding over distinction in the circle of society to which she belongs. It really is pathetic to observe how disgustingly she stares at the windows displaying every useless luxury the heart of vanity could crave. She has all those things, you understand, the latest hat from Paris, the latest gowns and furs. Inside the distracted merchant knows it, and he is racking his commercial brains to display something new, so expensive, so startling that it will attract her attention and cause her to descend and buy the thing, no matter what it is, not because she needs it, but because she has not got it already.

THIS always impresses me here, the useless, expensive things showed in the windows of the shops, and the useless, extravagant things I see women buying in them. I suppose there must be stores somewhere further down where the necessities of life are in evidence, and where the people buy them. But I once entered a very large and fashionable store here and asked the floor-walker to show me some gingham. He looked as if I had struck him in the face. He had to exercise all his self-control to maintain his commercial breeding as he referred me to another person further down. This man was not sure, but he thought they kept gingham in the basement. I went down and found that they kept very expensive china and cut glass in that department. I was advised to cross the street in a sort of sky tunnel which connected the store with itself on the other street. Some one over there might tell me if they had gingham. I went backwards and forwards, up and down in that store for half an hour before I found a counter behind everything else, piled with gingham. But there were no customers. I did not want any myself. I was living in New York at the time. I only wanted to discover for certain whether anything as durable as gingham could be found there.

THE nearest village to the Valley is "Possum Trot." If you ask any one of the inhabitants why it is called "Possum Trot" he cannot tell you. It consists of three or four



stores, a postoffice, a barn and flour mill, and a blacksmith shop—no drug store. We are never sick enough for that. There is a school house upon the hill. Further is a church with the graves of three generations guarding it. There are no streets, just the road which comes from the Valley and branches here and there into other valleys. When the road turns, the town turns with it, so that it looks like the elbow of a long brown arm, the hand of which rests upon our Valley. The miller is also the justice of peace. He is a fat old man, always in his shirt sleeves, always covered with the fine dust of meal and flour. Sometimes he charges twenty-five cents for his legal services, sometimes a little more. But I never heard of any one's appealing from his judgments. I doubt if he could be "bribed"

or even influenced. He knows, absolutely *knows*, what is right and wrong. He does not bother about the "law."

The stores display white goods, homespuns, calicoes, horse collars, shoes and other necessities in the windows. You could buy a hame-string or a single-tree in one of them in about three shakes of a sheep's tail, but I defy anybody to do it at all in a Fifth avenue shop in New York. Such things are not kept. The people do not need them.

Strangers are rarely seen in Possum Trot. Its inhabitants are born and bred there, and there are not many, but enough—about two hundred, if you count the new-born babies.

Now and then you meet a neighbor. And often you meet a vigorous,

bustling middle-aged woman with her bonnet strings tied firmly under her chin. If you have the misfortune to be a stranger, she looks at you as if she were getting ready to wash behind your ears. You cannot mistake it, that cleaning-up, virtuous expression which takes you into careful consideration, mouth-tightened, keen-eyed, diligent. That describes it. On Sunday she is sure to be at church with her husband and children. She will listen to the sermon, and she will see to it that the children listen, too, even if she smacks one of them on the sly to call his wandering attention. I have missed this woman, her definition, more than any other upon the streets of this city. She may be there, but if she is, she is awfully disguised.

New York City

## WHY WASHINGTON WANTED A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

BY EDMUND J. JAMES, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

*With all the lip loyalty for 'the Father of his Country and all the deference exprest for his opinions there has been very little effort made to carry out one of his most cherished projects, the establishment of a University of the United States at the new federal city. What an opportunity was missed in not starting such an institution concurrently with our national existence is explained by President James in the following article. But it is never too late to mend, and a bill is now before Congress to carry out the wishes of Washington 114 years after his death.—THE EDITOR.*

SAMUEL BLODGET, JR., in his work entitled *Economica*, a statistical manual for the United States of America, published in 1806, notes in his list of features of American history, under date of 1799, "George Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, dies! aged 67, December 14, leaving in his will stock equal to \$25,000 for his favorite national university and inviting subscribing followers, and directing the interest to be invested at compound interest till this fund with such subscriptions, as he invited in his will, may be sufficient for the entire object."

Blodget writes in his prefatory address:

We have now to commence on a sublime subject indeed! but yet of such

latent importance, we cannot hope to do it justice. Time will unfold its beauties in all their splendor; while we can only speak of the bud of this flower of the universe. As the most minute circumstances are sometimes interesting for their relation to great events, we relate the first we ever heard of a national university: it was in the camp at Cambridge, in October, 1775, when Major William Blodget went to the quarters of General Washington, to complain of the ruinous state of the colleges, from the conduct of the militia quartered therein. The writer of this being in company with his friend and relation, and hearing General Greene join in lamenting the then ruinous state of the eldest seminary of Massachusetts, observed, merely to console the company of friends, that to make amends for these injuries, after our war, he hoped, we should erect a noble national university, at which the youth of all the world might be proud to receive instruction. What was thus pleasantly said, Washington immediately replied to, with that inimitably expressive and truly interesting look, for which he was sometimes so remarkable: "Young man, you are a prophet! inspired to speak, what I feel confident will one day be realized." He then detailed to the company his impressions, that all North America would one day become united; he said, that a Colonel Byrd, of Virginia, he believed, was the first man who had pointed out the best central seat, near to the present spot, or about the falls of Potomack. General Washington further said, that a Mr. Evans had expressed the same opinion, with many other gentlemen, who from a cursory view of a chart of North America, received this natural and truly correct impression. The look of General Washington, the energy of his mind, his noble and irresistible eloquence, all conspired, so far to impress

the writer with these subjects, that if ever he should unfortunately become insane, it will be from his anxiety for the "federal city" and "national university." From this time his thoughts and dreams were frequently interrupted by the subjects, and any chart of North America, was in luck, if it escaped the tracing, by penciled lines, a great road from the Pacific to Labrador, by the falls of Potomack; and also radii for the governmental main roads, from the center to every part of the union. He also calculated the time it would take on a good Roman turnpike road, for the members of the congress to obey a summons from the President, on any emergency, from either extreme of the union, and found it possible in 10, and probable in 14 days. This he conceived to be an important question, in relation to the eligibility of a union to be extended so far beyond any former republican system, except that of Rome.

From the time of the first mention of a federal city, and a national university, till the present moment, every opportunity to expand the mind of the writer, has been eagerly embraced, as we hope will be shewn in due time. The opportunities for inquiry were but few; when an impaired state of health, originating in the army by the severity of the campaigns of 1775 and 1778, occasioned in 1784, a visit to Europe, where no time was lost to search for such information as was deemed worth transporting to America, particularly on the subjects abridged in this book. After a second visit to Europe, the writer returned in 1791, and informed President Washington of the plans he had attempted from the best points, only of the ancient and modern cities of the old world, and adapted to his views for a federal "heart" or "capitol" for his country. But his views for the university were what he most prized; designed in part at the Hague, and com-



pleted at Oxford, where he had all the universities of ancient and modern times to guide his pencil. . . .

IN this work of Blodget he comes back again and again to this idea of a national university; and in one case he declares he thinks it would be an endless task, and require volumes, to contain all that has been written about a federal university in the papers since 1775. He then proceeds to make a few selections, and it is interesting to note that of the men who were in favor of a federal capital located in accordance with the ideas of the constitution in a district subject to federal jurisdiction, nearly all believed also in the desirability of establishing a national university in the same place. It is well known, of course, that Washington himself was strongly in favor of such an institution and coupled the plan in his address to the second session of the fourth congress in 1792 with the establishment of the military academy as a fundamental necessity to the welfare of the country.\*

The subject is frequently referred to in the literature of the day down to the constitutional convention of 1787, where the matter was also fully discussed.

Washington and the other men of his time who were interested in this project of a national university had a perfectly clear notion as to what kind of an institution they desired to have.

THEY knew, first of all, that there was no institution at that time in the colonies which deserved the name of university, or which seemed likely to develop into an institution deserving of that name. The great continental universities had already begun to influence in a very marked way the thought of educational men in all countries. The establishment of the University of Leyden in 1575 and the impulse to intellectual development which proceeded from that center in the following century forced upon the continent especially a change in the methods and spirit of nearly every university, and when the high tide of enthusiasm had begun to ebb and the stream of thought had begun to dissipate itself in the dry shallows of pedantry, a new impulse came into the intel-

\*How it struck a contemporary may be seen from the following reference made to it in D. von Bülow's *Der Freistaat von Nordamerika in seinem neuesten Zustand* published in Berlin in 1797:

"In his address at the opening of the Congress, December 7, 1796, Washington strongly urged the establishment of a national university and a military academy, in order to promote homogeneity in the young people from all parts of the Union thru homogeneous training, a measure by which alone the union of the states can be maintained. It is not to be doubted that the Congress will put into effect the proposal of this enlightened statesman."

lectual life of Europe thru the establishment of the University of Halle in 1694, and later thru the founding of the University of Goettingen in 1734. By the middle of the eighteenth century a university had been developed upon the continent which was as different from anything in the English speaking world as could be imagined. Oxford and Cambridge sank to their very lowest level as centers of influence or thought or sentiment; and leadership in science, so far as the universities had to do with it, past definitely from England and France into Germany, where it still remains today.

Now is was the idea of the university in that continental and especially German sense, and which has now become the modern meaning of the term, that had attracted the attention of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin. Franklin had gone, when he was delegate for the colonies in England in 1666, to visit Germany; more especially to see what ideas he could get from their university system which might be applied in the development of the Academy of Philadelphia in which he was interested, and he spent a few days at Goettingen, at that time perhaps the leading university of Germany.

IT was a university, therefore, in this sense of the term that these men stood for—a center of scientific investigation, a center for intellectual and moral leadership, developed thru the medium of investigating and teaching the various branches of human science that these men were anxious to found in the United States. They saw clearly enough that no state university and no church and no community and no private individuals were in a position to organize and support such an institution. There is little doubt that if the American people had followed the wise counsel of these men an institution would have been established in the city of Washington under the direction and control of the federal government of the United States and supported by federal funds, which would have antedated by a few years the establishment of the University of Berlin, and which would have brought into the life and thought of this country a scheme of organization, a conception of university functions and university work which would have been of infinite fruition to the people of the United States.

As the people of that day, in spite of the wisdom of the elder statesmen, turned aside from their counsels in this matter they deliberately

postponed for a full century the creation of any institution which could fairly lay claim to be a university in the sense in which Berlin and Leipzig and Munich, and even smaller institution, like Bonn, Breslau, Halle and others can be so considered.

The result of all this was that young Americans who in the early days had any desire for real university work, beginning with Bancroft and Everett, had to go to Germany to find what ought to have been furnished them in their own country. And what was still more sad, that impetus to scholarship and learning which might have come from such an institution adequately endowed and adequately supported did not come to the country at all, even in an inchoate way, for seventy-five years after the death of Washington.

THE American people might have reaped, during the one hundred and twenty-five years which have lapsed since the establishment of the Government, rich harvests from the sowing which these men recommended, if it had been willing to follow their advice; and our educational system as a whole and our development as a civilized nation would have been perceptibly advanced by the work of such an institution. All the problems which we are trying to solve today, so far as universities may be able to contribute to their solution, would be in a distinctly advanced stage if such an institution had been organized and properly supported. The establishment of such an institution would have gone a long way to fix the attention of the world upon us and our work, as it is fixt today, and has been for a generation, on the work of Berlin.

This last point is a consideration which I think is all too often lost sight of—the continued and therefore enormous loss of possible advantage and possible development which results from failure to create at the strategic time the necessary organs to promote national development. What these early statesmen prophesied has fully come to pass. No development of Harvard or Yale or Columbia or Princeton or William and Mary, or Pennsylvania, or Michigan, or Illinois, or Wisconsin—great as this development has been in many cases—has sufficed to make up for the loss which has come to the American people thru their unwillingness to accept the plans made by these farseeing men of wisdom and power.

Urbana, Illinois



# BOTH SIDES



# A DEBATE

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

RESOLVED: That the Monroe Doctrine should be abandoned

The Monroe Doctrine, as originally announced by President Monroe to Congress in 1823, was merely a declaration to the effect that the United States would hold it unfriendly in any European power to take aggressive action against any American government. Its immediate occasion was the boundary dispute then existing between the United States and Russia, and the fear that the "Holy Alliance" would assist Spain in attempting to recover her American colonies which had recently revolted.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. There is no longer any necessity for maintaining the Monroe Doctrine.

A. There is now no danger of oppression of any American government by any European power. The peaceful colonization of South America by German immigrants means a higher type of civilization and more efficient government which is for the interests of every one. It is also the best possible security against Japanese invasion.

II. The United States is not justified in continuing to declare it as part of our foreign policy.

A. It is an unwarranted interference with the right of the other American governments to conduct their affairs as they please.

B. Neither by geographical proximity, natural sympathy nor by similarity of governmental institutions are the states of North and South America bound together. The South American republics are, in these matters, closer to southern Europe than the United States.

III. Our claim that in continuing to declare this doctrine, we are acting only in the interests of our sister republics, is no longer recognized.

A. Our course in respect to Santo Domingo, Cuba, the Philippines and the securing of territory for the Panama Canal makes such a declaration seem inconsistent.

B. The South American republics feel that we are actuated by a desire for sovereign power in this hemisphere, and as a result they hate and fear us.

IV. To continue to declare this doctrine as our policy will be greatly to our disadvantage.

A. It will be necessary for us to maintain a larger navy in order to enforce it.

B. It puts on us the responsibility of maintaining order in the weaker republics and seeing that they meet their just obligations. Such a course is contrary to the principles of international relations.

C. It may result in making Argentina, Brazil and Chile our enemies, which, with their growing commercial and naval strength, might some day be disastrous.

V. It would be to the best advantage of the United States to abandon the Monroe Doctrine, and in its place, establish friendly relations with Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

A. If a foreign power threatened to invade this continent these powers could be enlisted with us to prevent it. There is every reason to believe that these three nations would favor such an alliance.

VI. For the weaker republics which are unable to maintain a stable government or neglect to pay their just debts, a rule of international law could be formulated or a Congress of Nations appointed to protect the rights of colonists and enforce the payment of debts.

A. This would prevent foreign powers from seeking to collect debts by armed intervention and would relieve the United States of all responsibility.

### ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. The Monroe Doctrine should be retained as part of our foreign policy.

A. It has made for peace, has kept European governments from meddling in American affairs and enabled our American republics to maintain their independence.

B. It is necessary for the preservation of our national safety.

C. We owe it to our weaker neighbors to shield them from foreign intervention. Our interest and responsibility in Central America has been greatly increased since we have built the Panama Canal and we are bound to preserve peace and order there.

D. It is not true that the Monroe Doctrine prevents any nation from waging war on an American republic to protect its own interests. Any nation is free to collect its debts or protect the rights of its citizens as long as it does not attempt to force its own system of government upon the republic.

II. There is no foundation for the attitude of hatred and suspicion that exists on the part of the South American governments toward the United States.

A. Whenever we have intervened in the affairs of the South American governments in times past, it has been done in a manner entirely disinterested and has been for the benefit of all concerned.

B. In so far as the doctrine applies

to Argentina, Brazil and Chile, it is likely never to be enforced both because these countries are able to protect their own interests fully, and because they are so remote from the United States as to make the violation of the doctrine with respect to them of little harm to our interests.

III. To attempt to coöperate with these three powers to maintain order on the American continent and prevent foreign aggression would be impracticable.

A. These powers would not be willing to share any such responsibility.

B. If it were necessary to act in behalf of any American power at any time, this joining of Argentina, Brazil and Chile with the United States would create jealousy and suspicion among the remaining governments.

IV. A Congress of Nations to settle all difficulties arising between American republics and their foreign creditors would be impracticable as long as these republics are unable to maintain stable governments.

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A SOMERSAULT IN THE AIR

### FROZEN MOVIES

**T**HE trick pictures of the amateur photographer, with their ghostly double images, and the old penny kinematoscopes in which a series of pictures showing consecutive phases of motion could be thumbed over rapidly enough to give the illusion of motion, both have something in common with the photographs made by the Marey camera, which takes consecutive images of an elaborate movement on a single plate.

These frozen movies are the result of a much smaller number of exposures than the ordinary moving picture film, and do not attempt to record anything like a continuous motion. The giant swing illustrated at the bottom of the page, for instance, has been split into thirteen stages.

The Marey Institute in Paris, where these pictures of athletes were taken, interests Americans especially, for the founder of the institute, Dr. E. J. Marey, received his inspiration from the experiments of Muybridge on the Stanford racetrack in California in 1877. Senator Leland Stanford was a breeder of fast horses and it was thru his efforts to obtain a scientific analysis of the motion of a horse's legs that motion pictures came to be invented.

The Marey Institute, known as "the cradle of cinematography," has since the death of Dr. Marey, in 1905, been supported by the French Gov-

ernment with the assistance of other governments and individuals. It was in 1882 that Marey invented his first camera for taking successive pictures of a moving body on a single plate. It was employed especially in the study of the flight of birds and so contributed to the development of the aeroplane. These more recent pictures, it is suggested, may very well

contribute to the development of the athlete and the perfecting of his "form."

Such a photograph as that of the discus thrower recalls the work of some of the futurists, like Marcel Duchamp, whose "Nude Descending the Staircase" set New York by the ears at the International Art Exhibit last year. It is undeniable that the superposition of outlines in these Marey prints gives an effect something like that of the paintings which attempted to picture motion in a way new to art.

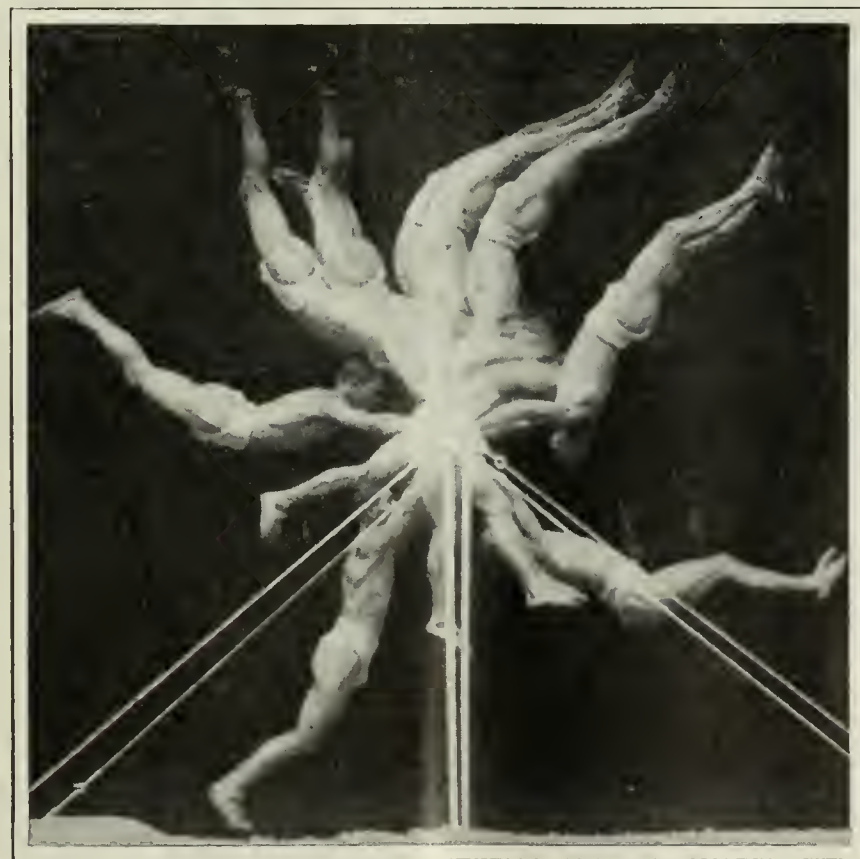
### DEPARTMENT STORE SCHOOLS

**A**N entirely new idea in educational circles is the "continuation school" which has been launched in Birmingham, Alabama, by the owners of its largest department store, Loveman, Joseph & Loeb. It is for the benefit of boys and girls who have been compelled to sacrifice their education in order to earn a living.

At his own expense, the employer gives each boy and girl two hours a week to the securing of a better education. The time is taken from his or her store duties, and without any decrease in wages. The superintendent agrees to give the use of a room in the city high school and furnish teachers from the regular faculty for such classes as may be formed, promising all personal assistance possible.



A DESICCATED DISCOBOLUS



Photographs by Underwood & Underwood

THE GIANT SWING

Marey photographs which show the successive stages of a movement not on a connected film but all on one plate



MAKING AN ATTIC GARDEN

**I**F you are lucky enough to possess an attic with a low roof and one or two windows thru which the sunlight may enter, you have the means of starting vegetables which will later, in your garden, bear at a season when the highest price may be realized.

The real start of such an attic garden should be made in the autumn before the frost hardens the ground; at this time such rich, sweet earth as may be needed should be collected, freed from weeds and stones, properly fertilized and stored for future use.

Actual planting should not be begun until March or early April; in the Middle Atlantic states the dates given in the appended table are safe. Plants which are not too tender, such as the tomato, cabbage, spinach and kindred vegetables, may be planted in boxes three or four inches deep to be transplanted directly from them to the garden later; green corn and melons, as well as other plants having extensive root systems, should be planted either in individual pots or in waterproof paper boxes—thus they may be set out without disturbing the earth which is attached to their roots, and there will be absolutely no set-back in their growth.

While frost is not at all apt to disturb your attic garden, if extremely severe weather occurs it may be well to cover the plants at night. On the other hand, if your attic has a stairway leading from a heated room or if you care to take the risk of burning a lamp or a small oil stove in it occasionally, you may advance the planting season one month ahead of the dates given. Should you do this, make your original planting in pots or vessels of large size, in order that the growing roots may have plenty of room.

When the time comes to set out your plants in the open ground, almost all loss may be avoided if they are properly "hardened off"—that is, if they are gradually accustomed to the outdoor temperature by being allowed to stand out in the sun for an hour or so each day; this time should

gradually be extended until they remain out continually.

In transplanting, holes of ample depth to hold the roots of the plants with their adhering soil should be dug; the plants should be carefully removed from the pots and placed in the holes, the earth then being pressed very firmly about them. The process of removal is made easier if the plants are watered beforehand; then run a knife blade around the edge of each pot and loosen the soil by gentle tapping. If the transplanting is done in the late afternoon and the plants watered after setting out, as well, they will continue their growth without interruption.

By means of the attic garden, provided the plants are given proper attention, vegetables may be made fit for the table just when they are most acceptable, while in the open market they will command a price much higher than that received for the draggled, forced and tasteless specimens imported from warmer climates.

**RADIUM IN THE SILK FACTORY**

**N**EW uses for the new element are being discovered all the time. The latest is its employment in the silk mills of France to prevent the electrification of the fibers thru friction which makes them repel each other and stick to other things, causing delays and defects. Now the radio-active elements have the remarkable power of making the surrounding air a conductor for electricity and thus discharging any electrified bodies in the vicinity. By passing the silk thru a bath of radio-active water and putting radium about the looms the electrification is prevented. The amount of radium necessary is infinitesimal, less than a hundredth part of a milligram.

This suggests that similar means might be employed in other industries where electrification causes trouble, for instance, in printing and photography. Every amateur has been annoyed by the apparition of

ghostly trees upon his snapshots when no trees were in sight and many a reel of negatives for the movies has been ruined in the same way. A little radio-active material in the camera would prevent such accidents. But care would have to be taken not to leave it in too long or have it too strong as it would fog the film with its dark light.

MATHEMATICS IN VERSE

**M**OST of us have recourse to the "Thirty days hath September" rime in order to recall our irrational calendar, but a more ambitious application of poetical mnemonics is reported in a recent Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society for the purpose of remembering that incorrigibly irrational number known as  $\pi$ . It is one of the fundamental defects of the universe from the standpoint of human convenience that a quantity which turns up so frequently in all sort of mathematical calculations as the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter should be incapable of expression in figures no matter how far the decimal may be carried. It has been calculated to 707 decimals without showing any signs of getting fagged out or of repeating itself. A sixteenth century mathematician ordered carved upon his tombstone at Leiden his calculation of  $\pi$  to the 35th decimal place as the chief work of his life. One might search long in the annals of epigraphy before finding a posthumous boast more vain, for this series of numbers has neither theoretical interest nor practical value and certainly with the laborious process employed by the Dutch mathematician the task could not have been enjoyable. Ptolemy knew the ratio as 3.14155 more than eighteen centuries ago and this is far enough for any but the most elaborate astronomical calculations. But if any one is curious to see how the problem works out, here it is:

3.141592653589793238462643383279.

But such a string of figures is hard to memorize and if any one wants to keep them in his head—tho why one should we cannot see—he can do it more conveniently by means of the following French verses:

Que j'aime à faire apprendre un nombre utile aux sages!  
Immortel Archimède artiste ingénieur  
Qui de ton jugement peut priser la valeur!  
Pour moi ton problème eut de pareils avantages.

In these lines the number of letters in each word gives in succession the figures representing the value of  $\pi$  to the thirtieth decimal as given above.

Vegetable	Plant Indoors	Set Out	Ready to Use
Beet .....	March-April	April	May-June
Cabbage .....	February-March	"	June-July
Cauliflower .....	" "	"	" "
Carrot .....	" "	"	May-June
Corn .....	Late March, April	May	July-August
Eggplant .....	" "	June	" "
Lettuce .....	February-March	April	May-June
Melon .....	April	May	July-August
Onion .....	February	April	June-July
Spinach .....	"	"	May-June
Tomato .....	March	June	July-August



# THE NEW BOOKS

## AN ADVENTURE OF FAITH

**M**R. FOSDICK'S *The Assurance of Immortality* may strengthen certain convictions which most of its readers already entertain. They will feel that hope is not vain, that life is very precious, and that death does not measure its significance. They will feel this, however, not because of any argument Mr. Fosdick adduces, but because he writes about immortality, and writes about it with personal conviction, with some tolerance for different opinions, with considerable human sympathy, and with a feeling for what he calls "the verdict of the spiritual seers." His book has the merit of an interesting theme treated with sympathy, but it does not enlarge the visions of men or help any one to think clearly. As an argument it is unsound and unconvincing, simply because it is not an attempt to construe the inconclusiveness of existence in the interest of existence itself, but is an attempt to make immortality an hypothesis which justifies the fact that existence is inconclusive. Immortality is found "necessary as an adventure of faith, to make the universe reasonable" (p. 49).

Of course, Mr. Fosdick is not the first to turn immortality into an hypothesis to save the universe from absurdity, injustice, and irrationality. Nor is he the first to do this in complete unconsciousness that he is thereby making immortality utterly absurd. He is representative rather than original. Let us see, he urges us in his first chapter on the significance of immortality, what the universe is like if immortality is false. Here is one of his illustrations: "A reasonable person does not build a violin, with infinite labor gathering the materials and shaping the body of it, until upon it, he can play the compositions of the masters, and then in a whim of chance caprice smash it into bits. Yet just this the universe seems to be doing if immortality is false" (p. 12). He is constantly speaking of the "Unreasonableness and injustice of a world that creates personality only to destroy it" and of the "malice of an obliterated life."

Now it should be clear that the universe can not be made responsible in this fashion. One might as well charge the seasons with injustice for creating flowers only to wither them or the weather with

malice for making ice only to melt it. It is quite evident, irrespective of any consideration of immortality, that the universe is not, any more than the seasons or the weather, engaged in that sort of operation. It simply is not, as a brute empirical fact, creating personality only to destroy it, and no hypothesis of immortality is necessary to save it from such a charge. We are, therefore, unable to attach any meaning to the argument that unless immortality is true the universe is engaged in an immoral and irrational business. If the universe is engaged in any business at all we should rather say that it is creating men to whom reasonableness and justice are so precious that they will steadily refuse to construe the inconclusiveness of existence in any way which makes reasonableness and justice unreasonable and unjust. Mr. Fosdick seems to say that they can not properly make this refusal unless they are immortal. The truth is that because they make it, they demonstrate their spirituality. We may say with him, therefore, that immortality is an adventure of faith, but not an adventure which makes the universe reasonable, but one which converts it to spiritual uses.

In his third and final chapter Mr. Fosdick seeks the positive assurances of immortality with this result: "The reasonableness of the universe is pledged to the immortality of man; the beneficence of God is unthinkable without it; the verdict of the spiritual seers confirms it; and when it is put to the verifying test of life it builds the loftiest character" (p. 140). We have found the chapter very confusing. It was surprising to discover that the reasonableness of the universe assures us of immortality when we had been led to suppose that immortality assures us of the reasonableness of the universe. But this is not the chief cause of confusion. The chief cause is that here in this chapter culminates the wavering on Mr. Fosdick's part between two conceptions of immortality which are quite different. At times he seems to mean that "after death we continue to exist" and at other times that "life eternal is a present possession." We are not saying that these conceptions are exclusive, but we are saying that their implications are radically different.

*The Assurance of Immortality*, by Harry Emerson Fosdick. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

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*It Happened in Egypt*, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.35.

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Entertaining letters to a far-off brother share an enviable twelve-month of England's real country in *Joan's Green Year*, by E. L. Doon. Bits from life as it comes to a little village, the sunlight with the shadow, and sketches of homely lovable folk, are touched with a keen appreciation, a ready sympathy, and a contagious joy in human nature and the "country wild."

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*Old Mole*, by Gilbert Cannan. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35.

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*Ancient Greece—A Sketch of Its Art, Literature and Philosophy Viewed in Connection with Its External History from Earliest Times to the Age of Alexander the Great.* by H. B. Cotterill. New York: Frederick Stokes Co. \$2.50.

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### MEETING

#### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, March 9th, 1914.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., February 25th, 1914.

PEBBLES

She—Is there any alcohol in cider?  
The Boob (looking around wildly)—  
Inside who?—*Pelican.*

Parent—What is your reason for wishing to marry my daughter?  
Young Man—I have no reason, sir; I am in love.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Bank Clerk—Madam, may I see your stubs?  
Spinster (haughtily)—Excuse me, sir, I don't smoke.—*The Purple Cow.*

Old Aunt (despondently): "Well, I shall not be a nuisance to you much longer."  
Nephew (reassuringly): "Don't talk like that, aunt! You know you will."—*Spare Moments.*

Inquisitive visitor of the feminine gender being shown thru an insane asylum—What is that thing the attendants hit the poor inmates with?  
Asylum Guard—That, Miss, is a nutcracker.—*Froth.*

Maid—I've come to give notice, ma'am.  
Mistress—Indeed?  
Maid—And would you give me a good reference, ma'am? I'm going to Mrs. Jones, across the way.  
Mistress—The best in the world, Maggie. I hate that woman.—*New York Globe.*

"Are you and papa doin' to stay at home dis evening?" asked the child of its mother.  
"Yes, dear," her mother replied.  
The little one looked thoughtful for a moment, and then lisped:  
"What ith the matter?"—*Judge.*

The solemnity of the meeting was somewhat disturbed when the eloquent young theologian pictured in glowing words the selfishness of men who spent their evenings at the club, leaving their wives in loneliness at home.  
"Think, my hearers," said he, "of a poor, neglected wife, all alone in the great dreary house, rocking the cradle of her sleeping babe with one foot and wiping away her tears with the other."  
—*Crescent.*

SOME POPULAR LIES

"I'm crazy about you."  
"I'll drop in and pay you back next week."  
"I shall never love another."  
"Wasn't it too bad you weren't home?"  
"I never in my life did so badly."  
"How sweet you look."  
"I told her just what I thought of her."  
"I shall pay my income tax without a murmur."  
"Yes, sir, an operation is necessary."  
"I never would dream that it wasn't your hair."  
"I love to hold babies."  
"Only a stirring sense of public duty compels me to run for this high office."  
"Not at home, ma'am."  
"No, darling, I never kissed another."  
"My wife and I never have a cross word."  
"I came quite unprepared."—*Life.*

DIVIDENDS

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.

32 Broadway, New York, Feb. 14, 1914.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable March 16, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20, 1914.


FRANK SWEENEY, Secretary.

#### MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.

New York, February 17, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. were declared, payable on and after March 31, 1914, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 7, 1914, at one o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.



#### Army-Navy Auction Bargains

SADDLES \$3.00 up	NEW UNIFORMS \$1.50 up
Shoes, pr. 1.85	Army Revolvers 1.65
TEAM HARNESS 21.85	"HAVERSACKS .10
Leggins, Pair. .18	"Swords. .35
TENTS. .25	"7 Shot Carabines 2.95
Colts Cal. 45, Revolvers. .75	Cartridges 1c ea.
Sp'field Mauser Sp'g Rifle 11.85	Cartridges 2c ea.
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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00

Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80

Paid losses during that period 141,567,550.30

Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00

Of which there have been redeemed.....82,497,340.00

Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00

Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25

On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELBERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.





# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### THE FREIGHT RATE INQUIRY

When the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered, on the 16th, a further suspension of the proposed 5 per cent increase of Eastern railroad freight rates until September 12, the public was led to believe that the Commission's decision would be delayed for a long time. This caused depression in the stock market. It now appears, however, that a decision will probably be announced before July 1st. President Wilson, it is understood, is unwilling that there shall be delay, and it is asserted that his desire for prompt action was expressed at a recent conference with the Commission's chairman. Some time is required for the investigations which the Commission has undertaken to make, concerning the cost of certain so-called "free services," and by the inquiries to be conducted by the companies themselves at the Commission's suggestion.

It has been estimated that the 5 per cent increase would add about \$50,000,000 to the companies' revenue. The Commission's inquiry and report concerning tap line, or industrial branch line, allowances has shown that a discontinuance of these allowances (declared by the Commission to be illegal) would increase the annual revenue by about \$15,000,000. If the Commission should show that \$35,000,000 more could be added by a discontinuance of other practices, held to be unjust and unlawful, the companies would no longer have a case. It appears to be the purpose of the investigations to prove that there are leaks enough to provide for nearly all the remaining \$35,000,000. An inquiry has been ordered concerning many kinds of "free service" given to large shippers. This service includes trucking, the carrying of goods on ferries, the use of docks and elevators, etc., and figures showing the cost of it to the companies in two or three cities have already been exhibited at the hearings. A complete investigation and an estimate will be made, and all this work must precede the Commission's decision.

While no intimation of the Commission's attitude toward the companies' application has been given to the public, the action already taken warrants an inference that the Commission thinks it may be able to show that the entire \$50,000,000 can be obtained by reforms which both justice and the law require. The practices in question, which are held to involve unjust and illegal discrimination, have not been concealed by the railroads. They have come into existence in the course of many years, and, in most cases, have served to promote a growth of traffic, to the advantage of both the carrier and the shipper. Indeed, some of them have voluntarily been brought to the attention of the Commission by the railroad men themselves, who were in doubt as to the relation of the law to them. But if it

shall now appear, and if the Commission shall hold, that all these practices (including the granting of \$15,000,000 for tap lines) are forbidden by law, and if the available saving or addition to gross revenue shall be nearly equal to the \$50,000,000 which the companies seek by means of a rate increase, the companies must foresee that in all probability permission to make that increase will not be granted.

But, if the Commission shall decide that there must be no addition to the freight rates, it will, probably, order changes, relating to spur tracks and the various "free services," that will enlarge the companies' gross revenue and also their net earnings.

### TARIFFS AND FOOD

Secretary Redfield says the new tariff has not caused any material increase of imports of manufactured goods, but has added to our food supply. That is true, but have the lower tariff or the additions reduced prices? Beef and mutton from Argentina and Australia are coming in small quantities; butter imports are growing (they were nearly 2,000,000 pounds in the five months which ended with November); and large quantities of potatoes have recently been brought in, but the average householder cannot see that tariff revision and such imports have reduced the cost of living.

So far as beef and mutton are concerned, recent official reports throw some light on the situation. The Department of Agriculture showed last week that the number of cattle in this country, milch cows excepted, has declined in four years from 41,178,000 to 35,855,000, or nearly 13 per cent, and the number of sheep from 52,448,000 to 49,719,000, or about 5¼ per cent. There should have been an increase, of course, to keep pace with the increase of population. There was a notable increase of values. Cattle are worth, on the farm, 63 per cent more than they were four years ago. Milch cows are worth 50½ per cent more. Their number has remained almost stationary. The accumulated shortage of meat animals in four years is estimated to be "nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep, and over three hogs for each 100 of the population." And altho the price of meat is so high and the farm value of the animals has increased by more than 50 per cent, "the business," says the Department, "is not profitable to producers." A great many consumers cannot understand why this should be so.

And prices remain high in the face of enlarged production and supply, as in the case of wheat. Last year the world's output (4,125,650,000 bushels) was the greatest ever known, exceeding 4,000,000,000 bushels for the first time. There should be an inquiry by an international commission as to the causes of the increased cost of food.

### WALL STREET AGAIN

C. Hunter Raine, president of the Mercantile Bank in Memphis, Tennessee, has wrecked that bank by stealing more than \$1,000,000 of the depositors' and shareholders' money. This money he lost by trading and speculating in cotton. There is a Cotton Exchange in New York. In New Orleans there is another. Raine appears to have bought and sold in New York. While the Exchange there can be used for speculation, it is a useful institution, serving the legitimate purposes of many manufacturers and producers. Raine should have attended to the duties of his bank office, guarding the interests of depositors, patrons and owners of capital stock. In defense of his rascality he asserts that he was robbed of the stolen money by "Wall Street."

That was the complaint of the treasurer of a savings bank in Connecticut who lost a large sum of his depositors' money while trying, in company with "confidence men," to cheat a group of gamblers in a horse-race pool room in New York. He said he had been robbed in "Wall Street." It is the complaint and excuse of men who lose money in those bucket shops scattered about the country, which the New York Stock Exchange is continually trying to suppress. It is the complaint of many who live far from New York and have been cheated by the rascally promoters of worthless mining, oil and real estate companies who, the Post Office Department says, robbed the American people of \$129,000,000 in the last two years by a fraudulent use of the mails. Prejudice excited by such complaints and excuses is responsible in part for harmful projects of restrictive and disciplinary legislation.

Of the 7500 national banks, 7330 have applied for membership in the new reserve system.

Upon the estate of the late Anthony N. Brady, which may amount to \$90,000,000, an inheritance tax of \$2,584,000 has already been paid at Albany.

There are more than 10,000 persons each of whom owns only one share of Steel Corporation stock and the number of those holding three shares or less is 22,674.

The tariff reduction of 5 per cent on goods imported in American ships (operation of which was suspended) is already the subject of much litigation. The reduction paragraph should be enforced or repealed.

The following dividends are announced:

Federal Mining and Smelting Company, preferred, ½ per cent, payable March 16.

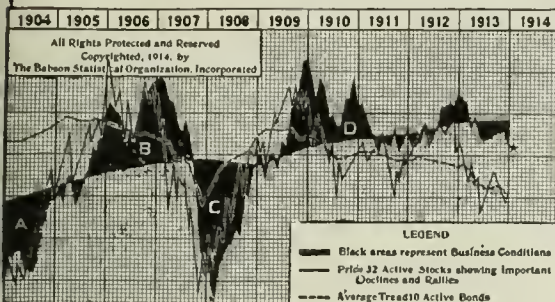
American Telephone and Telegraph Company, coupons from 4 per cent Convertible Gold Bonds and 4½ per cent Convertible Gold Bonds, payable March 1.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent; extra, one-half of one per cent, payable on and after March 31.



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Still, as a mere fact, *the prices are moderate.*

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That Lasts  
Longest

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ILL.

## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### WISCONSIN'S EXPERIMENT

The State of Wisconsin is at present engaged in conducting a life insurance business and its citizens will, at the next state election, pass upon two propositions providing for an enlargement of the enterprise by including all forms of insurance, not omitting the granting of annuities. One amendment to be submitted to a popular vote, if adopted, will permit the state to "grant annuities and insurance upon such risks and in such manner as may be prescribed by law," and the limitations and restrictions provided in the constitution are nullified in so far as they apply to this subject; but provision is to be made for an annual account of all liabilities assumed and for the separation and safeguarding of all money and property held by the state on account any such insurance.

It is now two years since Wisconsin did the preliminary work in establishing its department of life insurance. Another year was consumed waiting for applications in sufficient amount to put the scheme into active operation. The work proceeds slowly for the lack of any one to push it. Like all insurance enterprises in this country which depend upon the unsolicited patronage of the public, business is dull with the Wisconsin state life insurance organization; and without agents to press its claims it will probably remain so permanently.

Of all the branches of the insurance business, that which is devoted to the hazards involved in human living and dying is the only safe one in which a state can engage. Life insurance is a science, aided and guided by other exact sciences. Every inch of its dominions has been surveyed and re-surveyed, and not a single feature of its operations remains subject to the influences of chance. The unexpected can never happen in that business. All its servants need, and these it needs in large measure, are knowledge, industry and integrity. The different degrees in which this combination of qualities is possessed by the several managements, mark the differences between companies. All work with identical materials and tools.

The same conditions do not exist in the other branches of insurance, and this is particularly true of fire and casualty insurance. Fire insurance is a dangerous community enterprise. Let us contrast, on broad general lines, one feature of the risk side of the matter as between fire and life insurance. Granted there is a municipally conducted company in each branch in the city of New York. The death rate, year after year, will closely adhere to a predicted average. One-half the population, under the worst conditions that can be imagined, cannot in this age be

1866

1914



46th ANNUAL STATEMENT  
January 1, 1913

Capital .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus .....	1,925,594.88
Reserves .....	2,211,732.44
Assets .....	5,337,014.72

It should be borne in mind that in contracting for steam boiler insurance one is primarily contracting for the performance of a certain amount of expert mechanical service

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the cost and value of which (if actually rendered and skillfully performed) are no more subject to competition, or to a variance in rate, than are the services of two equally competent engineers

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F. B. ALLEN, Vice-Pres.

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W. R. C. CORSON, Asst. Secy.



wiped out of existence. On the other hand, the burning rate is subject to violent fluctuations, and a conflagration which would destroy half the property value is neither impossible nor improbable. Success in fire insurance increases as the territory in which it operates enlarges. Even then, occasional local disasters will wipe out in a day the margins won in a year on a business contributed by the whole civilized world. Study the figures of the San Francisco fire of 1906 as applied to the big British companies involved in that loss. Those companies write fire insurance everywhere.

But the desire for an insurance system conducted by the state is keen in some sections of the United States, and it is perhaps better for the people and for the privately conducted companies that this scheme be tried out. Wisconsin affords a most favorable opportunity. The population is well settled; they are a sturdy, industrious, law-respecting people; they possess a diversity of interests; their insurance record is normal, and they have among their leaders a number of men who have studied the problems involved in the business. If it is practicable, that fact is easily demonstrable there. For that reason, we should all hope that the constitutional amendment will be adopted, and that the experiment will be given the fullest possible test. If it fails in Wisconsin, as it probably will, that will end the desire for it in this country for a long time to come. If it succeeds, and the proof is made that the interests of the people have been enhanced, then the whole country is a large gainer.

If the Glenn bill, now before the Kentucky Legislature, becomes a law a number of fire insurance companies will retire from the state. The companies, as a consequence, will continue to oppose the measure until final action is taken.

The Texas Employers' Association, which sought to restrain the enforcement of the rate schedule formulated for workmen's compensation business in that state, has been overruled and the rates are effective as promulgated by Insurance Commissioner Collier.

The semi-annual meeting of the American Association of Accident Underwriters occurred at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, February 23. Valuable and important papers and discussions on laws, transportation hazards, education of the public and conservation of life and property were the objects of the meeting.

Attorney-General Cossen of Iowa has commenced an action against Henry Pyle, president and general manager of the National Life Association of Des Moines "in order to protect the members of the Association." It is alleged that the present management conducts its business fraudulently and that the regulations of the Insurance Department have not been observed. The Attorney-General announces that the state holds enough reserve funds of the Association to protect policyholders.

# New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts  
ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

## Seventieth Annual Statement

According to Actual Market Values December 31, 1913, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Stocks.....	\$35,389,183.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Standard .....	\$57,931,525.32
Real Estate: Home Office Buildings .....	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs .....	304,416.53
Other Real Estate.....	671,029.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims .....	41,612.00
Loans on First Mortgage....	14,161,234.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets .....	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security..	223,000.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance .....	61,259.45
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes .....	9,991,872.94	Commissions and Expenses Accrued .....	46,151.94
Interest and Rents, due and accrued .....	828,346.64	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1914 .....	150,314.43
Net Outstanding Premiums...	568,996.40	Distribution of Surplus Accrued .....	482,176.33
Cash in Banks.....	696,368.21	Distribution of Surplus Apportioned Dec. 31, 1913, payable in 1914.....	1,865,000.00
			\$61,182,456.00
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard .....	\$2,577,577.53
	\$63,760,033.53	NET SURPLUS, New York Standard .....	4,986,246.53
Increase in Premium Income.....			\$512,968.76
Increase in Gross Income.....			677,660.17
Increase in Gross Assets.....			2,341,635.54
Increase in Policy Reserves.....			3,613,485.45
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# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914

NUMBER 3405

## SHALL VERMONT GIVE AID TO ITS COLLEGES?

**T**HE little State of Vermont has received from a group of experts in the employ of the Carnegie Foundation the astonishing educational advice that it should have nothing to do with higher education in its colleges and universities. In a report just published as Bulletin Number Seven of the Foundation, which includes the results of an elaborate survey of educational conditions in Vermont and revolutionary suggestions for the reorganization of its system of public education, the counsel is extended to the people of Vermont to cut off all appropriations for higher education, refuse all inspection and guidance of the work of its colleges and universities, and ignore completely all educational effort beyond that of the public high schools, except to see that the money received from the United States for an agricultural college be expended for agriculture. The Carnegie Foundation would make Vermont, a state famed for its breeding of leaders, the only state in the American nation to render no support or encouragement to the institutions in which leaders are trained. Since the Vermont policy of higher education is similar to that which prevails in a large number of Eastern states, and because of the great prestige of the Carnegie Foundation in educational matters, the question raised by the recommendation is of wide interest.

**O**NE naturally inquires immediately what reasons are advanced by the experts for their extraordinary proposal. It is not that Vermont is poverty stricken, for the report confesses that "The state possesses much accumulated wealth," and that "In few communities is the general body of citizens so free from want." There is no analysis of the finances of the state, but as a matter of fact Vermont has an annual income well over \$2,000,000, all of which is derived from corporation taxes and fees of various kinds. Until the present year there was no direct state tax for a long period. The state spends \$400,000 a year on its courts, \$300,000 on state roads, aside from what is raised by local taxation, \$187,000 on care of the insane, \$150,000 for its Legislature, \$95,000 for its penal institutions, and well over \$50,000 a year for its National Guard. The Vermonters who can dig \$7,150,000 a year from their quarries of marble and granite, make their dairies yield \$6,500,000 annually and saw lumber each year to the value of nearly \$13,000,000, ought to be able to secure at least a modest sum for the encouragement of the bright boys and girls who want to go to college.

Neither does the Carnegie Foundation recommend the abolition of state aid to higher education because of the unworthiness of Vermont colleges. In so thoro

a critique—the report extends over 240 octavo pages and devotes over fifty pages to higher education—naturally some shortcomings are discovered. But these are similar to delinquencies which are found in the institutions of every state, and which faculties and trustees are laboring to correct. Committees at Harvard, Amherst and Wisconsin have drawn indictments of themselves fully as severe as anything these experts have to say against the colleges of Vermont. In fact two of the Vermont institutions, the University of Vermont and Middlebury College, are pronounced by the Foundation report excellent colleges of their type, deserving of the generous and loyal support of their alumni. Together the three institutions have over 1000 students, 140 instructors, buildings valued at \$1,560,000, endowments of \$1,650,000, and annual incomes of \$315,000. It cannot be said that such colleges are unworthy of public support, or so rich as not to need it.

**T**HE sole reason advanced by the Carnegie investigators why Vermont should do nothing for higher education is that the institutions which have received state support for the past thirty years are not owned and controlled by the state. According to this report Vermont, like many other states in the East, has never established a state university, but joined its land grant agricultural college to an existing foundation, as was done also in New York and New Jersey. State appropriations have been made to three institutions, to which specific fields of educational endeavor have been assigned, and also in the form of state scholarships in the three colleges. It is this practise which is condemned by the report as unwise public policy. There is no argument of the question, but simply the flat dictum that it is impossible for a state to find any middle ground between absolute ownership and control of a single institution and cutting itself loose from all connection with higher education. This, of course, is dogma, pure and simple.

**W**E doubt if the older American commonwealths, which have already a sufficiency of colleges and universities on private foundations, are shut up to such a dilemma. If it is true, it is certainly a thousand pities. The Eastern colleges need more of the spirit of the great institutions of the West, and if something of the zeal for public service and the feeling of participation in the life of the commonwealth, which has proved so fruitful and stimulating in Western institutions, could come over the older endowed colleges, it would render them far more useful. A state should welcome the opportunity to relate its colleges to its public schools and



make them an integral part of its educational system. Vermont is fortunate that its colleges believe themselves public institutions of their state and should do all it can to strengthen state connection and stimulate the spirit of state service.

The theory of the experts employed by the Carnegie Foundation seems to be that there can be no coöperation between public and private philanthropy. That theory is certainly belied by a thousand successful examples of the opposite practise in every state in the East. In New York City the municipality erected a \$11,000,000 library on its own land, appraised at \$20,000,000, and made over its control to the trustees of three private foundations, to whom it appropriates \$500,000 a year, and subjected them only to a contract to maintain a free public library. New York neither owns nor controls the library, yet the city supports it, and is satisfied with the results. Over half the libraries in the State of New York, which receive annual state appropriations, are administered under the same conditions. Museums, hospitals, orphanages, homes for defectives, are all managed in a thousand instances thru the friendly coöperation of public bodies and private corporations. Why not colleges and universities? We are not aware that either Johns Hopkins or Cornell, or Dartmouth, or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, all of which have received public grants for private administration, have either failed in educational efficiency or disappointed their public benefactors. The mention of these institutions certainly disproves the statement of the Vermont report that continuance of state aid would "dry up the springs of private philanthropy," since few institutions have been more prospered from generous gifts than these which fall under the condemnation of the Carnegie principle.

OF course state aid should be accompanied by full financial accounting, together with adequate inspection by qualified state officers and direction of the expenditure of state money. It may be that Vermont has been negligent in these respects, but if so the fault should be corrected and the state should not be advised not to concern itself with higher education under any consideration. It would be particularly unfortunate if the state of Senator Morrill, whose bill creating the land grant colleges did more to stimulate higher education in America than any other educational act in the history of the nation, should become the only state in the American union to make no provision whatever for higher education. Wyoming, with less than half the population of Vermont and a third as many college students, would not dream of cutting off its university. The newest states, Arizona and New Mexico, neither of which has a third as many people as Vermont, nor even a still smaller fraction of the wealth, both support higher education. We had supposed that Vermont youth were particularly ambitious for education, and that Vermonters were especially proud of their boys who press up from humble homes and become men of influence and power thru college training. The little Yankee state, traditionally chary of its independence, should consider well before it yields to outside counsel, however high its authority, and denies college opportunity to its youth. This report shows that the Vermont colleges are now receiving only \$100,000 a year out of the \$1,895,000

expended annually for education. The proportion for higher education is not too great, and had better be increased rather than diminished.

The Carnegie Foundation has exerted hitherto a very wholesome influence in American education. Conceived as a pensioning agency for retiring college teachers, it was a happy thought to make that function contribute to the standardizing of colleges and universities and distinguishing between real colleges and institutions which are such only in name. The influence of the foundation upon admission standards, particularly in the South, has been good. No educational organization has done more to raise the standard of college work thruout the nation. More recently the foundation's studies of medical education have exposed some glaring evils. These activities have given the organization great prestige, but they have also placed it in a position of dangerous influence. Its latest report, which not only threatens to throttle the higher institutions of a state because their organization is not of the approved sort, but also ventures to prescribe the curriculum of the elementary schools and to define just what kind of a high school each community shall have, will not contribute to allay the feeling of restlessness and will call to many minds the proverb of the Greeks bearing gifts.

#### THE PURE FOOD LAW AND THE PUBLIC WELFARE

THE Supreme Court has for the second time rendered a decision seriously weakening the Pure Food and Drug Act. The first decision, handed down two years ago, declared that the prohibition of false and misleading statements on drug labels did not apply to false and misleading claims of curative power. The loophole in the law made by this decision was promptly closed by Congress thru the passage of the Shirley act. It is greatly to be hoped that the new loophole just made by the court will be as promptly obliterated by Congress.

The present decision is in the "bleached flour" case. It declares that manufacturers may use deleterious substances in their food products unless the Government can prove that they are present in the completed product in sufficient quantity to be dangerous to health. The decision of the court of last resort makes this interpretation good law. It cannot and does not make it good public policy.

The purpose of the Pure Food Act is to protect the public. It makes the Federal Government the guardian of the public health. The public health, a vitally important part of the public welfare, is more important than the private interests of any manufacturer.

By throwing the burden of proof upon the Government, the Supreme Court sets the pyramid upon its apex. It sets private interests above the public welfare.

Congress has a clear duty before it. It should so amend the law that the presence of a deleterious substance in a food product establishes a prima facie case of violation of the law. It should be open to the manufacturer to show that the deleterious substance is not present in sufficient amount to be harmful to health. But it should not be required of the Government to prove affirmatively that the quantity is sufficient to be injurious to health. The public rather than the private



individual should be given the benefit of the doubt. This does not mean, of course, that each food manufacturer should be compelled to prove that his food is pure or suffer punishment. That would be ridiculous. It does mean that any manufacturer who wants to put poisonous or deleterious substances into his food products should be compelled to show that he is not using enough to be harmful.

It is argued on the other side that it is a cardinal principle of our law that every one is innocent until he is proven guilty. The analogy is not precise.

A better analogy is found elsewhere. The killing of a human being is *prima facie* evidence of murder or manslaughter in some degree. Self-defense constitutes a valid rebuttal of the charge, but it must be proved by the defendant, not assumed by the court unless and until disproved by the prosecution. Every man is presumed innocent of murder until the Government has proved that he has killed a man. Even then he will be declared innocent if he proves that he did it in self-defense. In the same way every food manufacturer should be presumed innocent until the Government has proved that his food products contain poisonous or deleterious substances. Even then he should be declared innocent if he proves that the resulting food product is not injurious to health. The analogy is precise.

If the Pure Food Act is to continue to serve as an impregnable bulwark of the public welfare, Congress should act at once.

#### THE GERMANS IN MANILA BAY

THE attack on Admiral Dewey's autobiography in the Reichstag and the German press does not disclose any very serious discrepancies between the German and the American versions of what took place in Manila Bay after that memorable May day, but on the contrary it tends to establish the main facts of the incident. It is not of great importance whether it was the "Cormoran" or the "Irene" which was halted by Dewey with a shot across her bow, or whether Dewey claimed the right "to make inquiry and establish the identity" of German ships entering the harbor or merely asked them to show their flag. The important thing is that the United States was lucky enough to have a man in charge of the fleet who stood upon his rights and handled a delicate situation in such a way as to avoid the serious international complications that might easily have ensued.

There is no doubt that the reason why the Germans were there in force was because they wanted to be ready to pick up the Philippines in case the Americans dropt them. It was a blameless ambition and not necessarily hopeless, for it was not until some months later that the American people made up its collective mind to keep them. Germany became a maritime power so late that practically all the desirable territory had been taken. Her naval vessels have ever since been scouring the seas in search of odd bits that had been overlooked by the other powers, African deserts and swamps, Chinese ports, South Sea islands, anything found lying around loose. In particular she had her eye on the Spanish dependencies, for it was obvious that Spain could not much longer hold on to them. Ten years before the battle of Manila Bay she tried to get hold of the Caroline Islands and, according to evidence before the first Philippine commission, she would have got them thru the con-

nivance of the Spanish officials if the German schooner had not been delayed. After we took the Philippines Spain was willing to close out her whole colonial line and the Carolines were sold to Germany in preference to us. So Germany after all profited indirectly by our May-day venture, altho no doubt she was disappointed, for the Carolines are vastly less valuable than the Philippines.

That the German naval officers hob-nobbed with the Spanish officials during the following weeks is admitted on both sides and there is no doubt that their ostentatious friendliness under the circumstances did much to keep up the spirits of the beleaguered garrison, blockaded by Dewey's fleet on the front and hemmed in by Aguinaldo's forces behind. Whether Admiral von Diederichs or any of his staff in an after-dinner speech at a banquet given him by the Spanish officers declared that so long as William II was German emperor the Philippines should never come under American sway, the Admiral does not state.

In a letter dated February 26, 1914, Andrew D. White denies as a figment of the imagination and without foundation in fact the statement that he, being Ambassador to Germany at the time, invited the Germans to come and take control of the Philippines since the United States had no intention of holding them.

At any rate it turned out all right. When Dewey had rebuked von Diederichs or von Diederichs had rebuked Dewey—whichever it was—they became good friends and as soon as the Germans perceived that the Americans were in the Philippines to stay, their behavior was unexceptionable and there was no further trouble. Doubtless the Filipinos would have been better off under the rule of Kaiser Wilhelm than of Aguinaldo, but they are certainly better off under American rule than either. Neither Germany nor any other power has done so much for their native peoples in the way of sanitation, education and development of self-government as we have done for the Filipinos.

#### THE KIKUYU QUESTION TO BE DECIDED

THE Archbishop of Canterbury declines to accede to the appeal of the Bishop of Zanzibar that he summon two other African bishops to trial for fraternizing on the mission field with Presbyterians and giving them Holy Communion. But the matter is so important that he will refer the questions involved to the Consultative Body. This is a commission appointed at the last session of the Lambeth Conference of the Church of England and the Colonial and American Episcopal Churches to give advice to the churches on any questions of serious importance. It consists of eighteen bishops, or, rather, of fourteen, as the American House of Bishops has failed to choose the four allotted to them. Two questions will be presented to the Consultative Body, the first whether the scheme of federation agreed upon in Kikuyu contravenes any rules of order obligatory on bishops and clergy of the Church of England; and, secondly, whether the bishops who conducted the Communion service, at the end of the conference at Kikuyu, at which Presbyterians communicated, acted in accordance with the principles of the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury acts wisely in seeking a decision of principles instead of citing two bishops to trial for heresy. We can hardly imagine that the Con-



sultative Body will declare that the two bishops were guilty of anything like heresy. On the contrary their action deserves all praise. What they attempted was to found one common Christian Church for central Africa, and they recognized Presbyterian and other missionaries and converts as brethren—to do otherwise would be schism. It is the Bishop of Zanzibar who is schismatic. His contention will surely be rejected.

The meeting of this Consultative Body will be held in July; but why is not the American Church represented? The questions involved are of interest to all Christendom, and not least to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The representatives of our American non-Episcopal Churches who have visited England in behalf of the World's Conference on Faith and Order proposed by the Episcopal convention have just returned much pleased with the reception given to their effort to promote Christian unity. They were handsomely entertained by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but they found him and his brother bishops very reticent as to this effort of a school in the Anglican Church to unchurch all but those who hold their views as to Episcopal succession. That effort led by the Bishop of Zanzibar is precisely antagonistic to that which is sought by the Episcopal promoters of the Conference on Faith and Order, and which Dr. Newman Smyth and his associates have presented to the British Nonconformists. Which view will prevail? Certainly not the untimely contention of the Bishop of Zanzibar.

### THE OLD TRAIL

MR. KIPLING has given valuable encouragement to an important branch of applied science. He has visualized aeroplanes which shall transport live cattle, for example, from California ranches to Himalayan fastnesses, completely ignoring, in transit, such hitherto important institutions as New York and Bombay, causing them to wail their righteous wrath.

... The time is not far off when the traveler will know and care just as little whether he be over sea or land, as we today know and care whether our steamer is over forty fathoms or the Tuscarora Deep. Then ye shall hear the lost ports of New York and Bombay howling like Tarshish and Tyre.

Thus he speaks before the Royal Geographic Society.

Unlike most of our contemporaries we do not criticize or poke fun at Mr. Kipling. We welcome his remarks with respectful eagerness. We exult and rejoice—always with restraint, lest he see our sudden jubilation and grow, in an instant, perverse.

For a number of years we have been losing faith in Kipling. He has dabbled in such queer government things; he has written strange books; he has forgotten Mowgli and Kim, the hill towns and the jungle. He has left the City of Sleep and the Sea of Dreams, and in the "misty borderland" of that strange country, he has been arrested by Policeman Day—Present Day at that—whose head is full of political problems.

Has he forgotten the magnificent conception of the Man Who Would Be King? Has he lost the power of chilling the blood with phantoms conjured up by a single sentence of matter-of-fact simplicity? Has the Ship That Found Herself run into fog off the banks and gone silently down in the dark with McAndrew chanting from the forward deck to the invisible stars?

No. The psychologist would say these things are merely suppressed complexes. Somewhere in the subconscious mind they loom larger than ever. The aeroplane thought proves it.

So give us again your old self, Mr. Kipling. Come back, Best Beloved, with your humor and pathos of realism. Your delirious conceptions. Your Heaven and Hell. Your universe of thought "beyond the path of the outmost sun."

### WANTED: THOUGHTFUL AUDIENCES

NOT very long ago there came to New York a company of Welsh players, bringing with them *Change*, a Glamorgan drama by J. O. Francis. It had won a prize in London, awarded for the best Welsh play by a Welsh writer, and it had been produced with success by the very valuable Stage Society, which has done so much to foster modern English drama.

The story of *Change* deals with the changing mental attitudes of the Price family living in the little village of Thwmp; the conflict is that of the younger generation pitted against the older. It is a close study of religious intensity and of modern doubt upsetting the peace of a Welsh household and defying the head of the family. Its main action arises from the intellectual struggles of John Price's two sons—one refusing to go any further in his study for the ministry because of scientific questioning; the other sufficiently zealous in the cause of socialism to sympathize with syndicalism. The whole play is a segment of life, picturing the difficulty with which the old order changes giving place to new, especially when the head of the house is such a rock of faith as John Price. And the one most hurt by the change is the old mother whose heart is involved in love for them all.

It is a vigorous picture of the modern spirit, relieved in the instance of one character only, who moves from act to act with an ironical view of life which offsets the disturbing views of John Price's sons. After seeing *Change*, just as after seeing Galsworthy's *Strife*, one has better sympathy with that storm and stress feeling which surges thru the laborer. Neither play offers any solution to the social question. The realistic drama sets out only to depict life; its criticism of life is photographic; it has faithfulness of detail with a limited vision. That is its shortcoming. Audiences solely after amusement of the sort that irritates the eye and that does not stimulate the mind will find nothing in *Change*.

New York grudged it a fortnight's existence, even as it killed Charles Kenyon's *Kindling*, one of the most poignant considerations of American tenement house conditions we have ever had on our stage. And simply because the metropolitan theatergoers do not wish to meet life squarely in the face. Like *Kindling*, *Change* has gone upon the road to plead for existence, and there is a move afoot to take it to Chicago and to try its fate there. For that purpose an appeal has been sent to the Drama League in America, pledged to the support of all worthy things connected with our stage. That society vests its belief in organized audiences which will rally to the dramatic cause whenever it is necessary. We believe it is decidedly necessary—and decidedly worth while—for them to rally to the support of *Change*. It is a play of keen insight and of excellent construction. Besides which it is well acted.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Panama Canal Tolls

The President has been assured by prominent representatives that the bill to repeal the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls will be past in the House without difficulty. At an earlier date he had learned that the passage of the bill in the Senate could be expected with confidence. Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House, supports the exemption. Therefore the movement for repeal will be led in the House by Mr. Adamson (who voted against exemption), assisted by others who voted for it but have recently come into agreement with the President. The latter, in conferences with members, has very earnestly supported the repeal bill, pointing out the importance of the international questions involved.

Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Canal, who testified last week before the Appropriations committee in support of proposed large appropriations for fortifications, guns and garrison quarters in the Canal Zone, said that there should be no exemption. The Canal could not be maintained for the first few years, he added, on tolls from foreign shipping, and exemption might cause an increase of rates. Senator Chamberlain, who stands for exemption, recently asserted that opposition to it had been inspired by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. That company has since informed the Canadian Government that it does not intend to send its steamships thru the Canal, believing that no advantage can be gained by changing from the routes which they now use.

## The Benton Case in Mexico

The killing of the British subject, William S. Benton, at Juarez, on February 17, has continued to excite great interest in this country and Europe. Secretary Bryan demanded that an examination of the body should be permitted and that the body should be given to Benton's relatives for removal from the place of interment. For a time General Villa would not yield. He appeared to defy both Great Britain and the United States. Benton, he said, had been a criminal all his life. He had taken the body to Chihuahua in his private car and had buried it there with religious rites. He would have it exhumed and would permit the widow to look at it, but it must then be placed in the grave again

and must remain in Chihuahua. The attitude of Governor Carranza was unknown. His secretary, responding to press inquiries, gave support to Villa.

Persistent pressure at last constrained Villa to comply with Secretary Bryan's demands, or, at least, to pretend to comply. He consented to allow an examination of the body by a commission representing Great Britain and the United States and accompanied by medical experts. He would carry the commission, he said, to Chihuahua in his own car. The representatives appointed were Charles A. S. Perceval, British consul at Galveston; James Hambleton, a British subject; R. A. Thomas, a lawyer, of El Paso; Dr. Worsham, of El Paso, and Majors Davidson and Manly, of the United States Army's medical corps. It was thought that examination would show whether Benton had been shot with the rifles of a firing squad or by a revolver. There are some indications that he was shot by Villa in the latter's office.

The commission was about to enter a train at Juarez, on the 1st, when its progress was checked by a rebel officer and permission to go to Chihuahua was withdrawn. This action appears to have been taken in obedience to the orders of Carranza, who complains because all the negotiations were not carried on with him, and insists that he must be approached by representatives of the British Government. The proposed examination has thus been delayed.

## The Murder of Vergara

There has been much indignation in Texas and elsewhere in the United States on account of the murder of Clemente Vergara, a Texas ranchman, by soldiers of Huerta's Federal army. Vergara lived on an island in the river near Laredo, the island being a part of Texas. The Federal soldiers stole several of his horses. On the following day, seeing him on the American bank of the river, they invited him to cross, saying they would pay for the horses. After he had crossed the river they knocked him down and confined him in jail. Complaint was made by his friends, and the Federal commander ordered his release. The soldiers, instead of obeying this order, took Vergara from the jail, shot him and hanged the dead body to a tree. Huerta has promised to make an investigation.

Partly on account of this affair, Governor Colquitt, of Texas, talked of sending Texas Rangers across the boundary, and even of invading Mexico with the militia of his state. He was told by Mr. Bryan that such an act would be one for which only the national Government could assume responsibility. In the opinion of the President, it would be an act of war. In the House, the President's policy has been criticized by several members in speeches of considerable length. Mr. Ainey, of Pennsylvania, said the policy was not one of "watchful waiting" but one of "deadly drifting," which would irresistibly lead to war. Mr. Kahn, of California, opposed intervention, but asserted that the President's course would compel it. He suggested a movement by the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chili to restore peace in Mexico. Mr. Mondell, of Montana, said the President was badly advised.

No change in the attitude of European governments has been reported. The British Foreign Secretary tells the House of Commons that our Government, in the Benton case, has done all that it would have done if Benton had been an American citizen.

At the close of an investigation which has been carried on for two years, and the record of which fills fourteen volumes, the House committee on Merchant Marine has reported that both the domestic and the foreign shipping of the United States are so combined by agreements, pools and conferences that an attempt to dissolve the combinations would cripple

## Would Keep and Control Ship Trusts

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THE MOST PERFECT DOG

Mrs. Tyler Mores's Old English Sheep Dog, "Slumber," was not only the best dog in the Westminster Kennel Club show in New York, but was pronounced by expert judgment a dog of unrivaled perfection. He looks more modest than one would expect



trade and do more harm than good. Supervision and regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of dissolution, are recommended, and the committee says that, if necessary, the Commission should be enlarged on account of the additional work.

Shipping lines on practically every trade route to or from our ports, the committee finds, are operated under agreements designed to restrain competition, and the advantages to both shipper and carrier are so great that the combinations should be allowed to exist, under supervision as to rates, rebates and discrimination. It would be futile, it asserts, to attempt to restore competition by ordering a termination of the agreements. In the foreign trade it is the almost universal practise to operate under agreements, of which there are eighty, involving nearly all the regular lines. In the domestic trade, coastwise and on the great lakes, competition has been not less effectively eliminated, altho the use of written or formal agreements is avoided. On the lakes thirty-seven groups of bulk carriers are controlled by community of interest, thru common officers, directors, large stockholders or charter relations.

"Open competition," the committee says, "cannot be assured for any length of time by ordering existing agreements terminated. Such termination would either cause the lines to engage in rate wars which would inevitably result in the survival of the fittest, or, in order that they might avoid a costly struggle, to consolidate thru common ownership." The committee would have all agreements filed with the Commission and would authorize the Commission to regulate rates, to prevent discrimination and to enforce fair treatment. It would by law prohibit rebating and forbid the use of "cut-throat 'fighting ships'" in the foreign trade.

#### The Philippine Islands

In its final session the Assembly replied to the statements recently made by Dean C. Worcester, formerly Philippine Secretary of the Interior, as to slavery in the Islands. This reply asserted that investigation had shown that slavery, in a legal sense of the word, did not exist in the archipelago. To the Marconi Company a franchise for the erection of forty wireless stations was granted, with a provision authorizing the Philippine Government to take over the system in time of war. In the original draft of the bill the Ameri-

can Government was authorized to do this.

Governor-General Harrison, in a cable message to Secretary Garrison, said that harmony in the local Government was indicated by the passage of a general appropriation bill by which more than \$1,000,000 of annual expenditure would be saved without any impairment of efficiency. To the Bureaus of Health and Education had been given substantially the amounts recommended by their directors. We quote the following from his message: "Receipts of bureaus hereafter to revert automatically to the general treasury, instead of allowing chiefs to spend such sums in their discretion for purposes not specically authorized. Salary cutting was confined to higher officials. No salaries of \$3000 or under were cut. Thus, of 9000 officials and employees only about 100 have their salaries reduced. Salaries between \$3000 and \$5000 cut five per cent; salaries over \$5000 cut ten per cent. Bill past both houses unanimously." In the small upper house, formerly controlled by Americans, there is now a majority of natives.



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ROBERTO E. LEGUIA

Vice-President of Peru, who is returning from England to claim the Presidency by right of succession, President Billinghurst having been exiled

At the beginning of the revolt in Hayti there were two revolutionist leaders, Senator Davilmar Theodore and General Orreste Zamor. The latter overthrew the Government and was elected President. Then he attacked Theodore, whose forces were driven from Cape Haytien and other towns on the coast. Theodore retreated to Ouana-minthe. He insists that he is the rightful President and has sent word to the Ministers of foreign nations that all international business must be transacted with him. But it is expected that he will soon be driven into exile. The business men and foreign consuls in Cape Haytien have given a banquet to the commander of the United States gunboat "Wheeling," thanking him for landing marines and saving the city from "the horrors of fire and pillage."

It is reported that Zamor and his Cabinet are considering the expediency of asking our Government to take charge of the collection of Haytian revenues, under a fiscal agreement like the one with Santo Domingo, and that the resident Ministers of foreign nations are inclined to suggest to the Washington Government an agreement of this kind. The creditors of Hayti are to be found in France, Germany and Belgium. The railroad loan interest due on February 1 has not been paid. Our Government has recognized the Government of Zamor.

President Billinghurst, of Peru, who was deposed, imprisoned and then expelled from his country, has arrived in Panama. He says he was attacked because his policy was one of progress. His aim, he asserts, was to stimulate Peru's industries, develop mines, build railroads and promote public sanitation, and he was overthrown by men "accustomed to rule for private gain." First Vice-President Roberto E. Leguia past thru New York last week, on his way from England to Peru. He denies that he has been in exile explaining that politics required him "to be absent for a time." Billinghurst, he says, was deposed because he was usurping the powers and functions of Congress. Señor Leguia asserts that he is returning in response to a cabled request from Congress, and that he is to be President. The Second Vice-President, Miguel Echenique, however, has resigned. Public sentiment, with which he is in accord, calls for a general election, and Leguia may be disappointed.

Little news has come from Ecua-



dor about the revolutionists in that country. The Government is attacking them in the vicinity of Esmeraldas. Those who had been arrested and imprisoned in Guayaquil killed the wardens and attempted to escape. Troops met them at the gate, and they were driven back. Four soldiers and five prisoners were killed.

It is reported that the leaders of all factions in Venezuela that oppose President Gomez have reached an agreement and will act in concert. Former members of the Cabinet who are in exile had a conference last week in Porto Rico. Gomez has arrested and imprisoned Colonel McGill, a Chilian, the chief instructor of Venezuela's army.

**Antarctic Exploration** The discovery of the South Pole by Amundsen and the disastrous expedition of Scott seem to have stimulated rather than discouraged Antarctic expeditions. Their aim, however, is more rational than merely to be the first to reach a certain mathematical point on the globe, the convergence of imaginary meridians. The exploration of the South Polar continent is now being systematically undertaken with a view of removing the greatest area of ignorance still remaining in the world as well as discovering possible mineral resources. According to Prof. Edgeworth David, of Sydney University, the Australian geologist who accompanied Shackleton, the coal bed discovered at the head of the Beardmore glacier contains probably as much coal, at least, as all the unworked coal fields of Great Britain. He also anticipates that gold reefs will be found as rich and workable as those of Alaska.

Another Australian geologist, Prof. Douglas Mawson, of Adelaide University, who has been for more than two years in the Antarctic, has just returned to Adelaide on the "Aurora." His object was the exploration of the coast nearest to Australia from Adelie Land to Knox Land, a stretch of 2400 miles. A novel feature of the expedition was the employment of wireless telegraphy for the purpose of keeping in communication with the outside world. A wireless station established on Macquarie Island served as an intermediary by which messages were sent from Adelie Land to Hobart, Tasmania.

Dr. Mawson had a narrow escape from death on an inland journey with two companions. When 311 miles from camp Lieutenant B. E. S. Ninnis, who was driving the third dog team, fell into a deep crevasse over which the others had past in



Photograph by International News

SYDNEY CHARLES BUXTON

The man who will succeed Lord Gladstone in June as Governor-General of South Africa

safety. The remains of one of the dogs could be seen on a ledge 150 feet below, but the body of Ninnis was too deep to be discovered or even discerned. The lost sledge contained most of the provisions and the dogs, being altogether without food, were too poor to afford much nutriment. Mawson's other companion, Dr. Xavier Mertz, a Swiss ski-runner, gave out and died on the way back to the hut. Mawson was saved by finding an unexpected food cache left by a search party.

The scientific results of the Mawson expedition include the reconnaissance of the coast thru thirty-three degrees of longitude; the location of the continental shelf by soundings thru fifty-five degrees of latitude; the discovery of a ridge in the ocean bed connecting Australia with the Antarctic continent, indicating that they once formed part of the same land; the making of magnetic observations; the collection of birds' eggs and the discovery of rich mineral deposits, chiefly copper and coal.

An Austrian expedition in charge of Dr. Felix König, of Graz, is planning to start next summer for the exploration of the region lying south of Cape Horn. This will work westward toward Graham Land and eastward toward Weddell Sea.

Lieutenant Shackleton, who nearly reached the South Pole in 1909, is making arrangements to enter the Antarctic continent from the oppo-

site side this year with the hope of crossing it. This is an undertaking of sufficient difficulty to daunt almost any explorer except Shackleton, for it involves cutting loose from supporting parties and caches and striking straight for the Pole without returning to the base. From the Weddell Sea, where the expedition will start, in to the Pole the territory is entirely unknown. From the Pole to the coast Shackleton may follow the route that he and Scott took from South Victoria or may follow Amundsen's route on the other side of Ross Sea. He has also contemplated taking some route altogether new.

**The Deported Strikers** The leaders of the South African railroad strike who were

shipped off to England by the Union Government without due process of law arrived at Gravesend on February 23. The steamship "Umgeni" was promptly boarded by a deputation of British labor leaders, who explained their plans for a series of receptions, dinners and public demonstrations in honor of the exiles. But it appeared that they had during the voyage planned quite a different line of tactics which they were reluctant to abandon. They had determined to stay upon the steamer until it should take them back to South Africa. Finally, however, they were persuaded to land after having filed with the captain a formal note of protest.

The deported strikers were given a dinner in the strangers' dining room of the House of Commons by the Labor members of Parliament, much to the disgust of their Conservative colleagues. The indignation meeting held in the London Opera House was packed, altho an admission fee of \$1.25 was charged, but when J. Ramsay Macdonald, chairman of the Labor party, tried to address the meeting his voice was drowned by the shrieks of the suffragets. Court proceedings will be at once started both in England and South Africa to test the legality of the deportation. In the statements issued to the public by the strikers on their arrival they disclaim all lawless acts and says:

It is because access to all courts was denied us that we now appeal to the people of Great Britain and the workers of the world to help us in our attempt to prevent the present Government of South Africa from usurping the judicial powers vested in the courts and from carrying out its evident intention of making South Africa a Boer colony instead of a British settlement which, under a more enlightened and just government, will yet become the home of many thousands of British men and women.



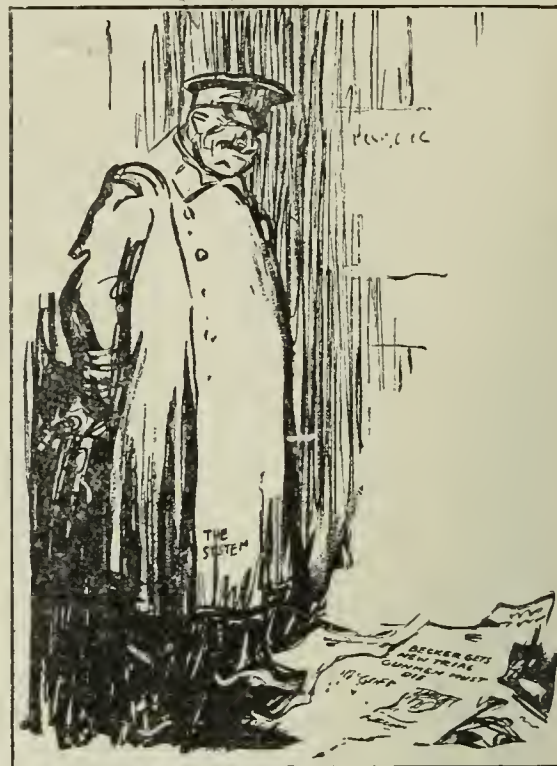
That the action of Premier Botha and General Smut meets with general approval is shown by the passage of the indemnity bill by the South African parliament by a vote of 95 to 41. This protects the members of the Government from legal proceedings on account of any of their acts during the régime of martial law, including the deportation of the strike leaders. The Government has followed this up with a "peace preservation bill" which virtually places in the hands of the Government the right to use the extraordinary powers which were assumed under martial law in the recent strike.

#### The Cost of Libya

When Italy undertook the conquest of Tripoli it was freely prophesied that the country would be ruined by the enterprise for its people were too poor to stand any addition to their already heavy burden of taxation and foreign loans would be hard to get. These direful expectations do not seem to have been realized, for the country has stood the strain remarkably well, altho the war was longer and more costly than was anticipated. According to the figures presented by the Government to the parliament now in session the expenditure involved in

the Turkish war amounts to \$229,951,513 up to the end of the year 1913. Some five million of this was expended in the Aegean Islands and Albania and twenty-five millions invested in permanent improvements in the conquered territory, such as harbor works, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and public buildings. Premier Giolitti claims that the Government has come thru with a balance of \$23,000,000, but this is challenged by Baron Sonnino, leader of the Opposition, who asserts that the Government has juggled the figures and there is really a deficit of \$1,500,000 instead.

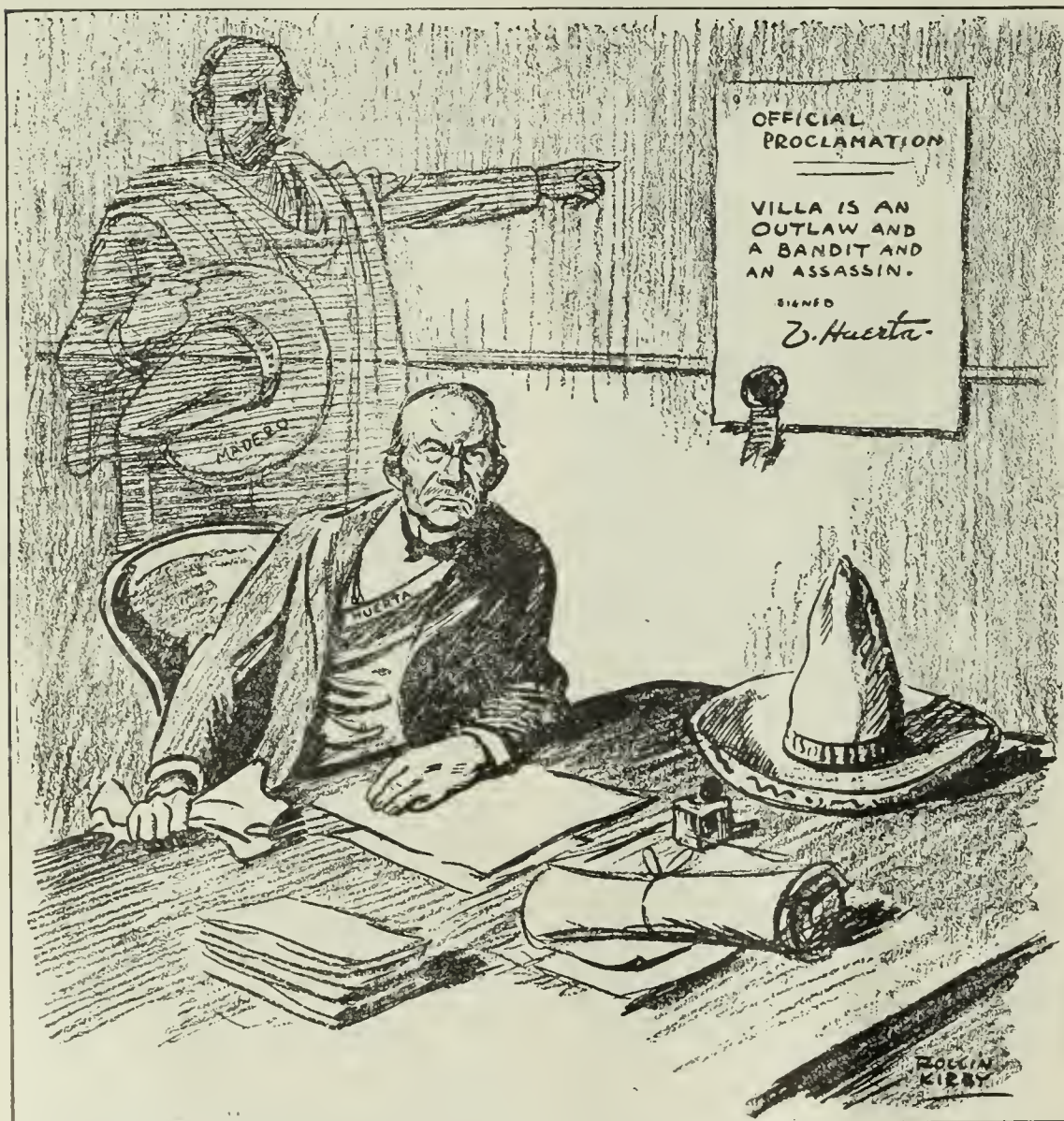
Italy seems to have prospered rather than declined since the outbreak of the war. Commerce and manufactures show an increase and the saving bank deposits are larger than before. Whether the African territory will prove a paying investment remains to be seen. No attempt has been made to occupy the interior, but the coastal region seems to have been completely pacified. So far the Libyan colony does not offer sufficient attractions to the laborer or farmer to divert the stream of emigration from America and Argentina as was hoped. The Government has planned an extensive system of



From the New York Sun

HE WHO LAUGHS LAST LAUGHS BEST Charles Becker, formerly a police lieutenant in New York, found guilty last fall of the murder of the gambler Rosenthal, has been granted a retrial by the Court of Appeals

irrigation works on which \$8,000,000 a year are to be expended. In this way it is expected that the arid lands will be reclaimed and the country restored to its former fertility when it was thought to be richer than the Nile valley.



From the New York World

POT OR KETTLE?

The French parliament is struggling over the income tax and the Doumergue ministry, in office only a few weeks, has more than once narrowly escaped defeat. In fact the Government received an adverse vote of 140 to 134 in the Senate on an amendment favored by Premier Doumergue himself. This amendment proposed the immediate substitution of the income tax for all existing forms of property taxation. This, however, was thought too violent a change of system.

The Premier refused to regard this vote as a defeat for his Government and he was justified two days later when the Chamber of Deputies gave him a vote of confidence of 329 to 214. The proposals of the Premier involve a radical reconstruction of the present fiscal system, which has grown up unpremeditatedly as each successive government, in its effort to meet the necessities of an increasing budget, imposed new taxes on such sources of revenue as it could discover without regard to the fact that these taxes overlap and yet leave some forms of wealth quite untouched. M. Caillaux, who is Minister of Finance and the most important member of the new Cabinet, wishes to shift the incidence of taxation from



things to income and he plans to add to the taxes on particular forms of income a graduated tax on the income as a whole, intended like the British surtax to fall most heavily on large fortunes. The question of "payment at the source" is causing as much trouble in France now as it is in this country.

The opposition to the Doumergue Government is led by Aristide Briand and Louis Barthou, former Ministers, who have formed a coalition of various radical groups of the Left, not yet strong enough to command a majority. They found another point of attack on the Government in the recent outbreak of epidemics in various garrisons. Owing to the extension of the term of service to three years the barracks are overcrowded and measles, scarlatina and cerebro-spinal meningitis have ravaged the recruits and roused widespread indignation against the Government.

**Chinese Brigandage** Altho Yuan Shih-kai has suppress all organized rebellion against his authority he has not been able to maintain order in the provinces. Bands of brigands go thru the country looting and killing with little interference from the authorities. The most serious disorders have occurred in the province of Anhui, west of Shanghai, where a bandit known as the "White Wolf" gathered several thousand followers and sacked the city of Liuan-chow on January 29. According to the Government report the bandits massacred 1300 men, women and children. Among the murdered was Father Rich, a French Jesuit missionary.

The Minister of War, General Tuan Chi-jui, took the field in person with an army of 40,000 men and defeated the "White Wolf" with great slaughter. He did not, however, succeed in surrounding the band, which escaped to the westward into Honan. Aeroplanes were employed by the Government troops in locating the bandits.

The Chinese Government will have a heavy bill to pay for the injury to foreign interests during the revolution. The claims filed by the various legations at Peking amount to \$23,547,000. Of these the heaviest claimants are: Germany, \$9,920,000; France, \$6,627,000; Russia, \$2,180,000; Great Britain, \$1,428,000, and United States, \$1,177,000. The damages claimed by Germany and France seem excessive as it is improbable that their nationals suffered relatively so much more than the other countries. It will be remembered that the bill presented by the United States for damages during the Boxer rebel-

lion was very much more moderate than that of other powers and yet when the claims came to be actually settled the estimate was found to be too large and the balance was refunded to China to be spent on education. No other country, however, followed our example in this matter. Ten million dollars of the new quintuple loan has been earmarked for the settlement of the foreign claims.

#### The Coming Kingdom

It was announced that Prince William of Wied would enter upon his kingdom some time in February, but the month has past and he is still going about Europe to secure the financial and diplomatic support necessary to give the country a good start. When he was in Rome he visited the Quirinal but not the Vatican, thereby giving rise to all sorts of rumors as to his religious policy. The leading powers of Europe have promised to send representatives to his court, but the little town of Durazzo has not enough houses for them.

Meanwhile the state of the country is passing from bad to worse. The Epirotes, altho abandoned by Greece, are determined never to submit to Albanian rule. They have declared their independence and set up a capital at Himara. The Mohammedans are equally resentful at being placed under a Christian King and are likely to make a fight against it. If so, the young King will have his hands full, for even the Sultan has never been able to bring the Alba-

nians into complete subjugation. The Black Eagle is still untamed.

#### Disorders in Portugal

Portugal under the republic is by no means a peaceful place, but neither was it under the monarchy. Every little while we hear of a rising in favor of the restoration or an invasion of royalists from over the border, but these amount to nothing and, indeed, often reveal ludicrous incapacity on the part of those who have engineered them. The large sums of money expended by the exiled King Manoel and the emigrated aristocracy are worse than wasted. In some cases, it appears, those who got the money ostensibly for the purpose of organizing a counter-revolution had no intention of risking their necks and so saw to it that the Government got wind of the movement in time to prevent them from carrying their enterprise too far.

It seems, however, that the republic has not brought with it the blessings of a greater freedom and prosperity as was hoped. The mob is more tyrannous than the monarch and the expression of unpopular opinion is dangerous. Capital is timid and labor is discontented. A railroad strike during the last days of February led to violent disorders in Lisbon. Trains were dynamited and bombs exploded in the streets. Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wires very little is known of the details of the disorder, but, according to the Government account, the troops overcame the rioters and the strike has been called off.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE AEROPLANE AND MONT BLANC

M. Parmelin is not the first aviator to cross the Alps, but his feat is spectacular enough. Perrichon's phrase, *Moi et Mont Blanc*, becomes almost appropriate to such flyers as Parmelin and Bider, who first made the trans-Alpine flight in January, 1913



# ARBITRATION TREATIES THAT MEAN SOMETHING

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE war between Italy and Tripoli, the war in China, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the subsequent war between the Balkan States themselves, the war in Hayti, and finally the war in Mexico, all are contemporary and convincing evidence that the dawn of universal peace is not immediately at hand. It is true that they are nearly all of them civil wars or revolutions, rather than war between established governments, and that the restoration of peace in most of them is involved in the establishment of stable governments. It is very certain that in such wars, treaties of arbitration, whatever their terms, and however solemnly entered into, are not a practical means of settlement. Many countries in the last century suffered from the disease of revolution and internecine strife. Looking back over half a century, we can properly say that in the countries subject to such outbreaks, there has been great improvement; and while Mexico shows retrogression in this regard, most of the South American countries have grown stronger in the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of constituted authority.

I think it is our duty, as a great, strong, powerful nation, when we can easily do so without involving ourselves in costly or dangerous war, to promote the cause of peace and order in any of our less stable neighbors thru treaty arrangements with them, and this wholly without regard to the Monroe Doctrine. We have had such an opportunity with Nicaragua, with Honduras, with Santo Domingo, and we may possibly have the same kind of an opportunity with other states similarly conditioned. They all owe what to them is a large amount of money to European creditors. Their creditors are willing to scale down the debts which in justice ought to be substantially scaled, if they can be given greater security for the payment of the debt thus scaled. The governments of these countries, confident that we are disinterested in the matter, have manifested a desire to have American bankers finance this readjustment of their obligations if our Government will only consent to a treaty in which there is reserved to us the right to nominate collectors of their customs revenues, and to protect such collectors against

lawless violence. The amount of force necessary to extend this protection is almost negligible. Indeed it is not more than the show of force that we usually make to protect American interests in the breaking out of a revolution in these countries. I never have been able to understand the argument against such treaties. They do not involve the Monroe Doctrine at all. They merely involve the obligation of a strong and powerful neighbor to help a weak one. They are in the interest of peace and good order and make for the just settlement of debts. In some way or other, such treaties are supposed to be a recognition of the right of European governments to collect the debts of their nationals by force; but I am utterly unable to see why. They constitute merely a friendly act, and furnish a means to these governments of settling their past obligations and obtaining a much-needed sum of money to be expended in helping their people in education and in the development of their rich natural resources. In Central America the difficulty has been that a dictator in one republic has intrigued against his neighbors. He became a disturbing factor for all the rest. The treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua would give the United States an opportunity to exert a direct influence to prevent the consummation of such intrigues and to maintain a peace in that region of North America essential to the happiness of its people. Their trade is naturally of great value to us, and would be of much greater value if the arts of peace were pursued.

## WHAT IS AN ARBITRATION TREATY?

But the subject of this article is not that of specific treaties. It is the question of the relation of the Senate to general arbitration treaties. I understand a general arbitration treaty to mean a treaty by which the nations who are parties to it, agree that they will in the future submit to arbitration all future differences which come within a class defined in the treaty. What I propose to discuss here is whether the President and the Senate have the power to make such treaties in a form that will really bind them and the Government to anything substantial.

In Mr. Roosevelt's term, there were a number of arbitration treaties negotiated and signed by Mr.

Hay and submitted to the Senate, in which it was agreed between the United States and the other treaty-making party that all questions of a legal nature, not including those of national honor or vital interest, would be submitted to The Hague tribunal, and that when any difference arose, a specific agreement of submission of the issue would be entered into. The Senate insisted that for the words "specific agreement," "treaty" should be substituted in order that no specific agreement could be submitted under the treaty except with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Roosevelt declined to ratify treaties with this limitation, on the ground that the treaty thus limited did not bring the country any nearer to arbitration than if no treaty was made. On the other hand, the Senate insisted that it had no power to ratify such a treaty because it would be an unlawful delegation to the President alone of the treaty-making power.

## THE PRESIDENT MAY CONSTRUCE TREATIES

The treaties thus drawn either attempted to describe a class of questions which the Government bound itself to arbitrate or they did not. If not, then they were not treaties at all, and there was no occasion to discuss what the Constitution required with reference to treaties. In that view they were a mere general declaratory expression of a hope that the parties might make a treaty in the future. If, however, the treaties did define a class of issues which the United States agreed to arbitrate, then whether an issue thereafter arising came within the class or not was a matter of construction of the treaty. The agreement would then be nothing more than the framing of the specific issue which came within the general class as defined. It is a well-understood incident of the treaty-making power that in a treaty there may be reserved, without an unlawful delegation of power, to the President, or to some other agent, the power to execute its provisions. As the Supreme Court said in *Tong Yue Ting vs. the United States*, 149 U. S., 698 and 714:

It is no new thing for the law-making power, acting either thru treaties made by the President and the Senate, or by the more common methods of the acts of Congress, to submit the decision of questions not necessarily of judicial cognizance either to the final determination of executive officers, or to the decisions of such officers in the first instance, with such opportunity for ju-



dicial review of their action as Congress may see fit to authorize and permit.

It was therefore entirely within the authority of the treaty-making power, after having laid down a general rule of jurisdiction fixing a definite class of questions which might be arbitrated before the stipulated court, to leave the formulation of the specific issue coming within that class for the Executive.

The police power of Congress to regulate the rates on interstate commerce railroads is exercised by laying down some very general rules that rates shall be reasonable, and shall not be unduly discriminatory, and by then giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power under those general rules to decide what rates are unreasonable or discriminatory, and indeed to fix rates themselves.

In the argument by senators against the power of the Senate to agree that the President alone might formulate the specific agreement, much reliance was placed on the decision of the Supreme Court in *Field* against Clark 145 U. S. In that case the Supreme Court merely laid down the general rule that Congress could not delegate legislative power and then held valid a provision in the McKinley tariff act which authorized the President to apply one or another set of duties to the imports from a foreign country as he decided whether the customs laws of that country were "reciprocally unreasonable" toward us. The case instead of helping the contention of the Senate, made strongly for the view that giving the President the power to make the specific agreement was not an unlawful delegation.

#### "NATIONAL HONOR"

The Hay treaties of general arbitration, as I have said, excepted from the issues of a legal nature to be arbitrated, "questions of national honor and vital interest." Who could tell what were not questions within these exceptions? It left a discretion in each party to insist that any question concerned its honor or vital interest. Lord Russell when first approached as to the possibility of arbitrating the issue growing out of the Alabama claims and the mulcting of Great Britain for her failure to perform her international duties, said that she could not admit that she had ever failed in that regard, and that it was a question of national honor which she would not submit to arbitration. And yet she did, and not only did she submit to arbitration, but she paid the judgment of \$15,500,000 rendered against her by an international tribunal.

The exceptions of the Hay treaties were thus so broad and general that the action of the Senate in declining to allow the President to make the specific agreement under them could be strongly defended on the ground that the treaties did not sufficiently define any class of questions and therefore that the specific agreement would be the only real treaty. Moreover, a treaty of arbitration is for the purpose not only of settling disputes, but its main function is to prevent those disputes from resulting in war. A country is not likely to go to war except on an issue that involves its honor or its vital interest. Therefore, a treaty that excludes such questions from arbitration is not a treaty that covers the critical issues from which wars spring. I therefore determined, if I could, to negotiate a treaty that would leave out those exceptions and include all questions that could be arbitrated.

#### A NATION'S OWN BUSINESS

There are many questions between nations that concern the welfare of both, with respect to which, under any system of international justice, a nation must have absolute discretion and control of its own conduct. Take for instance the question whether England shall take part in our Panama Exposition. That may cause bad feeling in California or in this country generally, but no court of arbitration would make a ruling that England was obliged to take part in our exposition. That is not a justiciable question. If, however, England had agreed by treaty to take part in our exposition, then a right would be created by contract, and it would properly become the subject of arbitration and decision.

You cannot bring all subjects of difference between individuals into a municipal court. A man may be unneighborly, he may not call on his neighbor, he may notify his neighbor that he does not propose to have his children come into his place, he may do a lot of unkind things that arouse the indignation of his neighbor, and show he is a very mean man. But these do not give any cause for a suit. One cannot compel his neighbor to be generous and good and courteous by a law suit. In other words, there is a field into which courts of justice cannot enter, whether they be municipal courts in a state, or arbitral courts between nations; and that limitation must be just as clear in an international court, as in one of our domestic tribunals.

In the formulation of our treaties, it was necessary to hit upon some term which would define as a class those causes of difference between

nations that would constitute, under the principles of international law, an infringement of the legal rights of another nation, analogous to rights remediable in municipal courts of justice between individuals. The description must exclude those obligations of courtesy and good will that are enforced only by the sanction of a national conscience or by the influence of international public opinion, or by what Lord Haldane has referred to as *Sittlichkeit* or international "Good Form." The analogy between matters of domestic judicial cognizance and those proper to be considered in international law tribunals is quite close. Mr. Knox found a phrase that seemed to me to be most happy in the description of the character of questions that should be arbitrated between the United States and other established governments if negotiation failed. He found a satisfactory word in an opinion of Mr. Justice Brewer in a case in which the Supreme Court was acting as a quasi-international tribunal. One of the great examples of successful international arbitration is the arrangement for the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under our Constitution in settling the controversies between sovereign states. It furnishes a model that in future generations will, I hope, prove to be most useful in the formation of a general arbitral court for all the stable nations of the world. This case to which I refer was a controversy between Kansas and Colorado as to the water rights of the two states and their respective residents and land owners in a stream which began in one state and ran into the other. The learned Justice, speaking of the effect of the Constitution, said:

Undoubtedly, as remarked by Mr. Justice Bradley in *Hans vs. Louisiana*, 134 U. S. 1, 15, the Constitution made some things *justiciable*, "which were not known as such at the common law; such, for example, as controversies between states as to boundary lines, and other questions admitting of judicial solution." And as the remedies resorted to by independent states for the determination of controversies raised by collision between them were withdrawn from the states by the Constitution, a wide range of matters, susceptible of adjustment, and not purely political in their nature, was made *justiciable* by that instrument. 185 U. S.

#### THE MEANING OF "JUSTICIABLE"

Mr. Knox used in the treaties the word *justiciable* to describe the differences which the parties bound themselves to arbitrate. Those controversies only would come within the term which were just cause for reprisal by the complaining state according to international law, which only



grants a reprisal only when a positive wrong has been inflicted or rights *stricti juris* are withheld. The rule which controls foreign and independent states in their relations to each other is that the primary and absolute right of a state is self-preservation. The improvement of her revenues, arts, agriculture and commerce are incontrovertible rights of sovereignty. She has dominion over all things within her territory, including all bodies of water, standing or running, within her boundary line. Her moral obligations to observe the demands of comity, that is of good neighborly feeling, cannot be made the subject of legal controversy. In the light of such limitations fully recognized in international law, the definition of those issues intended to be arbitrated is easily applied. The language of the treaties is:

All differences . . . relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity.

First, the differences must relate to international matters; second, they arise upon a claim of right, i. e., a right under a treaty or under principles of international law of one against the other; third, they must be justiciable, i. e., capable of judicial solution by application of the principles of law or equity. Those principles of course are principles of international law or equity. As this phrase is used not only in an English treaty, but in a French treaty, the words are not to be confined to the technical meaning of law and equity as those words are understood in the jurisprudence of England and the United States. Still the terms law and equity have a similar signification in many countries. Ancient systems of law grown rigid have been modified by applying more liberal principles in reaching justice. Equity has ameliorated and mitigated the severity of the law. The two words used together, therefore, were intended to comprehend all the rules of international law affecting the rights and duties of nations toward each other which are not mere rules of comity, but are positive and may be properly enforced by judicial action.

#### THE MACHINERY OF ARBITRATION

The first clause of the Knox treaties provides that such questions shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague, or to some other tribunal agreed to by the parties by special agreement, which shall be made on

the part of the United States by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The second clause provides for the appointment of a Joint High Commission of Inquiry to investigate any controversy between the two parties, whether within or without Article I, which investigation may be postponed for a year by either party in order to give an opportunity for negotiation and settlement. The Joint High Commission is to be constituted by each party designating three of its own nationals to sit therein, with authority to vary the character of its membership if either party chooses. The action of the Joint High Commission is to be regarded merely as advisory except in one case. If either party contends that the difference is not arbitrable by the terms of the treaty, the Joint High Commission by a vote of five to one, may decide that it is within the treaty and the decision is to bind the parties. Thereafter the arbitration shall proceed before The Hague or other tribunal as provided in the treaty. Good faith under the treaty would require in the event of such a decision, that the President and the Senate make the specific agreement required in the first section and proceed to carry out the arbitration. Of course it would be within the power of the Senate, as indeed it would be within the power of the President, to decline to make such a specific agreement and thus to break their obligation and that of their Government.

I suggested to Mr. Knox a form of treaty under which either party might submit to the Permanent Court at The Hague its complaint against the other, and the court after objection and hearing should first decide whether the complaint constituted an arbitrable case within the first clause of the section, and if it so found, it should then proceed to hear and decide the issue made. But Mr. Knox felt that the time had not arrived when so radical a proposition as that would be approved by the Senate or possibly by the country, and therefore he suggested a preliminary decision as to jurisdiction by this Joint High Commission to be composed of three Americans and three Englishmen, or three Americans and three Frenchmen, as the case might be. I regarded this as a very mild provision, because at least two Americans out of three must concur in holding that the difference in question was within the description of the general class of questions agreed to be arbitrated before the judgment could be binding on both parties. The suggestion of possible danger of injustice to the interests

of the United States arising from the decision by a majority of five to one of a tribunal composed half of Americans and half of the nationals of the other treaty-making power, is chimerical and imaginary.

#### THE REAL BASIS FOR OBJECTION

Such objections grow out of the unwillingness of the men who suggest them to enter into any arbitration by contract or treaty in advance of the happening of the event which gives rise to the difference. Consciously or unconsciously they are not sufficiently in favor of a judicial decision of questions between nations to be willing to lay down a general law for arbitration, or to make a general classification of subjects for arbitration and abide by it. They insist on knowing all the circumstances with reference to a particular issue before they are willing to bind themselves to arbitrate it at all. That is the real issue in the consideration of this question.

As in the consideration of the Hay treaties, so here it was argued that the President and the Senate would unlawfully delegate their treaty-making power if they agreed that a tribunal should finally adjudge that a specific difference, subsequently arising, was in the class of differences covered by the treaty. It is very difficult to argue this question, because the answer to it is so plain and obvious. The question whether a specific case arising after the general treaty is made comes within the language of the treaty is a question of the construction of the treaty and its application to events subsequently arising. Construction of a treaty is the issue more frequently arbitrated between nations than any other. It is true that the question here is one of jurisdiction rather than one upon the merits of the controversy, but both arise in the construction of a treaty, and both therefore are the normal subjects of arbitration. To leave a question arising in our foreign relations to arbitration is of course not a delegation of power at all. Delegated power is conferred on an agent. The tribunal does not act as agent but as a court deriving its power not from either party but from the agreement of both. The view that makes a submission to a tribunal a delegation of power to an agent would prevent the President and Senate from agreeing to arbitrate anything at all. And yet we have made arbitration treaties since the Constitution was adopted and before. The rightfulness of the power exercised under these Knox treaties to submit the question of jurisdiction to the



arbitral tribunal is much clearer than was the power of the Senate to consent that the President might make the specific agreement in the Hay treaties; and this for two reasons; first, because in the Knox treaties the classification is one of clear definition as it was not in the Hay treaties; second, in the Hay treaties the President was an executive agent and the question of unlawful delegation to him alone of the treaty-making power fairly arose. But here the objection is a plain confusion of conferring power on an agent with submitting a judicial issue to a court. The only logical position that could defeat the right of the President and the Senate to agree to submit to a tribunal the question whether a subsequent difference comes within the general but definite classification of arbitrable issues in a general arbitration treaty is the utterly untenable one that the President and the Senate have no right to submit to an international tribunal at all the decision of those international matters that the President and the Senate under the Constitution are given power to deal with in our international relations.

#### TIME TO STOP GENERALIZING

Nevertheless the Senate struck out the provision for a decision by the Joint High Commission. I considered this proposition the most important feature of the treaty, and I did so because I felt as if we had reached a time in the making of promissory treaties of arbitration when they should mean something. The Senate halted just at the point where a possible and real obligation might be created. I do not wish to minimize the importance of general expressions of good will and general declarations of willingness to settle everything without war, but the long list of treaties that mean but little can now hardly be made longer for they include substantially all the countries of the world. The next step is to include something that really binds somebody in a treaty for future arbitration. The treaties of arbitration are not going to accomplish substantial progress unless we enter into them with a willingness and a consciousness that they may involve us in decisions to our detriment. We cannot win every case. Nations are like individuals, they are not always right, even tho they think they are, and if arbitration is to accomplish anything, we must be willing to lose and abide by the loss. If we are to establish real arbitral courts which shall be useful as a permanent method of settling international disputes, we

have got to agree in advance what the jurisdiction of those courts shall be, and then abide by their holding as to that jurisdiction and perform the judgments that are made against us. But if we assume that it is dangerous for us to consent to go into

any arbitration, lest the court make gross errors in international law and may decide contrary to the principles of the law as we entertain them, then let us take some other method of settling international disputes.

*New Haven, Connecticut*

NEXT WEEK MR. TAFT WILL CONTINUE HIS DISCUSSION OF ARBITRATION TREATIES, CONSIDERING THE SPECIFIC RESERVATIONS DESIRED BY THE SENATE AND THE TREATIES FRAMED BY MR. BRYAN

## ACADEMIC CREDIT FOR BIBLE STUDY

**E**XPERIMENT after experiment in our colleges has shown that our young people are so inadequately equipped with information in regard to the Scriptures as to be unable to explain at least three out of five of the common Biblical allusions with which literature is strewn. For this condition many facts are responsible, chief among which are the too general failure of the Sunday schools to hold boys and girls during the adolescent period, and the scrappy, superficial nature of the lessons for those who do attend.

The best plan yet suggested to meet the situation and to give our young people an adequate acquaintance with Biblical geography, history and literature seems to be that adopted something over a year ago in the state of North Dakota. Here the State Board of Education has authorized a syllabus of Bible study, corresponding to the other syllabi for high school studies issued by the board, and outlining study in the geography of Bible lands, in fifty great Old Testament narratives, in Hebrew history, in the life of Christ, and the work of the early church. It also includes memory passages and literary studies. An examination in this subject is offered semi-annually at the time of the regular state examinations, and to those who "pass" half a credit out of the sixteen usually required for high school graduation is allowed.

The study is, of course, wholly optional. Moreover, it is not expected to be taught in the high school itself or during school hours. It is rather to be pursued privately, at home or in connection with Sunday schools or young people's societies. The freedom of the study disarms criticism. No textbook is prescribed save the Bible, any version of which may be used. All that the state insists on is an accurate knowledge of the facts, literary and historical. Roman Catholics, using, of course, the Douay text, have thus vied with Protestant in carrying on the work. In fact, the largest set of papers sent in to the

state examiner last June came from a class of Catholic young people taught by an able Catholic teacher.

The examination in question was as follows:

1. Draw an outline map of Palestine; locating by name the chief river, the chief salt water lake, the chief fresh water lake, the capitals of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, the birthplace of Jesus, the early home of Jesus, also the land of the Philistines, the land of Moab, and Damascus.

2. Who or what were Aaron, Baal, Capernaum, Hebron, Jonathan, Nehemiah, Samson, Samuel, Stephen, Timothy.

3. Briefly discuss the four great periods of Hebrew history.

4. Briefly tell the story of Joseph and his brothers.

5. Briefly tell the story of Daniel, making clear his courage and faithfulness.

6. Briefly tell the story which forms the setting of the Book of Job.

7. Briefly explain Peter's vision at Joppa at the house of Simon, and explain its significance in the history of the early church.

8. Enumerate the chief events recorded in the gospels concerning the life of Jesus prior to the first public miracle.

9. Briefly tell the story of Paul's first missionary journey.

10. Name thirty books of the Bible telling whether each is in the Old Testament or the New.

11. Write a memory passage from the Old Testament, selecting a passage outside of the Psalms and about 150 words in length.

12. Write a memory passage from the New Testament, selecting a passage outside the gospels and about 150 words in length.

It was not expected that many would attempt this examination last spring, as the course is designed for two years of work with one recitation a week, and at that time the plan had been in operation for less than one year. However, one hundred and twelve papers were sent in to the state board from thirty-two schools. Of these ninety-eight from twenty-nine schools were found worthy of credit.



# THE NEWEST NATION—BY GRACE OF THE POWERS

*See the last page of The Story of the Week*



THE MARKET-PLACE OF DURAZZO

The town which is to be made the capital of Albania has long ago lost its ancient importance and prosperity; still Sofia was scarcely more prepossessing when it was made the capital of Bulgaria and now is a very presentable city



THE MOSQUE AND MOSLEM CEMETERY AT DURAZZO  
Prince William of Wied is a Catholic, but three-fifths of the people he is to rule are Mohammedans, and not a tenth of them Catholics



AN ALBANIAN HOME

Albania is the only part of Europe which still remains in the tribal state. Its inhabitants are divided into clans and families often at feud with one another



# OLD STONE AND NEW STEEL IN DURAZZO

*All Photographs by Underwood & Underwood*



THE ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS OF DURAZZO

From the hills of Durazzo twenty-five centuries will look down upon William I, King of Albania, when in the course of the next few weeks he assumes the crown conferred upon him by the powers. Under the Romans Dyrrachium, as it was called, was the western terminus of the military road leading to Thessalonica (Salonika) and here in B. C. 48 Pompey made his last stand against Caesar



THE PORT OF DURAZZO

It is probably because Durazzo is on the Adriatic Sea that this town of five thousand inhabitants has been chosen as the capital of the new kingdom of Albania in preference to larger interior towns, for here the new King will be protected from his loving subjects by the warships of the powers



# THE PASSING OF OLD AGE

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

NORDAU describes an old man as an unpleasant picture of decrepitude; intellectually narrow, and full of prejudices. Metchnikoff insists that old age, altho at present practically a useless burden on the community, can become a period of the very highest value to the individual and society. He thinks that old age can be put off to one hundred and fifty years; that it is a specific disease, to be dealt with by itself and not as a summary of a natural breaking-down of the faculties. The normal cycle of life does not include one-third of enfeeblement. "Old age is repulsive at present because it is devoid of its true meaning; is full of egoism and narrowness of view. The physiological age of the future will be something very different."

We can choose between the two, but it is getting to be very important that we make our choice. We are facing an extensive and expensive system of old age pensions all thru civilization, based on the Nordau interpretation. What we need is to reach a natural view of human life; and a scientific study of old age must be secured for this purpose. We are still in the amateur stages of living, the experimental; the normal man is yet to come. What are we going to do about it? Man must find himself out, not so much his possible immortality, as the measure of his possible mortality. And first of all we have to learn to determine what we desire to be; we have to think out our own ideal, and then work for that end. How long do we desire to stay on this earth, and how nearly can we fulfil our desires in this direction? Can we fill the desired years with that which is pleasant, and at the same time valuable? We must choose between Nordau and Metchnikoff; the pessimist who despises life, and the God-child who glorifies it. There has been altogether too much yearning for another life, and too little care for this one.

PROFESSOR Irving Fisher, as a result of his ten years investigations, gives it as his opinion that not only can the death rate of the United States be greatly lessened, but life can be prolonged quite beyond its present limitations; and in the best condition. He thinks that the average span of human life may be increased fifteen years, by the use of hygienic common sense. The life insurance companies have taken notice of Professor Fisher's views, and

have appointed a committee to consider contributing financial support to a campaign of health education along the lines he has suggested. What we need is to get at the causes of diseases, and excise them from the community. The economics of the question, you see, come to the front at once. It is not a problem of the individual alone, altho to him it is the most important question; it is a problem that concerns the community as well, under all conditions; and is destined to concern vastly more the social structure of the future. If we can elevate old age to a position of strength and health, it gives us a hitherto unavailable social factor of immense importance.

Professor Fisher mentions four methods by which he thinks life can be conserved and protracted. The first of these he calls the gain thru heredity; what has recently been called eugenics, that is, a better system of birth. This involves the training of parents in the science of breeding beautiful and healthful offspring. Darwin is closely followed at this point, for he insisted that babies came into this world with less previsionary consideration than calves and pigs. Fisher sums up the measures employed by state authorities in the interest of health, under the head of conservation thru public hygiene. Then he finds that our schools and colleges and homesteads, combined with all our other social alliances, are having a peculiar effect upon life, which he classifies as semi-public hygiene. He would class the fourth method, that is thru personal efforts, as individual hygiene. If a man himself has no ambition for health and no love of life, he can counter for himself, and for his family, everything that is done by state and society as well as by Nature. Most people do not care to be well; but to use up their health as quickly as possible, and get sympathy out of people for their lack of wholeness. Very few sick people deserve sympathy. They draw unmerited drafts on us; wearing us out with pities, and paying for pity with poisoned atmosphere and abnormal sentiment. It is a bad muddle altogether.

Here we meet the question whether we can accomplish much in the way of lengthening life, and strengthening old age, before the people are permeated with a health instinct. The dominating pleasures of both individual and society are at present life-wasting and death-hastening; they involve waste of vital forces, without

adjusted re-creation. The schoolboy has yet to be educated to a clear vision of this ambition to live; to live in the fullest sense of the word, and as long as healthy vitality can be protracted. It must become the aim of education to enable the pupil to use every one of his functions in a wholesome manner. Talking about death does not help the matter, nor does the religious sentiment which contemns this earth, and points continuously to another life as our truest ambition. The world has been turned upside down to secure Paradise, but almost universally long life and health have been neglected or despised. The body was spoken of by our Puritan fathers as something accursed, and martyrdom was exalted, because another life would be worth the having. But this life—*life*—was of little account.

IT would seem that this one thing, long life, full of strength and achievement, is the most religious aspiration of which the human mind is now capable. What we most of all need is not to abolish death, but to abolish old age. The shame of society is not our wearing out at sixty, but our never having been at any one period really life-full. If a boy could reach twenty-one quick-witted, clean-handed, every artery red and regular, he would be good for one hundred. The trouble is that the world is full of half-dead and quarter-dead people, physically as well as morally. Not content with a crippled adulthood, the people are constantly trying to cripple natural boyhood; shutting it up in school, shortening hours of natural exertion, forbidding labor. If you start dying at five, make adolescence a mark of life waste, and manage to kill off two-thirds of manhood at marriage, there will not be much crowding at eighty. The worst thing about old age is that we have left behind most of our natural companions—needlessly. Nearly every one of my old mates had a better chance for long life than myself, but with hardly an exception died unnecessarily.

Premature old age, threatening society, as well as pulling down the individual, is a social menace; yet no one has yet been able to find out exactly what old age is. That we wear out, thru false habits, at twenty or thirty, is much nearer being true. There is no proof that we have a human cycle, thru which we may live, and beyond which we can hardly expect to retain vital functioning. I am not convinced that Nature forbids me



to live as long as a crow or a parrot. Personally I am resolved not to be old. I am quite sure that there is a spell thrown over us, and that we are dying off a great deal earlier than there is any call for. What may one not do, to become one of the senate of this eternity in which we find ourselves; searching the past and sounding the future; defying the demons; taking hold of hands with the angels; making love to the days and the weeks and the years; finding God in the world, and learning how to call him Father?

**T**O love perpetual youth will some day be a world instinct, and this love of youth will flow over a full century at least. We are going to live longer, as the generations go by, and breed with less fertility. I see easily a possibility ahead for a well-born to live one hundred and fifty years, having just enough children for good companionship. Homes will not be as brittle then, and families will not dissolve so easily. Boys will no longer be compelled to leave home at twenty; and girls at twenty to be mothers. The family will include three or four generations; why not? Down here in Florida, we take only heart-wood to build our houses. Build your family of heart-wood. It will take longer to do it, but it will last three times as long.

The glory of it all is that *life* is God, and He calls us into coöperation with himself. There is something to do for a right sort of man, without killing himself off as soon as he has learned one or two of the bypaths of duty. It is this wonderful valuation of the human being as a God-child that ought to inspire him with virility.

If one love this dear old world enough to wish to live long on it, he must live close to its heart. I must know it in garden and orchard, instead of housing myself with the crowd. So it was that gradually my vacation home became my working home, and now Lake Lucy, with its herons and its cloud shadows, wins me more than golden streets and jasper walls. It is part of my creed that a Florida morning in June is better than a month in Paradise; where I cannot play with my collies, graft my pecan trees, and every morning hear the rumbling of more righteous politics. I do not care for heaven, because I believe so strongly in the divine earth; an earth full of common sense, good cheer and ten thousand problems to solve; an earth where God has not finished everything up, so that Florence Nightingale could not have anything to do.

Is Metchnikoff right? Are we not

getting ready to live easily one hundred and fifty, and then two hundred years? Do we wish to do this, not as old relics, but as vital forces? Already I have noted the great difference in the wearing out of people. Farmers used to be bent double by fifty, and sixty was a rare old age. Nowadays seventy seldom shows much change in spine or artery, and at eighty running an automobile tickles the old man's blood. Before long we shall have community physicians, whose business will be to prevent diseases. When I was a boy they exposed children to smallpox at times that were convenient, and once a year we came home from district school with measles, or whooping cough, or some fever, and laid it all to Providence.

**D**O you expect me to give advice about days and diets and habits? All advice of this sort simmers down to "Employ the conduct of life with temperance, and let your will be trained with reason." It is not enough to see straight, you must be able to will correctly. Here is where our schools fail, that they give so little attention to manly willing. It is a pity to grow up without having been bossed by somebody. Tammany has been a great blessing to the Empire State, compelling it to exercise political courage, or disgrace itself with cowardice (but to be got rid of as soon as the lesson is learned).

For a good old age, work is more important than any problem of diet. The brain can get on wonderfully well into the very last days of life, rarely tired, if you are careful to recuperate as you come along. When I was overworked, and had an evening sermon ahead, I locked my door to keep out inquisitive deacons, laid flat on the floor, on my stomach, and spun a top. A friend looking over my shoulder suggests that I might as well have wriggled my toes. He is right; what I needed was to take the blood from my head and put it in my stomach or toes. Hurry is the road to the cemetery; but idleness is a shorter road. The world is getting on edge at both of these extremes. Half of the people, both men and women, wish to write magazine articles or a novel. It is far better to originate an improved potato, as Rev. Mr. Goodrich did, or a sweeter sweet corn, like Rev. Mr. Tinker.

One hour at the table should have half an hour of quiet, and for old people an afternap. It takes two hours to digest a good meal—and all that while the blood cannot be at work in the brain—without danger. If one falls asleep in his hammock at noon, he will sleep none the worse at

night. These rest hours anywhere during the week, if needed for health and strength, are just as sacred as Sunday. But when you go to bed at eight o'clock, as you should, think of what you will achieve tomorrow, not of what you failed to get done today. If you have lived right you will sleep right; and if you have slept right you will jump out of bed singing "Glory Hallelujah!" The birds are laughing and the hens are cackling, and the world was made over during the night—you are, or ought to have been. Honor work, love work and chuckle at power. Don't look ahead to eternal rest, but get ready for eternal doing!

Suppose now we have raised old age to eighty or ninety, and prolonged life to a probable one hundred. Have we really doubled the economic value of the human being? A centenarian used to be a terribly lonely fellow, not of much use except on parade. Society had to do the extending of life as a social affair, not the individual. And even at this rate it will not do to move too rapidly. Humanity must not be loaded down with an increasing fraction that must be pensioned. Let these rather move on into some other world or life, where there are plenty of angels to take care of them. I must see to it that I am a burden to no one. Old age is a costly luxury, when it lugs weeks of insipidity and days of conceited selfishness.

Without work there is no definition for a human being. His right-believing is as worthless as his babbling. I have no patience with the anti-work cry that has taken possession of our reformers. It means that the object of charity is to help people to get rid of work; and then comes that "everlasting rest" on ahead for the righteous. I heard a lecturer who bade us so live that our epitaphs should be readable a thousand years hence. As I left the hall a workingman said, as if in reply, "Damn your epitaphs! what I want is a decent life, and a whole lot of it. I want to know more about this world; not just to look at it, and to eat off it, but to know what there is in it and what it was made for." It is of no use for us to breed Harrimans, and kill them off at fifty. Young Sidis is a marvel at adolescence, but will he be a storage battery when in ripe old age? In my orchard green young apples are to be kept wormless and growing; the ripe ones we gather into bins, more noble and useful than ever. What we are waiting for all summer is ripeness. The chief trouble with folk is unripeness. With some it is hardly outlived at eighty.

Sorrento, Florida



# THE WORK OF A STATE MUSEUM

*As a regent of the University of the State of New York and Chairman of the State Science and Museum Committee Mr. Alexander writes with intimate knowledge of the work of this Museum organization, which after a number of years of many-sided service is just coming into its own as a museum proper. Mr. Alexander is a Princeton and Columbia Law School graduate and has been continuously in practise since his admission to the bar. He is a member of numerous directorates, was for many years counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and served Princeton as a trustee for a long period.*

THE EDITOR.

BY CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, LL.D., Litt.D.



present, but twenty years or more ago Governor Hill vetoed an appropriation made by the Legislature for the construction of such a building for the State Museum. After long waiting the museum now finds something like adequate quarters in the Education Building—one of the most magnificent buildings in the world—in which it has been allotted all the great halls of the upper floor with its large mezzanines, extensive workrooms and offices. During the many years in which the museum was carrying on its work largely beyond the reach of the public eye, the accumulation of scientific materials went on continuously as they were required for the various branches of scientific research, and when the time came to move into the new quarters these scientific collections were stored in eight different buildings in the city of Albany. Now, for the first time,

**M**ORE than seventy years ago the Legislature of the State of New York decided to establish a Museum of Natural History. But the institution so founded was hardly a museum at all. It was actually a bureau of science, carrying on research of great value in several directions. It has continued as an investigation bureau until almost the present time.

When Myron H. Clark was Governor of the state in 1855, he succeeded in acquiring the old building then in use for state offices, and since known as the Geological Hall, and for more than sixty years this has served as the headquarters and exhibition rooms of whatever the State Museum could find room to expose in the way of scientific collections. It was shared

with the Agricultural Society, and as that society grew into a department the building became entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it had been readapted two generations ago, until little by little the collections there installed were dismantled and packed away, while the heads of the various scientific divisions went on with their researches in geology, paleontology, mineralogy, geological economics, entomology, zoology, botany, archeology, etc.

The need of a new building was ever

this ancient museum, venerable among the museums of the United States, finds its opportunity to present to the public the materials and the results of its long continued researches and to bring directly under the public eye some palpable evidence of what a bountiful nature has supplied to the State of New York, not only by way of so-called "natural resources," but in the elements of pure science, best expressed perhaps in the extraordinary profusion of relics of ancient life in the deposits of the old rocks out of which the



THE SENECA HUNTERS

One of the Iroquois Indian groups in the State Museum. Behind the life-size figures is a background showing Genundewa Hill on Canandaigua Lake





A GROUP OF FRESH-WATER FISHES



MINK AT THE WATER'S EDGE

The exhibits of the State Museum are prepared after the new museum technique which makes them infinitely more educative but less obtrusively so than with old methods of mounting

State of New York is essentially constituted.

Starting *ab initio* with the creation of the museum from these materials, it is the purpose of the Regents of the University to make it an exhibit of the natural scientific resources of New York State only, except so far as it may seem desirable to illuminate these and the problems they bring with them by materials from adjoining countries into which the problems of New York naturally extend themselves. Thus, the New York series of geological formations extends east and west, north and south, thruout North America, and finds its expression in all the continents of the globe. It is proper and helpful that these New York expressions should be illustrated and enforced. But even with such additions as these, it is not the intention of the scientific museum to nibble at the great world outside or to enter into competition with the great privately supported museums of general scope. This it cannot now afford to do; it has not the room in which to do it. It is doubtful if at the present time it could gain the support of the people of the state to go so far afield. It has enough to do if it succeeds in bringing into the open, palpable and effectively displayed, evidences of the scientific resources of its own state. It is therefore distinctively a state museum; it is the state's museum and should by very virtue of this fact receive the warm espousal and support of the citizens of the state.

The work of installing this very extensive State Museum (perhaps the largest of its kind on this continent) goes forward without haste but with security and with the earnest determination to secure effective results.

It may still be some months before the halls of the museum can be thrown open to public access. The preparation of the large groups of mammals, of birds, of the Iroquois Indians, with all the accessory details which are to make them effective; the proper placing of the materials too large for cases; the mounting and the labeling of the collections encased; and, finally, the regulation of the light, the proper treatment and decoration of the walls—all constitute problems not easy of solution and certainly not to be solved in haste; nor can the additional equipment required in cases, in frames, pedestals and decorations, together with the necessary accessions to the collections, be acquired without money from the state treasury and by the grace and interest of the private citizens of the state.

The State Museum has done much with little. The provision which the state yearly makes for its support has hitherto been slender, absurdly slender when compared with the cost of upkeep of the larger museums. It is quite within reason to say that the actual total annual expenditure of the New York State Museum has not been one-tenth part of the cost of

upkeep of such an institution as the American Museum of Natural History in New York or the Field Museum in Chicago.

The Regents of the University, ably assisted by the official staff of the New York State Museum, are actuated in their work by an earnest desire to be of public service, to make this museum not only a place where the interested student or the intelligent visitor can find what he seeks in the line of the natural resources of the state, but also to direct its scientific investigations into lines which will, independently or by coöperation with other departments of the state service, redound in actual tangible results to the people. At the same time those who have control of these interests realize the ultimate importance of constant accessions to new knowledge in the way of pure science, which are bound eventually to take their place as factors of importance in the sum of human knowledge.

It is well briefly to state the actual working scientific interests of the State Museum. First and oldest of all its functions is the execution of a Geological Survey of the state, and this organization is today the oldest of all existing geological surveys in the United States, not excepting the Federal survey. European geologists of distinction have said that New York is better known geologically than any equal area of the world. The present operations of the Geological Survey are in the direction of completing the great geological map on the scale of one mile to the inch, but incidental to this is a vast multitude of independent and special problems presenting themselves for solution. The diffusion of geological knowledge among the people



THE FOXES' HOLE

The Museum exhibits only specimens which illustrate the life or structure of New York State



ple, the interpretation of geological phenomena on their demand and, more especially, the promulgation and encouragement of attempts made in the development of the mineral industry are among the functions of this organization. Every year the Survey gathers the statistics of mineral production in the state (amounting to about \$35,000,000) which are tabulated and fully reported upon for the benefit of all parties of interest.

There is also the work in entomology which deals far more than the public generally knows with the natural wealth of the state, for the business of the State Entomologist is largely to devise effective means of control of the noxious insects which produce such disastrous ravages every year upon the agricultural crops, the shade and forest trees, a loss which has been estimated approximately at forty millions of dollars. This office is an active and busy one, is constantly confronted by problems of a very serious nature, and is just now endeavoring to protect the state by guarding its boundaries against the incursions of the Brown-tail and Gipsy moths which have done such prodigious damage in adjoining New England.

The State Botanist is another active official, devoting his time to the exploitation of the flora of the state and pointing out to its citizens, among other things, the vast store of neglected but edible fungi which will have ultimately to be given consideration in the struggle with the cost of living.

The archeologist of the State Museum is an Indian who has devoted



DR. JOHN MASON CLARKE

Director of the State Museum since 1904. Dr. Clarke is a geologist and teaches at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is wampum keeper of the Iroquois Nation

his life to the study of the present welfare as well as the past history of the Iroquois Nation. The accumulations of the museum in the line of records of the history of this great confederacy are very extensive, probably not to be equalled in any other museum, and it is one of the efforts of the present administration to bring the history and the culture of the Six Nations into the foreground, lest the people of the state forget that this great aboriginal confed-

eracy was the obstacle which prevented the United States from becoming a colony of France.

The New York State Museum is a department of the University of the State of New York and its affairs are under the supervision of the president of the university and a special committee of the Board of Regents.

The direct administration of the museum in all its departments of activity is in the charge of Dr. John M. Clarke, who has been a long time in the service, holding the position both of Director and of State Geologist. About him the Director has gathered a corps of very competent men who are devoting their unremitted energies to the development of their work. Outside of the permanent staff in geology, with their clerical assistants, the geological division calls upon all the best reputed geologists of the state for special expert services during the field season, as otherwise the work could not progress on the appropriations allotted to this work by the state, and so it follows that every geologist of distinction and reliability in the state, and in many cases men from outside the state, have been and are regularly called into the geological service. The State of New York is a large area to cover, foot by foot, in a geological survey, and all the help available is needed to make this procedure a successful one.

One of the best assets of the university is the enthusiasm over its work of John H. Finley, who has just gone into office as its Chief Executive. Already the scientific work is feeling his wise influence.

*New York City*

## APOSTROPHE TO THE SUN

A PSALM OF THE ANCIENT GAEL

BY HENRY B. TIERNEY

O thou that rollest gloriously above,  
More round than shield my warlike fathers bore,  
Whence are thy beams, O Sun, thy golden light?

Thou comest forth in giant beauty clad,  
The pigmy stars retreat behind the sky;  
The tired pale Moon bids sable Night farewell  
And sinks to rest beneath the western wave,  
But thou, O Sun, dost glide thy course alone,  
No faithful star pursues thy trail of light.

The oaks upon the highest mountain fall,  
The mountains crumble with the silent years;  
The ocean shrinks away and grows again,  
The Moon herself is wasted in the sky,—  
But thou, O Sun, forever art the same,  
Rejoicing in thy solitary reign.

When tempests rage to circumvent the world,  
When thunder rolls and lightning splits the skies,  
Thou beamest in thy beauty from the clouds  
And laughest at the fury of the storm.

Thy rule, alas to Ossian\* is in vain,  
The halo of thy smiles I cannot see  
For God has hung a curtain o'er my soul  
A punishment, O Sun, for loving thee.

No more thy beams of triumph I behold  
And if thy yellow light on eastern cloud  
Flows like the trembling chords on harps of gold  
Or if, 'neath crimson portals of the west,  
Thou rulest like a monarch on his throne,  
I see thee not, but dream that thou art there.

Alas! Perhaps like mine thy day shall come,  
Thy years of light shall find a solemn end;  
Then shalt thou weep entombed in sable clouds,  
Unmindful of the morning's plaintive cry.

Exult, O Sun, and glory in thy youth!  
Old age is dark, unlovely and unkind;  
'Tis like the glimmering light of waning moon  
Which shines thru silver mists upon the hills,  
The blast of North is on the cheerless plain,  
The traveler shrinks, his journey just begun!

\*Ossian, the Homer of the Gael, is blind.



# MORE ABOUT THE WORM THAT TURNED

BY READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT

The commotion excited by the Texas editor who contributed "An Indictment of Women and Defense of Men" to our issue of January 12 has not yet subsided. We published two pages of replies on February 16, but evidently our readers think that the worm is not sufficiently crushed yet, for the flood of letters still continues. Many of them are so carefully considered and well expressed that we should like to publish them in full if we had space, but the best we can do is to quote a few paragraphs from letters of various kinds with the announcement that this discussion is not to be continued in our next or any later issues.

Since so many of our correspondents refer contemptuously to the "Worm," we should, in justice to Mr. Crowell, state that the title of his article, "The Worm Turns," was as usually the case with titles due to the editor. The title suggested by the author was by no means so humble and earthy.

The attack on Mr. Crowell tends to concentrate on certain points, such as his criticism of woman's efficiency in their own domestic field. The following letter reminds us that "mother's cooking" has always had a high reputation and that the young women of today are devoting more study to the art than ever before:

Listen to the "Worm," "All women have done is to bear children and pray." Well, I will venture to assert that had he the privilege of bearing *one* he would consider that quite enough and even cut out the prayer.

Since the beginning of history women have been the house keepers and home makers, and the average woman has been proud of her charge and counted loss of time and strength gain if, with her culinary skill, she tickled the palate or soothed the temper of her spouse. What famous cooks our grandmothers were, with what skill and foresight they prepared their supplies for a season in those days when cold storage plants and canning factories were yet unknown. They knew and directed all the processes from the time the pig was taken from the pen until the steaming sausage appeared upon the table, from the day when the corn was planted in the earth until the delicious Indian meal cake was taken from the oven. And their descendants differ from them only in making the knowledge of domestic arts more universal. . . . Yet, the "Worm" says, "When man demands something more than ordinarily excellent in the way of food he must enter the kitchen and prepare it."

The "Worm" is "proud" that women are no longer bought and sold. Good Lord! is the creature *proud* that he does not go about clothed in a wolf skin, sleeping in a cave, and living on roots and raw fish? Most of us are *thankful* that evolution has brought the human race out of the barbaric stage and far along the path of progress and enlightenment, but it must take a peculiar cast

of mind to take personal pride in the emancipation. Doubtless the "Worm" is "proud" that his forepaws are hands, and that he invited his wife to marry him instead of cracking her skull with a club and dragging her away to his den.

A. A. ATWOOD,  
New Boston, New Hampshire.

A Colorado woman, a doctor's wife, who finds time to cast a ballot once a year without neglecting her household duties, calls attention to some facts which indicate that women are not inferior in courage, industry and honesty:

Whether men contribute more to the world than women, depends upon one's interpretation of the word "more." If material things of brick and wire are "more" than human beings, man may well boast. But if unfathomable love and patience and ingenuity in dealing with human bodies and soul-stuff-in-the-making, is of importance in this world, woman may honestly hold up her head.

Is man the braver? Ask the surgeon, ask the dentist, the pastor and those who see the agonies of the human soul. Who more often desert the terrible duty? Who shuns physical pain? Is it woman?

As for her being industrious "only under compulsion," that is truly amusing. Who works from six or seven in the morning, until eleven or twelve at night, seven days in the week at exhausting, exacting, irritating labor? Is it father? Who drives man out of his own job because she is willing to do more work for less pay, altho she may be physically far from his equal? How often do you find a man, no matter how hungry, who is willing to take a woman's place in the kitchen and laundry?

In many positions, where absolute trustworthiness and secrecy is desired, such as private secretaryships, women are usually preferred. More and more banks are offering positions of trust to women. How often do you hear of one absconding?

HARRIET KNIGHT ORR,  
Denver, Colorado.

The following is what we might call a peculiarly "feminine" letter—if that word may still be used without offense. The lady expresses her agreement with what Mr. Crowell means while disregarding what he says. She admits that in her hour of ease she enjoys the society of men because as members of the leisure class they have time to cultivate the lighter arts such as conversation:

At the outset, I want to say that in one main particular, anyway, I thoroughly agree with Mr. Crowell—namely, I do not believe in the suffrage for women. "Ah, but," you say, "he does, he says so." Yes, he says so, but really, honestly, he doesn't mean it, tho perhaps he tricks himself into thinking that he does. But every wriggle of the "Worm" only emphasizes his belief that woman is unfit to exercise the franchise. That women are any more unfit for it than men, I cannot see—but that the vote shall not be given to them I earnestly hope and pray. Women certainly have enough to do on their side of the bar-

gain, and can well afford (as a clever old woman put it) "to let men do the *one* thing on earth which they seem willing to do without calling on women to help them!" . . .

Far be it from me to be unappreciative of men. I am not a man hater. *Au contraire* I enjoy them hugely, particularly in a conversational way, for since

A man's work's from sun to sun—  
A woman's work is never done,

men are generally *far less busy* than women and so have time to read and think more than *most* women. . . .

If the mother of a young and growing family dies, what happens? The man cannot bring up his family unassisted. Sometimes the children are scattered about under various forms of care, but more often the man remarries. He cannot get along without that added "valuable unit." But if a father in a young family dies, is it the rule for the mother to scatter her children about? She may, of course, remarry—but there are hundreds of cases on record to prove that, marry or not, she will keep her little brood about her, will work and care for them, make a *home* for them, alone, without a man "provider." . . .

I do not agree with Mr. Crowell that men are braver and more resourceful than women. Every hospital record will attest woman's courage.

George Eliot covered the question pretty thoroly when she wrote

I'm not denyin' the women are foolish—  
God Almighty made 'em so to match the men.

FANNIE F. B. CLARK,  
New York.

But our next correspondent claims that woman's faults are due to man, who has successively robbed her of her occupations, particularly those that pay best. Therefore the unnamable one who makes it his business to find occupation "for idle hands to do," and feet as well, has given her bridge and tango.

If, indeed, man has surpassed woman in all branches of manual skill, scientific knowledge and moral attainment, may I ask what is left for woman to do? Why deplore the fact that we are useless, idle parasites, if we are so by man's making? Deprived, by his cleverness, of knitting by our firesides, dress-making, canning, the making of bedding, weaving of carpets and cloths, all of which are relegated to the factory; since obsolete have become our ladylike accomplishments of knitted lace, crocheted lamp mats of calla lily design, hand-painted velvet head rests, beaded slippers, what is left to woman but auction bridge and tango? Even these some would deny her. But shall her bones atrophy and muscles stiffen, thereby depriving her of the sole act of usefulness (the perpetuation of the race) not absorbed by man? . . .

M. S. V.  
Huntington, West Virginia.

On the other side we have a detailed analysis of the daily work of men and women and the standards of efficiency exacted of them. We quote one of the author's "deadly parallels" and his conclusion:

The article was exceedingly interesting to me, and I find myself in sub-



stantial agreement with the author. If I have any criticism to make it is that the article lacks a trifle in judicial temper and perspective. . . .

It is frequently taken for granted that women are morally superior to men; are more sensitive, more honorable; more given to order, cleanliness and good taste. Particularly is this point of view taken by public speakers and those who write for magazines. All this, no doubt, adds somewhat to a speaker's or writer's popularity among the unthinking ones in the commended group, but it hardly makes for advancement unless it is true, and proof of its truth seems to be lacking. In fact it is more than probable that women as a class are not superior to men in any of these ways. . . .

To bring out more clearly the great difference between men and women in the matter of competition, let us contrast the life of an ordinary village merchant with that of his wife. From morning until night, day in and day out, year in and year out, the merchant is driven by the merciless hand of competition. The location of his store, the display in his show windows, the arrangement of goods for the convenience of clerks and customers, the time of opening and closing, the promptness and accuracy in taking and in delivering orders; even the merchant's manners and personality, the courtesy and intelligence of the clerks, the methods used in rendering and collecting bills, each and all have a bearing upon the amount of trade. If the merchant buys too much, then his surplus must be disposed of at a discount. If he buys too little his customers will go elsewhere, perhaps to stay. If he overestimates or underestimates the good taste of his customers, if he follows the leading fashions too closely or not closely enough, if he keeps in stock too great or too small a variety, he must pay for all of these misjudgments by a loss. Thruout his whole business he must have efficiency. He must look out for heating, lighting, and clerk hire, to see that there is no unnecessary expense. His system of bookkeeping must be such that he can tell just exactly where he stands financially, not simply who owes him and whom he owes, but also what departments are yielding him a profit and how much that profit is; what departments are being run at a loss and how much that loss is. Every month in many of our factories the average cost of each of the various items entering into the manufacture is computed to hundredths of a mill.

Contrast all this with the life and work of the merchant's wife. If she fails to get up in the morning in time to get her husband's breakfast, she does not thereby lose her husband or even fail to have her bills paid. If lunch is not on time, her husband may fret, he may even get indigestion by eating too fast, but he does not leave her and go elsewhere, as his customer would leave him under corresponding circumstances. When the merchant has an evening off, suppose he comes home to find his wife sloppily drest, her hair uncombed, house in disorder, her disposition anything but angelic. Now if the husband were merely a customer, he would immediately leave that place, look up and down the street until he found some woman who was neatly drest, with house in order and a disposition to entertain and be entertained.

Yet a model husband either puts up with things as they are or goes to his

club. So we might go on, showing how in every detail of business, competition holds a whip over the merchant compelling him to be efficient, while the merchant's wife is left comparatively free to follow her own inclinations regardless of competition. . . .

Yet please note this: *Men would be equally incompetent except for the fact that competition has schooled them to greater efficiency.* . . .

But as a rule they are not favorably impressed by such usual arguments as the moral superiority of women and the injustice women who lack the ballot are suffering. . . .

The strongest arguments for woman's suffrage are: (1) Democracy needs the help of all the brains of all of its citizens in order to triumph eventually; (2) women need the responsibility of the ballot for their own best development. If suffragets would confine themselves to these two arguments, they would win out in short order.

SHERMAN LORENZO HOWE,  
Carthage, New York.

This woman question is largely a grammatical one, the natural result of an ambiguity in the language. Man says to woman, whenever she wants to do something unusual, "You can't." This may be either the indicative or imperative mood. If the former it is generally a lie. If the latter, man is apt to make his words good by means of his muscle. The following parable from a University of Chicago correspondent illustrates this point:

The article reminded me of a playlet, acted upon the stage of real life a few years ago by two small friends of mine. John was a sturdy, handsome, manly-looking little fellow; his sister Mary, three years his junior, was correspondingly feminine, fair, petite and most daintily molded. In one thing John was deficient, and it grieved him to his heart's core; he could not climb trees, walk fences, or any other such accomplishments in which boys take so much delight and pride; on the contrary, much to John's chagrin, Mary was an expert in all such feats; with the agility of a kitten she could "shin" up the bare trunk of a tree, or even a two-by-four, walk the fence and slide down the wire rope which braced the telephone pole near their home; she also innocently added to his grief by repeated performances, for his special instruction, with, "Why John, it's just as easy."

A very close friend lived next neighbor to these two interesting little people, and one afternoon she was sitting on the back porch while they were playing in her back yard. Mary "shinned" up the trunk of a tree and perched herself on one of the branches; John looked up at her, looked at the tree, looked around contemplatively; he then brought a ladder, placed it against the tree and proceeded to ascend; when he reached to where Mary was sitting he said, after deliberately looking over the situation: "Mary, you are always in my way; you know that you can't climb trees; you know that girls can't climb trees." As Mary, no doubt, was unable to fathom the depth of this very profound philosophy, she wisely refrained from making an answer, but she very calmly retained her place on the branch.

N. JOHANNA KILDAHL

None of Mr. Crowell's remarks roused more resentment than his statements that men are braver than women and that in thousands of years they had done nothing to assist themselves in childbirth except to pray.

"Stronger." Yes, in brute strength but not one man in hundreds can endure the strain of mind and body that multitudes of women live thru uncomplainingly. Men have voted, formed unions and past laws, until the workman's day is but eight hours in length. His wife, the mother of his children, probably works from sixteen to eighteen hours out of twenty-four.

In regard to the bearing of children for "thousands of years" and only knowing enough to "pray" for help—as a grandmother and a mother of ten children, I am inclined to think that were the tables turned *he* might even learn to pray under similar conditions. I cannot understand how a man of ordinary sensibility could write such a sentence.

A COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

Mr. Crowell's remarks have roused an echo,—no, a contradiction, from across the sea. A British suffraget replies as follows:

The woman suffrage movement is not a sex war, it is a war against the governing powers, which with few exceptions have ever turned a deaf ear to the cry of justice, progress and liberty. It is useless to talk of sweet reasonableness winning a reform. The Magna Charta of England was wrung from a reluctant monarch by armed and determined men, and all thru history it has been the same. In my history book I learned that Britain had lost her first and greatest colony because she turned a deaf ear to this cry of justice. . . .

It was men, not women, who began the articles and tracts, etc., pointing out the differences in the sexes, and superiority in men. We do not ask the vote either because we are superior or inferior to men, we ask it because we bear the responsibilities of citizenship and we claim the corresponding privileges. We acknowledge the difference in the sexes, and it is because of that difference that we claim the vote. Were men and women alike there would be no hardship in allowing men to decide and legislate for women, but men are limited by the very fact of their birth and sex and they have no right to impose their outlook and limitations on us, any more than we would have the right to impose our will and limitations on men. As a British woman I take exception to your criticism of the suffraget. The suffraget is both loyal and merciful in her judgments, she has suffered by being misjudged by the world, and she is careful not to wound in this respect herself. What laws do women break with impunity, the moral laws or the conventional laws? Over 1800 women have been sent to prison in Britain, not for destroying property (tho 200 have been for that), but for holding meetings, for daring to knock at Mr. Asquith's door to tell the democratic leader of the nation that democracy was not complete or triumphant, as he asserted, until women had some say in the naming of the men who impose the taxes they have to pay and who make the laws they have to obey. . . . EUNICE G. MURRAY.

Moore Park, Carross, England.



# HAD THE UNIVERSE A BEGINNING?

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—FOURTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE one great question to be answered, if possible, in the study of Nature about us is, as I conceive it, whether the conditions of Nature are such as to indicate that it originated, moves and changes by its own inherent force, of necessity, so that it always was, in some form or other, and always will be; or whether there is evidence that it did not always exist; or, at least, if it did exist from eternity that there appears within it evidence of forces not of itself, acting upon it, which have caused or modified the movements of which we have knowledge. In the one case Nature is self-existent, eternal of itself; in the other case it is contingent, created, controlled by some superior outside power. To this great question I now address myself.

## EX NIHILLO NIHIL FIT

In this study the first great basal fact is this, that because something exists now something must have always existed. That something which always existed may be the present Nature, or it may be something on which the Nature we know depends for its origin; some sort of existence there must have been from all eternity. For existence cannot come out of non-existence. Non-existence can create nothing, can evolve nothing. We cannot conceive of non-existence begetting existence. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, that is a condition of thought. Everything must have a cause, in my philosophy and in every one's else. I would not stop to try to argue what is an axiomatic law of thought. The cause of a present existence may be in itself; or this present existence may be contingent, dependent on something that previously existed, as a house depends on a carpenter. But because there are objects now existing there must always have been actual concrete existence of some sort.

That which always existed, and out of which the present course of Nature has come, must have been actual concrete existence, something more than abstract imaginable relation. Such primal source of all things, standing under everything else, out of which Nature has come, if Nature be not eternal, can be no abstract quality or relation, like a geometrical truth, but must be something concrete, comparable, in matter or in mind, with the Nature which is hypothetically supposed to have sprung from it. It is not such a merely dependent, relative truth as that the three angles of a triangle are equal

to two right angles, nor is it anything like abstract virtue, which itself depends on the relation of one sentient being to another. Nor can it be such a category as time or space, about which there is nothing concrete, and which can have no generative force. The fact that real matter, life and mind now exist, is proof that either they always existed, or that something equally substantial and real out of which they sprang always did exist.

## THE SELF-EXISTENT PRIMAL SOURCE

And, once more, that something which existed from before all eternity, which had no beginning, no pre-existing cause, must have found in itself the cause of its existence; it is self-existent. Its own nature requires it to exist. We can go no further. We cannot explain why or how that exists which had no beginning; and only know that because something exists now, something must, *must* of its own necessity, always have existed, whatever that something is, matter or mind. We wish to learn whether existing Nature gives us any indication what it is, matter or mind.

I do not see that I have any right to judge whether that primal source and origin of all things, self-existent, of its own necessity, was material or spiritual, matter or mind, or whether both so existed eternally, or even both were fused in one. Matter and mind cover all the existences that we know or can conceive of. This is the dualism of nature, and I can see no reason for questioning the actual existence of both, which we know equally by their diverse qualities, one of bulk and weight, the other of consciousness and will. And self-existence we cannot comprehend. We can know the fact, but how or why I cannot know. I cannot venture to say whether the self-existent and eternal should be matter or mind, for why anything should exist at all is past my understanding.

Let no one tell me that the argument thus far presented is abstract or scholastic. I deny it. It is plain and simple, level to the comprehension of any one. It is, that because something now is something always was, call it Nature or call it God, and that what existed always, which had no antecedent cause, must have existed in the nature of things, had its cause in itself, was necessarily self-existent. This is simple, almost axiomatic, but it is large, grand. It takes in all necessities and all infinities. It carries us backward along

the track of that measureless duration which has no beginning of bound. It brings us face to face with the primordium of Nature, with that source within whose grasp was the vastness of the constellations, and the vaster mystery of the intelligences which inhabit and rule this planet, and we know not how many others.

## THE ETERNAL PRIMAL SOURCE

It is so utterly impossible for us to comprehend a past eternity, and to conceive how out of a past eternity the present time could have been reached, that it is of no use for us to speculate over it. This fact we know, that out of a past eternity the present moment has come, and equally we know that out of a past eternity has come the cosmic course of time which includes all the unknown history of the present universe, running back we cannot guess or imagine how far. Nor do we need in imagination to set a time within the current of eternity when the primal source began to generate the contingent existences. It may always have done so, from eternity, so that in such a case nature, as we now know it, may be as eternal as its supposed eternal source, but yet just as contingent on its ever acting eternal source as if it had begun to be generated at a definite point of time.

And yet let it be clearly understood that no primal origin of all things could have existed always, from eternity, except as it existed by some necessity within itself. It did not come to exist by chance. And let it be further seen that such internal necessity of self-existence could be limited by no time or place, for there would be the same necessity of existence at one time as at another. What exists of its own necessity must exist always, must exist everywhere. We cannot think it otherwise. A truth in geometry cannot be true in London and false in Peking. Any inherent necessity must be universal. This principle will supply our test in the study of present forms of existence. What does not exist everywhere and always does not exist of necessity. It is contingent, had a beginning, had a cause.

## IS THE ETHER SELF-EXISTENT?

And, first, does the ether, out of which, under the current belief, all matter is derived, give evidence of being self-existent and eternal, or of being contingent and dependent on a cause?

Up to within quite modern times



we have not known that there was such a thing as ether. When poets spoke of ether and the ethereal spaces, they meant the upper air. But after it was learned that it takes eight minutes for light to reach the earth from the sun there came to be reason to believe that there is an elastic medium in space which carries light by its waves. We have later learned that this same medium which we call ether can carry our wireless telegraphy. Our physicists do not certainly know what ether is, but they know it *is*. The prevalent belief is that it is a continuous substance, different from all other matter known, hardly material, utterly imponderable, not subject to the attraction of earth and stars, incompressible, perfectly elastic, absolutely filling all space. It is in a sense actually material, tho hardly matter itself, for out of it all matter is made, and, what is most important to our discussion, it is universally existent.

So far as we know there is no space where ether is not. It is in the depths of the earth, within the constituents of the most solid rocks and metals, even within our own bodies. We live and move in it more truly than we live and move in the air about us. And there are no distant spaces, and none intervening, so far as we can discover or guess, where ether is not. That light comes to us from the sun is proof that some atomic motion of intensely heated particles has communicated their motion to ether; and this intervening ether has brought the motion to inconceivably small rods in our optic nerves. But the sun's ninety-five million of miles distance is insignificant compared with the distance of the few fixt stars whose distance astronomers have measured, and whose light must travel thru many years unwasted before it reaches us; while countless other stars are many times more distant, far beyond any angle of parallax which we can measure. Yet all thru these distances on every side of us there is ether, ether unbounded, universal.

And apparently far beyond the distances which are embraced in our stellar system. For the stars are all moving, like our sun, ten or twenty miles every second in space. In the millions of years during which we know our solar system to have existed it has been moving forward into new space, and yet we know—for the record of life in the lower strata proves it—always enveloped in ether. So the whole system of stars, whether moving individually or by a common motion, wherever they move forward, do not escape the ocean of ether.

Is then this ether infinite? Has it no limits beyond the reach of our stellar universe? We know of none. If it can reach so far, we can see no reason why it may not reach beyond all conceivable bounds of our universe or all universes. It would appear to us that as space must be conceived as absolutely limitless, so ether appears to us to fill and occupy all this limitless space, and to be equally infinite. And if infinite in space, why not equally limitless and infinite in time? We cannot say. Ether everywhere, coördinate with all space; ether always, coördinate with all time past and present, that is the apparent conclusion to which our present knowledge conducts us.

If ether is, as usually believed, a continuous form of matter absolutely filling all space as water fills the ocean, filling it completely, without interstices or vacancies, and if, as we may well believe, it always has thus existed, then for all we can judge thus far, it may be self-existent. We do not see that it, with such a constitution, carries any evidence that it had a beginning and was created.

#### THE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE

But it is not quite settled that the ether is such a continuous substance. I mentioned in a previous article that a famous Russian chemist believed it to be an excessively thin gas; and that this theory has lately been developed by Dr. A. Wegener, who finds that coronium, a hypothetical gas many times lighter than hydrogen, shown by the spectroscope to exist in the corona of the sun, is discovered also in the flashes of light from meteors and the aurora borealis. Its dispersive power would be such that it would escape the attraction of the earth and it would spread itself in the spaces above our atmosphere. Dr. Wegener, as previously said, believes that it is coronium that is diffused everywhere and that it is the light-bearing medium. If such is the true theory, then it is all the ether there is, and it is corpuscular, like the other gases, and does not fill space continuously, but occupies an excessively small portion of it; and then it is not self-existent, for it does not exist everywhere, but is contingent and had a cause for its existence. Equally all other theories such as that which denies its existence and holds light to consist of emitted particles, can allow no evidence of self-existence. For the present we must incline to the prevalent view that ether is continuous, exists everywhere, and for all we can know may exist eternally, by its own inherent necessity, the *primum mo-*

*bile*, the source if not the cause of all things, even as Plato conceived of space not as a void but a plenum, self-existent, eternal as God and the material out of which all things are made. The most we can say is that for all we can judge from the evidence open to us, ether may be necessarily self-existent and eternal, as self-existent and eternal as the Being about whose existence we are making search, and whom we call God. Is ether then all the God that exists? That requires further study.

#### THE EIGHT WEEK CLUBS

**S**UPPER, society and study pleasantly combined and attractively organized—these are the advantages which the Eight Week Clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association offer to employed girls. Any ten, from a factory, laundry, mill or store may form a chapter for a term of eight weeks. The scheme is national in scope, and between club and club there is strong competition for the best all-around record. Cups, medals and certificates of honor are used to stimulate this rivalry.

The supper and "mixing" and study comes once a week. At seven o'clock work begins. Classes in hygiene, literature, English, Old Testament, salesmanship, dramatics, cookery, sewing, embroidery, basketry, civics, and home-making are provided—a motley assortment, but each meeting some girl's need. Each member must take two different courses between seven and nine. There are four terms during the year, but in most cases girls continue to attend after the eight weeks are over. One worker in a glass factory received enough "credits" to entitle her to enter normal school. Many girls have won rapid promotion in their work as a result of the club study.

Thousands of homes, too, show the effects of the work. Girls are taught how to choose and furnish a house, how to select and prepare foods, how to dress comfortably and artistically with the least possible expense, and how to be efficient wives. The spirit of thrift is much encouraged. Each girl is expected to open a savings account, however small, and influence as many other girls as possible to do the same. Great care is taken to instruct the girls in community service. A general review of the woman movement is presented, with a study of laws affecting the health and safety of women, the drawing up of a good citizen's code, and current events. Each girl is made to feel that she must do something to improve the conditions of community life and cultivate civic spirit.



## THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC DOMAIN COMMISSION

**T**HE Michigan idea of conservation is that things are placed here for the use of man and when these things are used for the purpose for which they are best fitted, without waste or destruction, all has been done that possibly can be done in the interest of conservation.

To take care of the natural resources of the state on this platform the Legislature created in 1909 a Public Domain Commission—unique among administrative bodies, for one thing, because it cares for conservation and immigration both.

Half its members represent state educational institutions; the Univer-

sity of Michigan, the Agricultural College and the College of Mines each nominate a commissioner. The Secretary of State, the Auditor General and the Commissioner of the State Land Office complete the board.

The Commission has charge of all the conservation work in the state and is fast bringing under management her 600,000 acres of cut-over lands. In the nursery at Higgins Lake from four to six million seedlings are grown annually. These seedlings are used upon the different state forests and sold to private individuals at the actual cost of production. All state lands have been withdrawn from market and at the re-

quest of the Commissioner of the State Land Office that office has been abolished. Mineral, coal, oil and gas rights have been reserved in a million acres of land. Examinations of land are being made and the Commission expects to exchange one hundred thousand acres with private individuals and the United States Government, all looking toward the consolidation of the reserves.

Thru its Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. A. C. Carton, who is also secretary of the Commission, an office in New York is being opened for the purpose of directing desirable immigrants from the rural districts of Europe to Michigan farms.

## PLANTING AND REAPING CLAMS IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR

**T**O find a cultivated clam one would naturally look to Massachusetts—where else? Its habitat is not Boston, but Plymouth Harbor, near the spot where the Pilgrims landed. In fact, the flats where this cultivation now goes on



BREATHING HOLES IN PLANTED AREA

must have been passed over by the boats from the "Mayflower" when the tide was up.

Plymouth Harbor comprizes the three bays: Duxbury, Kingston and Plymouth, respectively, within which lie extensive flats suitable for clam raising. At the time of the Pilgrims these flats were very productive and it was from this source that they secured much of their food during the first hard years. Today the "wild" clams have departed and some of the flats are entirely barren; in fact, the only place where the once famous "Duxbury Clam" is now found is on the bill of fare.

The clam industry has been on the wane for some years and the production has not kept pace with the demand. The Massachusetts laws, until recently, have not protected the shell-fisheries, since any one might gather

shell-fish even tho they had been planted by others.

About two years ago, however, Andrew Kerr, of Plymouth, received a franchise from the Legislature for the sole use of 600 acres of flats for clam culture in Plymouth Harbor. Part of these have been scientifically planted and the return thus far has greatly exceeded expectation. The reason for this is that the situation of the flats offers the best conditions for rapid growth—a good current and large volume of water, low and level flats, and a tenacious soil free from decaying matter; in this case the soil is fine white sand.

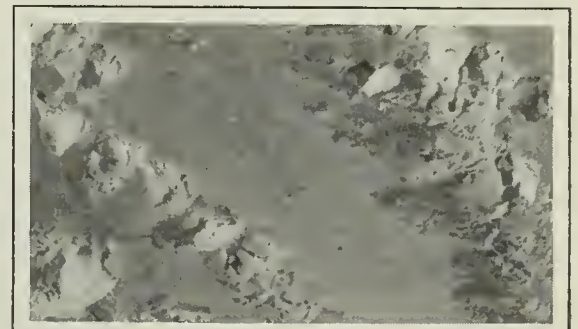
Seed clams are so plentiful along the shore that many places have four or five thousand to the square foot. These are gathered and planted on the flats, about twenty-five to the square foot. More than this number would not allow room for proper growth. Within a year these seed clams reach a marketable size, an average of three and a half inches in length. Some 300 of them fill a bushel, the unit by which they are sold.

A thousand bushels per acre can be gathered each year if care is used in planting and the proper distribution of seed is left after harvesting.



A PLANTING CREW AT WORK

After a period of five or six years the clams grow to a very large size, some six inches in length, and are so bulky that they cannot move from their position, so that if they are crowded it is hard for them to secure sufficient food, and when their



SEED CLAMS PLANTED IN TRENCHES

"breathing holes" are filled with sand they have not strength enough to force the sand away and therefore die.

The clam, one remembers, works its way into the sand or mud a few inches so that the "neck" may extend above the surface of the flat when covered with water; this "neck" may be extended eight or ten inches and dilated until it is as thin as tissue paper; and there is a vertical partition wall inside, which forms two long passages, one for drawing in the sea water and the other for ejecting it after straining out the diatoms upon which the clam feeds.

The flats are staked out in fifty-foot squares, for each of which an accurate record is kept. Another year or two will produce valuable information as to the possibility of reclaiming the clam industry, long on the wane.





# THE NEW BOOKS



## A BIG CHUNK OF REAL LIFE

### CHAPTER 0

*A connecting-link between the writer and the story, amounting to very little. There was a court some fifty years since in London, somewhere, that is now nowhere. That's all!*

Some fifty years ago there still remained, in a street reachable after inquiry by turning to the left out of Tottenham Court Road, a rather picturesque Court with an archway; which I, the writer of this story, could not find when I tried to locate it the other day. I hunted for it a good deal, and ended by coming away in despair and going for rest and refreshment to a new-born teashop, where a number of young ladies had lost their individuality, and the one who brought my tea was callous to me and mine because you pay at the desk. But she had an orderly soul, for she turned over the lump of sugar that had a little butter on it, so as to lie on the buttery side and look more tidy-like.

If the tea had been China tea, fresh-made, it might have helped me to recollecting the name of that Court, which I am sorry to say I have forgotten. But it was Ceylon and had stood. However, it was hot. Only you will never convince me that it was fresh-made, not even if you have me dragged asunder by wild horses. Its upshot was, for the purpose of this story, that it did not help me to recollect the name of that Court.

It is not necessary to state whose novel it is that begins this way. Nobody but William De Morgan could do it. Nobody else would dare to presume that the reader would take an interest in the question of whether a lump of sugar had fallen with its buttered side up or down. Nobody else would have the right to assume that 862 pages closely packed with such-like would find a welcome in this hurried age.

When William De Morgan at the age of sixty-five decided to take up the new profession of story writing—having already made a success of two, stained glass and ceramics, and apparently got tired of them—the snap-shot novel was all the rage. Publishers and critics who are supposed to know what the public wants, however much they may despise it, agreed that the day of the long and

complex novel was over. Dickens, Thackeray and Scott, might, it is true, still continue to enjoy a certain *succès d'estime*, being compulsory in the schools and also read by that humble tho numerous class which gets its books from the Carnegie library instead of from the hot-cakes counter of the department store. But

writes in the same unhurried manner and with the same unwearied interest in all the manifold manifestations of individuality. In his latest novel, *When Ghost Meets Ghost*, he begins fifty years ago and goes back fifty years further, introducing us incidentally to a considerable proportion of each generation. We really

had no idea that there were so many interesting people in the Mother Country as William De Morgan and Arnold Bennett have made us know. But the population of Great Britain being limited, it is inevitable that the ever-widening circles of these two authors should in time overlap and their books include the same characters, tho perhaps we should not recognize them if they were the same, so differently are they presented.

Perhaps it is an account of the limited population that Mr. De Morgan has in this novel taken in the colonies, transporting part of his people to Van Dieman's Land, then known as a "Hell on earth," now a respectable state of the Australian Commonwealth. His range extends from earls and countesses to ex-convicts and prize fighters, from nonagenarians to five-year-olds, and he speaks the language of all of them with equal fluency and accuracy. We assume the accuracy of it because of our confidence in the author, for we must confess that our intimate acquaintance with English society extends nei-

ther so high nor so low as his and if he were "miscallin' technicalities," as Kipling puts it, we might not know. A nautical critic once took De Morgan to task because he alluded to the "white sheets" of the ships gleaming in the sunlight. But he forgot that a word may be used in loosely literal as well as a closely technical sense. Perhaps in memory of this rebuke, Mr. De Morgan, when he speaks of Dolly's box boat having "the gunwale split open amidships," adds the words "Let us hope this is right, nautically."



WILLIAM DE MORGAN  
Author of *When Ghost Meets Ghost*

for a story to be popular in publishers' sense of the word the characters had to all start off together at the crack of a pistol and get as quick as possible to the goal.

It was at this time that Mr. De Morgan began to tell us in a leisurely sort of way, as tho he had all the time there is, about how Joe Vance saw the sweep crock the hinseck in the bar-room and we found to our surprize we had leisure to follow to the end of the volume the career which began with that dramatic act. And Mr. De Morgan, altho now seventy-five years old,



This novel is a gold mine to the student of dialect or to any one interested in language "as she is spoke." Sometimes we strike new idioms on almost every page; "diaculum" for instance, and "to scrat on." Of "Skittles, Knurr and Spell" we are only familiar with the first. The following passage presents several points of comparison with American usage:

"But you may take it from me, ma'am, on'y to go no further on any account, that Mrs. Prichard is not, as they say, free-spoke about her family, but on the contrary the contrairy." Mrs. Burr was unconsciously extending the powers of the English tongue, in varying one word's force by different accents.

Uncle Moses he cut in, being at home that time: "Was you saying, ma'am, that the old widderlady's husband had been a convict in Australia?"

Aunt M'riar, speaking from the sink, where she was extracting out the tea-leaves from the pot, was for calling Uncle Moses over the coals.

"Contra'ry" is often used in the United States in this special sense and has been ever since the days of "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary." "Widow-lady," also anciently correct, may still be heard, as well as "free-spoke" and "extracting out." "Calling over the coals" we have never heard in America, where "hauling over the coals" is used instead.

But it is wrong to look upon a De Morgan novel as a mere exercise in dialect. It is full of human interest, none more so. The plot is poignant; twin sisters, devotedly attached, but kept apart for half a century by a malicious trick, and growing old in loneliness when they might have been together if each had not thought the other dead. We are not spoiling the book in thus exposing its skeleton. The author himself outlines the plot in an early chapter and suggests how it comes out in the very title. The secret of De Morgan's art is that things happen in the book as they happen in real life, casually and unpremeditatedly. An important character is not brought upon the stage with a fanfare and focused by the spotlight. An essential link in the plot is not introduced with words "This is a clue, *nota bene*. You will need it later." The reader who would understand what it is all about must listen to the prattle of children and keep an eye on all the neighbors. All have a part to play; everything has its significance; all the threads are somehow intertwined; nothing is unimportant. And so from the training of a De Morgan novel we get the habit of noting little things and tracing their relationship and seeing their real importance in the scheme of the whole; we come to see life as

De Morgan sees it and find it all interesting.

*When Ghost Meets Ghost*, by William De Morgan. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.60.

#### MODERN VERSE

Miss Rittenhouse has made a conservative selection from the work of contemporaneous American poets. If we had to choose a group of writers whom we could introduce to foreigners as representative of our best in verse today, we might do worse than accept this selection. The effect of it as a whole is a pleasant surprise; our poetry cannot be in so bad a way, after all, if these samples are representative. As a matter of fact, our poetry is much better than even this volume would suggest, for altho Miss Rittenhouse has chosen her authors wisely, she has not always given us the best examples of their work. G. E. Woodberry, Percy Mackaye, Anna Hemstead Branch and E. A. Robinson hardly get the representation they deserve. Miss Rittenhouse can pick poets better than she can pick poems. Or it would be fairer to say that she handicapped herself unnecessarily when she determined to make each poem in the collection lead as an introduction to the next. Our poets, unfortunately, did not get their inspirations according to this schedule.

*The Little Book of Modern Verse*, edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.

#### LITERARY NOTES

A *Dictionary of Abbreviations*, giving the meanings and, where necessary, the derivations of an extensive list of short forms in ordinary and technical use, has been prepared by the late Walter T. Rogers.

The Macmillan Co. \$2.

The vivid kaleidoscope of strange impressions on a boy's mind, the things of a Danish island farm, the damp, salt smell and mysterious muffled sounds of a gray, mist-hung sea make up Martin A. Nexö's story of the boyhood of *Pelle the Conqueror*.

Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40.

The splendid abundance of facts, and coherent arrangement in Thomas J. Wertenbaker's *Virginia Under the Stuarts* is somewhat offset by the monotonous manner of telling. The ordinary reader yearns in vain for an occasional picturesquely written anecdote.

Princeton University Press. \$1.50.

The pedant who lives for the purpose of correcting people will rejoice in producing on all occasions W. H. P. Phyfe's *1800 Words Mispronounced*. We are interested to see that the author proves "sacrilege" (sak'rilej) to have nothing to do with "religion."

G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

We begin to understand the real China when we get hold of the *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking*,

by E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland, which gives the inside history of the country from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. It is as good as the same authors' *China Under the Empress Dowager*, and that is the highest praise possible.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$4.

To architects and all other persons interested in building and the decoration of buildings John V. Van Pelt's *The Essentials of Composition as Applied to Art* may be commended not only as an excellent compact summary of the principles of composition and their application in design, but also for its wealth of practical suggestions in planning houses, hospitals, schools, theaters, commercial buildings and government buildings.

The Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

Consequent upon the success of his two volumes on *Symphonies and Their Meaning*, which discussed the so-called classic composers, Mr. Philip H. Goeppe has now published, under the same general title, a third series devoted to *Modern Symphonies* in which he analyzes and elucidates, with the aid of musical excerpts, representative orchestral works by latter-day composers from Berlioz and Liszt to Strauss, Debussy and Martucci. Sympathetic understanding and abundant technical knowledge make the book a helpful *vade mecum* for the concert-goer.

J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.

1825

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John King's Question Class. Cloth, \$1.00, 50 cents postpaid.

## THE ADVANCE

700 East 40th St. Chicago, Ill.



## DIVIDENDS

**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.**  
New York, February 25, 1914.  
**PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.**  
Dividend No. 60.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ %) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, March 10, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary. S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.**  
New York, February 25, 1914.  
**COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.**  
Dividend No. 46.

A dividend of one-half per cent. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ %) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Wednesday, April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, March 10, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary. S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND  
TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND  
TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY**  
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1914.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

**MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.**

New York, February 17, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. were declared, payable on and after March 31, 1914, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, March 7, 1914, at one o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer

**RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.**

25 Broad St., New York, Feb. 24, 1914.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per share, payable March 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 6, 1914. The transfer books will close at the close of business on March 6, 1914, and reopen at the beginning of business on March 11, 1914.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

**THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC  
CORPORATION**

37-39 Pine Street, New York.

February 26, 1914.

The Board of Directors of The United Gas and Electric Corporation have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the First Preferred stock of the Corporation, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record March 14. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

**UTAH COPPER COMPANY.**

165 Broadway, New York, Feb. 24, 1914.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 23rd quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %) per quarter on par value, payable March 31, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 6, 1914. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 6, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., March 11, 1914.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.



# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



## RAILROAD RATES

The railroads of the country, under normal conditions, take from 25 to 35 per cent of the steel output. For some time past their purchases have been restricted. This has been due to a reduction of their net earnings. Returns published by the *Financial Chronicle* prove that while the gross revenue of the roads in the United States for the calendar year 1913 were increased by \$142,521,000, their net earnings showed a loss, or reduction, of \$33,487,000. In the closing months of the year, however, gross revenue declined. Reports for January disclose continuing and heavy losses of gross, with sharp retrenchment in expenditures for maintenance. The reduction of net earnings, which induces economy, has been due in part to wage increases and the cost of changes required by new state legislation. For example, the additional cost of wage increases on the Pennsylvania system last year was \$730,000, and the cost of full crew laws was \$850,000.

It was on account of the additional expenses and the declining net revenue that the Eastern roads sought permission to increase their freight rates by 5 per cent. It is well known that while their application has been pending, their expenditures for maintenance and new equipment have been carefully limited. As has been shown heretofore, it is estimated that the additional 5 per cent would yield about \$50,000,000 c<sup>d</sup> new gross revenue. The Commission's decision and order concerning tap line allowances may add \$15,000,000 to the companies' gross receipts, and inquiries as to the various kinds of "free service" may show that changes which would yield a considerable part of the remaining \$35,000,000 can and should be made. The drift and purpose of these inquiries have led some to expect a rejection of the companies' application.

There has now been found another practise, which is to be the subject of investigation. The results of this latest inquiry may suggest changes which will increase the companies' gross revenue. Rates for the transportation of imported goods from seaports to interior points have been less than the rates for carrying similar domestic goods from the same ports to the same points in the interior. This difference is due in some instances to the establishment of a thru water and rail rate from the foreign port.

It is a discrimination in favor of the imported goods and against the domestic goods, so far as carriage from the ports to inland cities is concerned, and the effect of it has been to reduce, for some domestic manufacturers, the protection given by tariff duties. The practise has not been concealed, and we think it has virtually been approved in the past by the Commission. But there are indications that it is not to

be approved hereafter, for the order for the investigation distinctly fore shadows another order requiring the railroad companies to "desist from charging, collecting, or receiving rates which result in relatively unreasonable charges upon domestic traffic, or subject such traffic to undue prejudice or disadvantage as compared with import traffic."

It is not expected that the companies will be directed to reduce the rates on domestic goods until they are equal to the rates on imports. But, if they must equalize the charges by increasing the rates on imports, there will be a considerable addition to their gross revenue. The new tariff tends to stimulate import traffic.

Here, then, may be another method of increasing revenue without adding 5 per cent to the general rates. This equalization of rates from the seaports must be considered in association with the \$15,000,000 for tap line allowances and the amount to be gained by a discontinuance of the "free services" at terminal points. If, on account of such changes, the application for the 5 per cent increase is rejected, the companies will still gain perhaps as much as \$50,000,000. But the gain will be drawn primarily from shippers, altho the number of shippers who contribute will be small.

Included in this number are those whose interests are served by the tap line allowances. That they realize the effect of the Commission's order for a discontinuance of these allowances is shown by their request for a reopening of the case. The leader in making this request is the Steel Corporation, which has about 100 miles of tap or spur lines in or near Pittsburg.

According to figures published by the *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, investments of United States capital in Canada have risen to \$636,904,000, from \$417,000,000 in 1912, and \$279,000,000 in 1909.

The reduction of the tariff on sugar by one-quarter on March 1 will be followed, it is expected, by lower prices, altho sharp competition among refiners has recently caused a decline. Authorities in the sugar trade admit that the tariff changes must seriously depress the domestic sugar beet industry.

The following dividends are announced:

American Car and Foundry Company, preferred, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent; common,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, both payable April 1.

Ray Consolidated Copper Company, quarterly 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per share, payable March 31.

Electric Storage Battery Company, common and preferred, 1 per cent, payable April 1.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation, first preferred, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable April 1.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, quarterly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, payable April 1.

Utah Copper Company, quarterly, 75 cents per share, payable March 31.



**BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY**

New York, February 27, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on April 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 9th, 1914.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

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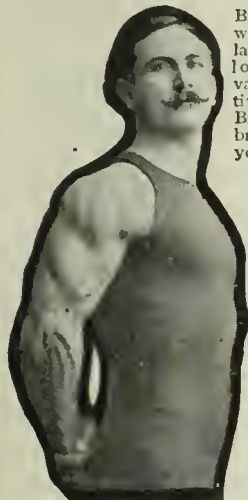
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2096 Tower Building  
110 W. 40th St. New York

**LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY**  
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, March 9, 1914.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., February 25, 1914.

**LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.**

St. Louis, Mo., February 24, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the registered seven per cent. (7%) bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 10, 1914, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 1, 1914, and will reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., April 2, 1914.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.



**The Spirit of Service**

WHEN the land is storm-swept, when trains are stalled and roads are blocked, the telephone trouble-hunter with snow shoes and climbers makes his lonely fight to keep the wire highways open.

These men can be trusted to face hardship and danger, because they realize that snow-bound farms, homes and cities must be kept in touch with the world.

This same spirit of service animates the whole Bell telephone system. The linemen show it when they carry the wires across mountains and wilderness. It is found in the girl at the switch-board who sticks to her post despite fire or flood. It inspires the leaders of the telephone forces,

who are finally responsible to the public for good service.

This spirit of service is found in the recent rearrangement of the telephone business to conform with present public policy, without recourse to courts.

The Bell System has grown to be one of the largest corporations in the country, in response to the telephone needs of the public, and must keep up with increasing demands.

However large it may become, this corporation will always be responsive to the needs of the people, because it is animated by the spirit of service. It has shown that men and women, co-operating for a great purpose, may be as good citizens collectively as individually.

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*One System*

*Universal Service*

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JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman of Board  
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## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### TAXING A TAX

On comparatively many occasions during the past year I have discussed as fully as the space allotted to this department has permitted, the subject—it might truthfully be called the crime—of insurance taxation; that is, the custom prevalent in all the states, many of the counties and some of the cities of levying percentage tolls on the premiums paid to insurance companies. Totally indefensible as applied to insurance of every kind—because, in the last analysis, all insurance is but the distribution of irretrievable losses—this application of the taxing power by government is an injustice so palpable as that it should be easily perceptible by the most obtuse citizen.

The statesman, that is to say, the politician, has a corporation of large dimensions, financially, in his mind when he proposes that its annual receipts are legitimate objects of taxation. If he were a statesman of full stature instead of, generally, a politician seeking advancement, he would reason from a sounder premise. Altho the premiums are received by the companies—the loss-distributing agencies—they are paid by the citizens. These premiums are taxes themselves, self-imposed by the payers in exchange for protection against the hardships consequent upon death. It must then appear that the taxation of life insurance premiums amounts to nothing less iniquitous than the piling of a tax upon a tax.

By way of illustrating this blunder, let us briefly consider an assumption: Suppose there existed in every state an association of patriotic citizens calling themselves The League of Defense, the several state branches working under and reporting to a central head, the object of which is to provide men, means and arms as auxiliary aids to the Federal Government against the assaults of any common enemy. Each individual member of this organization is supposed to make an annual contribution to its funds, the aggregate of which has grown to many millions of dollars. Where is the statesman in any state with effrontery enough to bring in a bill proposing that the annual contributions to this fund be taxed?

The two cases are not unlike. The money raised in both cases is an expense; it is a voluntary tax in addition to all other taxes borne; and it is imposed as a means of defense against a common enemy. There is one difference: The country may never be attacked by a foreign enemy and the League of Defense may never have to use its means to aid the government; but every member of a life insurance company must meet and suffer defeat at the hands of Death.

In an address recently delivered by Mr. Edward A. Woods of Pittsburgh, manager for the Equitable Life Assur-

ance Society, before the students of the University of Cincinnati, he stated that during the year 1913 the taxation borne by American life insurance policyholders aggregated \$13,000,000 and interpreted its meaning in these ways: It would have purchased \$550,000,000 of additional life insurance protection; or, it would have added 14 per cent to the dividends paid policyholders; or, it equaled the sum of \$63 on every \$1000 paid to widows and orphans; or, it was equal to three or four times the amount paid to all officers of all life insurance companies; or it would have reduced the total cost of all the life insurance paid for in the country by more than 2 per cent. He also asserted that we were the only country in the world, civilized and uncivilized, that taxes life insurance. England has continuously exempted it from this burden for 116 years.

The remedy lies with our policyholders. Let them demand relief from their legislators.

### BE WISE TODAY

There is, among many noble lines in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, one of particular beauty—"Tis not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings." We do not strive aggressively against this thing we vaguely call fate. We are "unanxious for ourselves." Perhaps it would be truer to say that we are not as anxious about the real values as we should be. Most of us are poor judges of values, particularly as they are related to each other—relative values.

Now, it is a strange thing that all men do not seek life insurance instead of being sought by it. They are convinced of its inestimable beneficence. Each man knows he should maintain as much of it as he fairly can, giving proper consideration to his collateral needs. And yet he dawdles. He plans the buying of lands, houses, stocks, bonds, automobiles. He speculates in follies innumerable. But on his own initiative, he seldom plans the purchase of a life insurance policy—a thing that may ultimately be the salvation of those he loves and leaves, or of his own undefended last years.

Stop, think, act! Have you any life insurance? Have you enough to cover all future contingencies? Remember, you must take it when you don't need it. It must be gathered in your strength, if you are to have it in your weakness. When should you think and act? Let Sarah Doudney, in *The Mill*, answer for you:

Wait not till tomorrow's sun  
Beams upon thy way,  
All that thou canst call thine own  
Lies in thy today.  
Power and intellect and health  
May not always last—  
The mill cannot grind  
With the water that is past.



L I S T E R I N E

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DAILY cleansing of the mouth and throat is as vital to good health as regular brushing of the teeth. Use Listerine freely. It purifies the mouth and deodorizes the breath and is exceedingly refreshing. Physicians and dentists have recommended Listerine for over 30 years. All Druggists.

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The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

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Geo. E. Ide, President.

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1850 THE 1914  
**UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

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Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

Why is a golf ball like a gargoyle?  
Because they're both gutterperchas.  
—Harvard Lampoon.



THE WORLD'S POST OFFICES

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Luxemburg and far away Japan have check services in connection with their postal savings banks, under which a deposit varying from \$10 in Japan to about \$20 in Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, and about \$25 in Germany enables any individual, citizen or foreigner, to open up an account which can be drawn upon by check or can be transferred to other accounts on the payment of a very small fee.

Great Britain's regular foreign and colonial parcel post—three pound parcels, 25 cents; seven pounds, 48 cents; eleven pounds, 72 cents; insurance up to \$2000, at low rates—covers all Canada and a great part of the rest of the British Empire. In addition to this general service, Great Britain has special parcel post conventions at even lower rates.

At the opening of the twentieth century, New Zealand declared a 2-cent letter post to all the world, and for the last twelve years the United States has delivered New Zealand's 2-cent letters free, while it has charged us 5 cents on our replies.

Our Administration charges 12 cents a pound for our export postal parcels to Europe, while the governments of Europe tax their citizens less than 8 cents a pound on similar parcels posted to us.

The average German parcel brought by post to this country in 1912 weighed about six pounds; our average return parcel about 2½ pounds. There is a similar discrepancy in our business with Great Britain.

Our parcel export business for 1912 amounted to less than 719,000 parcels, weighing less than 1200 tons—no value given. Great Britain's export parcel business of 1911 amounted to over 3,400,000 parcels, valued at about \$34,000,000, an increase over the previous year of about \$6,500,000. On our export parcel business to the West Indies and South America, our national administration charges from 75 to 200 per cent more than the people of Great Britain and Germany pay on similar parcels to those countries.

Among the curious articles franked to foreign parts, under the old English postal packet service, we note the following: "Fifteen hounds going to the King of the Romans with a free pass." "Two maid servants going as laundresses to my lord Ambassador Methuen." "Dr. Crichton, carrying with him a cow and divers other accessories."

At the inauguration of our rural service, the carriers transported persons and parcels over four pounds in weight over their respective routes and this practise continued with immeasurable benefit to the rural public, until under the influence of private transport interests, both services were suddenly cut off. The Reilly bill, H. R. 80, provides for an auto-post service and carrying both passengers and freight, at rates for passengers, per trip, adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. Merchandise and baggage from pound parcels, 1 cent, to barrel parcels, 25 cents.

69th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF			
The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company			
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.			
FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, President.			
RECEIPTS IN 1913.			
Premiums .....		\$ 23,936,471.37	
Interest .....		7,544,959.30	
Rents .....		99,386.92	
Profit on sales of real estate.....		848.67	
Profit on sales or exchange of bonds.....		1,597.04	
Net amount recovered on account of defaulted Colorado State Warrants.....		26,150.95	
Recovered from Trustee in Bankruptcy.....		883.00	
Income taxes withheld at source.....		41.67	
Total receipts.....		\$ 31,610,338.92	
Supplementary policy claims.....		658,960.94	
Balance, January 1, 1913.....		151,670,175.75	
		\$183,939,475.61	
EXPENDITURES IN 1913.			
Death claims .....	\$6,823,408.82		
Endowments .....	1,764,574.00		
Annuities .....	159,146.46		
Surrendered policies.....	3,510,009.34		
Dividends or return premiums.....	4,841,610.65		
Total paid policyholders.....		\$17,098,749.27	
Taxes on real estate.....	\$ 70,190.96		
Other taxes, fees and licenses.....	499,664.60		
Real estate expenses.....	32,238.60		
Mortgage loan expenses.....	31,459.07		
Medical expenses.....	201,991.15		
Legal expenses.....	40,125.67		
Commissions and agency expenses.....	2,587,275.35		
Office expenses, including salaries.....	512,513.33		
Advertising, stationery, printing and postage .....	105,515.07		
Total expenses and taxes.....		\$ 4,080,973.80	
Reduction in book value of real estate including Home Office Building..		83,586.14	
Premiums on bonds purchased.....		63,231.25	
Loss on sales of real estate.....		2,500.00	
Total expenditures.....		\$ 21,329,040.46	
Supplementary policy claims.....		330,803.12	
Balance, January 1, 1914.....		162,279,632.03	
		\$183,939,475.61	
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1914.			
Cash on hand and in banks.....	\$ 1,435,151.91		
Loans on collateral.....	3,250,000.00		
United States and other bonds, par.....	43,357,340.71		
First bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	80,379,853.15		
Real estate.....	3,184,836.30		
Loans on policies in force.....	30,660,518.43		
Agents' balances.....	11,931.53		
	\$162,279,632.03		
Interest due and accrued.....	\$ 3,396,364.81		
Net deferred and unreported premiums on policies in force.....	2,188,571.09		5,584,935.90
Total .....			\$167,864,567.93
LIABILITIES.			
Reserve Fund, according to the American Table of Mortality with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest.....	\$151,141,903.00		
Policy claims in process of adjustment.....	246,274.95		
Present value of amounts not due on Supplementary Policy Claims..	2,554,118.01		
Allowance for unreported and contingent claims .....	450,000.00		
Commissions to agents, due or accrued.....	13,581.85		
Medical examiners' fees, due or accrued.....	15,827.00		
Taxes due or accrued.....	526,000.00		
Dividends due and unpaid.....	556,242.88		
Premiums paid in advance.....	78,997.01		
Unearned interest and rents paid in advance .....	2,135.77		
Income tax withheld at source.....	41.67		
Regular dividends payable in 1914.....	4,308,947.77		
Special dividends payable in 1914.....	861,789.55		
Contingency Reserve Funds: Suspended Mortality Fund, \$3,762,332.00;			
Dividend Equalization Fund, \$121,990.12; Security Fluctuation and			
Real Estate Depreciation Fund, \$3,224,386.35 .....	7,108,708.47		
			\$167,864,567.93
Note: On basis of market values:			
Security Fluctuation and Real Estate Depreciation Fund.....		\$1,554,661.36	
Total Contingency Reserve Funds.....		5,438,983.48	
INSURANCE ACCOUNT.			
Insurance in force December 31, 1912.....		263,976	\$634,570,280.00
Insurance issued in 1913.....	36,215	\$88,221,465.00	
Insurance revived in 1913.....	73	209,077.00	
Total .....	36,288	\$88,430,542.00	
Insurance terminated in 1913.....	18,028	45,009,162.00	
Insurance gained in 1913.....		18,260	\$ 43,421,380.00
Insurance in force December 31, 1913.....		282,236	\$677,991,660.00
INSURANCE ISSUED.			
1912 .....	35,269	\$88,791,638.00	
1913 .....	36,215	\$88,221,465.00	
INCREASE IN 1913 OVER 1912.			
In premium receipts.....			\$1,216,797.44
In total receipts.....			1,777,225.15
In amount paid policyholders.....			717,782.41
In outstanding insurance.....			43,421,380.00
In assets, par values.....			10,999,816.83
In assets, market values.....			9,460,742.51
In dividends payable in following year.....			269,536.67
In contingency reserve funds, par value basis .....			1,169,450.77
MARKET VALUE OF BONDS IS 96 PER CENT. OF PAR VALUE.			

NATIONAL

FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF HARTFORD

Statement January 1, 1914

Capital Stock .....	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance.....	8,140,335.93
Reserve for Losses, Taxes and All	
Other Liabilities.....	962,984.72
Contingent Reserve Fund.....	300,000.00
Net Surplus .....	4,082,440.88
Total Assets .....	\$15,485,761.53
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	
\$6,382,440.88	

JAMES NICHOLS, President.

H. A. SMITH, Vice-President.

G. H. TRYON, Secretary.

F. D. LAYTON, Ass't Secretary.

S. T. MAXWELL, Ass't Secretary.

C. S. LANGDON, Ass't Secretary.

E. E. PIKE, Ass't Secretary.

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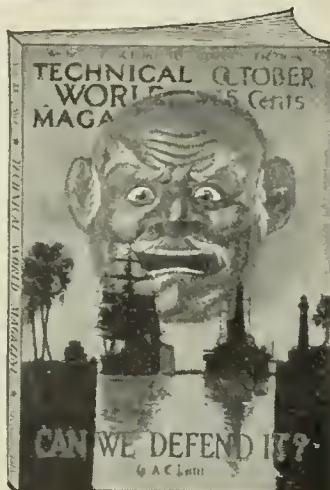


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N. B.—Mrs. Porter's books, "Freckles," "A Girl of the Limberlost," "The Harvester," "At the Foot of the Rainbow," and "Laddie" have sold more than 2,000,000 copies."

"I thought your daughter received me rather stiffly."

"Ah! Then she did go to that tango lesson yesterday."—Judge.

Soph.—Where do you hang out, old sport?

Senior.—Do I look like a laundry?—Sun Dial.

### PEBBLES

Editor—Reporters, attention! Here's a picture of a man, smiling girl and a moon. We want a four-line poem to run underneath it.

The following were handed in:

By Shelley Byron Smythe:  
Oh, little maid with the merry way,  
Be glad 'tho the skies are bleak and drear,  
Smile while the moon beams 'round us play,  
Laugh in my heart forever, dear.

By Mark Ade Burgess:  
Should you smile, midst moonbeams calling,  
Thru the shade, ah! maiden blush,  
On your trou a boot is falling,  
'Tis her father! Curtain. Hush.

By Elliot Wheeler Wilcox:  
Oh, the passion of the summer,  
Kiss, with fiery, panting lips;  
She is yours, caresses tell you,  
From her curls to finger-tips.

By George M. Dohan:  
Kid, this blinker in the heavens,  
Sure is there, gimme yer paw,  
Kiss muh mug, aw come on honey,  
Ain't it grand here, jaw to jaw?

By Huxley Darwin Tyndal:  
May I place my digits about yours?  
In a manner most sedate,  
While the lunar rays preamble,  
Madame, let us osculate.  
Soon after the office was strangely empty.—Yale Record.

### HER SHORTCOMINGS

She plays a splendid game of bridge and she's a fine debater.  
She always uses French when she is speaking to a waiter;  
Political affairs she knows almost from a to izzard,  
But she has never found out how to dress a turkey's gizzard.  
She's in a drama league and she has studied sex hygiene;  
With skill she operates her own six cylinder machine;  
A dozen clubs have praised her for the papers she has read,  
But she could never broil a steak or toast a piece of bread.  
She works in settlements and strives to help to save the drama;  
The name of her sorority is Beta Something Gamma;  
She helps to make all women as exalted as they may be,  
But she would throw a fit if she were asked to bathe a baby.  
She's deeply interested in political affairs;  
She wins much admiration for the tasteful clothes she wears;  
'Tis most delightful to sit near and overhear her chat,  
But she would be in trouble if she had to trim a hat.

—From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"What happened at Smith's funeral?"  
"Well, the minister spoke and then we past around the bier?"  
"Great guns! To think I missed it."  
—Penn Punch Bowl.



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

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NUMBER 3406

## THE RIGHT TO WORK

**E**VERY revolutionary manifesto since Wat Tyler's rebellion, and before, has proclaimed the right to work. Sometimes the declaration has expressed a social philosophy. More often it has presented a concrete claim with obvious implications of time and place. Philosophical or opportunist, it has amounted to an assertion that organized society is under moral obligation to provide remunerative employment for men out of work.

We say "moral" obligation because nobody in his senses imagines that there is a legal right to employment unless it has been created by the terms of a contract, or has been established by the legislature and courts of a sovereign state. Much less is there any legal right to obtain employment by violence, or to "take" the products of labor without due process of law when one is jobless. Not even a Haywood or a Tannenbaum would preach such nonsense. When insurrectionary leaders tell their followers to "take" what belongs to them, they are asserting either a dogma of "natural rights," or, if they prefer the expression, that doctrine of "a higher law" which the anti-slavery radicals invoked after the Dred Scott decision.

The precise question, then, that is raised when the right to work is proclaimed, is either this: Is there a "natural right" to work, which the positive law of the state denies? or is it this: Is there a moral obligation resting upon organized society to provide remunerative occupation for the unemployed whenever or wherever found? It is on all accounts desirable that the public should give attention to these alternative questions and try to think clearly about them.

To most minds the phrase "natural rights" means those liberties and immunities that men would have and enjoy if there were neither vigilance committee nor political state to compel obedience. They are the rights of that "state of nature" which was imagined by Hobbes and Rousseau, and which is dear to the anarchist mind today. To the revolutionist who invokes this right against the authority of organized society the incomparable analysis of Hobbes still affords the all-sufficient rejoinder. A state of nature is a state of war, of every man against every man. You refuse to join with your fellowman in creating and upholding the state. You deny its authority. In other words, you elect to remain in a state of nature. Very well, a state of nature is a state of war. Do not complain like an idiot when we make war upon you and put you in jail. By your own philosophy the only right you have is your "natural right" to disarm the policeman, stampede the cavalry, dismantle the artillery, and put the army to rout—if you can.

By those of us who do not happen to be anarchists and to whom the natural right of the he-goat to butt

the lion over the precipice, if he can, does not look like an important asset, the problem of the right to work must be faced in terms of our alternative question. Organized society exists. The state is a fact. The positive law has put natural rights out of business. Is there, then, a moral obligation to provide employment for the unemployed?

**I**N trying to answer the question in this form the first fact to be reckoned with is that the civilized world has never yet accepted such an obligation or conceded that it exists. Even the Christian part of the civilized world does not concede it. The burden of proof therefore rests on those who believe that the obligation is a moral reality. It is for them to bring other men to their way of thinking if they can.

All that modern states, voluntary associations of reformers, and individual philanthropists have so far admitted after two thousand years of Christian civilization, is a moral obligation to relieve distress. When, because of unemployment, sickness, misfortune, or even because of improvidence or vice, families or individuals are in immediate need of food and shelter, the community provides relief more or less adequate, not only because sympathy provokes thereto, but also in the conviction that a decent regard for "common morality" calls for the action. It is quite safe to say that an overwhelming majority of all men and women in comfortable circumstances acknowledge an obligation to relieve distress. It is equally safe to say that a majority of these same men and women would admit without argument that they ought to offer work with relief, if they could do so conveniently, but that most of them would deny an alleged obligation of "the state" to provide work, under governmental initiative and supervision, for all of the unemployed. They would insist that this function should be discharged by individual effort and voluntary organization.

So the issue is joined between those who uphold "the existing social order," and who in general are its beneficiaries, and those who, either because they are "the disinherited," or for other reasons, indict the social scheme of things as now made up and working, insisting that it should be replaced by something more equitable, or should so far be modified that it can assume new obligations. The assertion of the right to work is practically always backed up by a scornful repudiation of charity, and a call for that collective ownership of the instruments of production which, it is asserted, would equalize economic opportunities.

It is no answer to the radical demand to say that experiments in providing work for the unemployed thru governmental agencies have been disappointing, that



business enterprises carried on under governmental responsibility and supervision are failures, and that the unemployed at the best are the incompetent, at the worst the undeserving. Mankind is not so ineffective that it is unable to accomplish difficult tasks when it is once convinced that the tasks must be undertaken. The question that we have to answer is: Is public provision of work for the unemployed, however difficult it may be, or however disappointing the first attempts may be, a social obligation? This question must be answered unequivocally.

**W**E return to the fact that organized society exists. The state and the positive law are as nearly all-powerful as anything human and finite can be. They have put natural rights out of business; they compel us all to submit to authority. By creating private property and the rights of private ownership, they have not only rendered possible, they have made inevitable the control of the major and best opportunities to work and obtain a livelihood by a far-seeing, thrifty, competent, enterprising minority of mankind. There is not much land left that is not owned by somebody. Hunting, fishing and berry picking without permission are trespass and poaching. Wandering without authority is vagabondage.

Let us grant that this control of the means of production by an effective minority of mankind has enormously increased the available wealth of the world, and has improved the economic condition of the majority. The fact remains that because the organized state and the positive law have created private property, millions of men today can work and live only by one of three possibilities, namely: 1. The owners of private property may offer work at wages, or may withhold the offer as they please; 2. Charity may provide food and work as an act of grace, or 3. The state may provide work in jail or prison, for those who tramp or poach or steal. The state in depriving these men of opportunity to enjoy the natural rights of a state of nature, and compelling them by its irresistible power to submit to its authority, has not seen fit to provide them, thru its positive law, with a positive right to obtain their living otherwise than by the free will of property owners, or the Christian charity of the sympathetic.

**B**UT, it may be objected, these facts undoubtedly constitute a hardship; they do not create an obligation. It may be hard that the state compels us all to submit to its institutions, including the rights of private property, but it is under no moral obligation to any of us if we cannot adjust ourselves to laws that apply to all alike.

Very well, sauce for goose is sauce for gander. Mr. Henry George proposed that the state, in the exercise of its sovereign authority, which all of us must obey, should take the economic rent of all land, and should abolish existing taxes of every description. No compensation, he urged, should be given to land owners thus deprived of the value of their possessions, because they never had any more moral right to them than the slave holder had to property in his slaves. Man did not make the surface of the earth. It rightfully belongs to all men equally. The individual owner of land does not create land values. They are created by the increasing

demand for land by a population multiplying in numbers and working with increasing intelligence and productive power.

To this proposition that the sovereign state in the exercise of its unquestioned and irresistible power should confiscate the property of the private land owner, endless rejoinders have been made. One of them, in our judgment, is irrefutable. The others, in our judgment, are unconvincing. The irrefutable one is that the state in creating rights of private property in land became a participant with the private land owner in the moral right or the moral wrong, whichever it was, and that, therefore, if the state, in the exercise of its superior strength, should now slip out of the transaction and leave the loss to be borne by its helpless private partner, the state would make itself, in the completest sense of the word, a despicable moral cad.

Not to put too fine a point on it, we think that this is what the state does make of itself when, after having created the existing economic order, thru its institution of the rights of private property, the state fails to create also in its positive law an unequivocal right of all men to demand and obtain real and adequate economic opportunity. We do not say "work," of any specific kind. We do not say wages, at any given rate. We say only opportunity. It is not enough to assert that abundant opportunity already exists for all who are deserving and efficient. That is a question of fact, to be determined. It is the duty of the state, as the creator and upholder of the existing economic order, to determine that fact, and to *know*, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that adequate opportunity for all exists.

## THE PRESIDENT'S HIGH APPEAL

**I**N his address to Congress last week asking for the repeal of the provision exempting American vessels passing thru the Panama Canal from paying tolls, President Wilson spoke four hundred and twenty words. He made no argument. He refuted no claim. He did not even define the issue. Yet rarely has the head of a great state given to the world in such brief space so fine and so lofty an appeal. Woodrow Wilson touched the conscience of the nation. It is a foregone conclusion that Congress will yield.

It must have required unflinching courage for the President to take this stand. The opposition in Congress was determined and bitter. Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House, was against him. Senator O'Gorman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, was implacable. The Baltimore platform was specifically adverse. Even he himself on a previous occasion had committed himself in favor of the exemption.

Yet his later judgment, "very fully considered and maturely formed," made him certain that "the exemption constitutes a mistaken policy from every point of view" and he urged Congress to reverse itself "without raising the question whether we are right or wrong and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation."

This, we say, is an act of courage, conscience, vision and statesmanship of the highest order. By rising above the petty claims of partizan politics and commercial selfishness to the higher plane of international



honor, Woodrow Wilson has saved the good name of the United States, restored the nation to its time-honored position of leadership in the cause of world peace, smoothed the way for the settlement of the Colombian, Japanese, and Mexican problems, strengthened the friendship of England and preserved for his country the decent respect of mankind.

### THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE resignation of John Bassett Moore as Counselor of the State Department is a serious blow to a structure already far from strong. Professor Moore is one of the great authorities on international law of this country and indeed of the world. His loss to the Department is a grave matter. But of even graver concern is the fact that he should have felt obliged to resign just at this time. The reasons which he gives for his resignation are, properly enough, purely perfunctory. But it is matter of common belief that Mr. Moore found conditions in the Department intolerable.

The Department of State is disorganized. The resignation of the Counselor is the culminating evidence of the fact. The head of the Department takes his responsibilities too cavalierly. Too often the press despatches announcing a new complication in our foreign relations contain the added statement that the Secretary of State is away from his desk delivering a lecture in West Virginia, or Ohio, or Massachusetts. This lecturing is his own private business. He has carefully explained the matter to the public. He must earn more money than his salary of \$12,000, he declares, and therefore he delivers lectures. We have before expressed our judgment that Mr. Bryan's attitude in this matter is fundamentally wrong. If a Cabinet officer cannot live on his salary, and is unwilling to use his private means to make up the difference, he has no business to retain the office an instant.

Under Mr. Bryan the plan of building up a trained and experienced diplomatic service by keeping good men in it and advancing them for merit and proved fitness has been sent to the scrap heap. Numbers of men of long experience and tried ability have been displaced by novices selected apparently for political reasons. Whether Mr. Bryan has secured such appointments as these for his own political advantage as has been suggested, or whether he sincerely believes that the merit, fitness and experience theory of carrying on the diplomatic service is a mistaken one, we do not know. It really makes no difference. Either point of view should disqualify him for the position of Secretary of State.

President Wilson has had wonderful success with Congress. He has acquired and retained to a remarkable degree the confidence of the country.

In his brief address on the Panama Canal tolls question he has openly intimated that matters of great delicacy and near consequence are giving him grave concern in the field of foreign affairs.

At such a time he should look well to his Department of State. This is no time and the State Department is no place for personal politics or the seeking of personal profit.

The resignation of Professor Moore brings the matter sharply to the President's attention. Let him face the problem with the same courage and with the same

spirit of high statesmanship with which he has faced the question of Canal tolls, and we have no fear that he will not solve it.

### THE CRISIS OF HOME RULE

FOR the present the compromise on the Home Rule question proposed by the British Premier, that the people of any counties of Ulster may by a majority vote exclude themselves from the jurisdiction of the Irish parliament for a period of six years, seems the best arrangement that can be made. It will give Ulster time to cool off and to determine whether its real interests lie with separation or inclusion. Sir Edward Carson, who has done most to put Ulster in this belligerent and irreconcilable attitude, declares that it is "a sentence of death with a stay of execution." But, to adopt his simile, a criminal regards a reprieve as the next best thing to a pardon, and who knows but the Unionists will be in power by 1921 and have the happiness of handling this thorny question to suit themselves? There must be two general elections before the six years have past, and the British electorate will then have had two opportunities to turn the Government over to the Unionists.

The Opposition should frankly accept the proposal of the Government as a fair and generous concession to their contentions. If they refuse to do so the suspicion will be very much strengthened that they are merely playing politics and trying by threat of civil war to bring about the dislodgment of the Liberal Party from power which they have not been able to accomplish by the usual methods of opposition. The Unionists have persistently demanded that Home Rule without Ulster included shall not become a fact without one more reference of the question to the British electorate. Mr. Asquith's proposal wisely conceives a reference to the electorate but to the electorate most concerned.

Mr. Asquith in making it has again shown his ability to meet a difficult situation with equanimity and skill. He is master of the art of compromise, the prime requisite of a statesman, particularly of a British statesman. It is to be hoped that his plan will put an end to the unseemly spectacle of respectable citizens threatening rebellion against parliamentary legislation in apprehension of hypothetical injury in the future.

### AN APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES OF EUROPE

AN alliance of the Churches of Switzerland has invited the Churches of Europe to a conference to pronounce against war and its standing armies and armaments. The appeal admirably presents the enormous increase of cost and waste for war in time of peace. In thirty years six leading nations of Europe, Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, have increased their standing armies from 2,650,000 men to 4,200,000 men, and the military expense from \$697,000,000 to \$1,549,000,000. This waste of men and money they present as the argument of civilization against war, and they express their shame that it is the Christian nations of Europe that are guilty of this offense against the teachings of Christ.

This appeal ought to be heeded, and it certainly is the business of the Christian Church unitedly to make war on war. And yet it is those who claim the name of Christian who foment and create war, and who impose



taxes to make war a glorious success. We fear that, as a body, the Socialists and the labor unions of Europe are more hostile to war than is the Christian Church. We are glad that Swiss Christianity has spoken.

### THE WOMEN VOTE IN CHICAGO

**I**N the recent primary election in Chicago forty-seven thousand women voted, or thirty per cent of those who were registered. Of the men who were registered, not over thirty-four per cent voted. The difference is remarkable only for its smallness. It administers one more sledge-hammer blow to the stock anti-suffrage argument that women do not want to vote. Whether they want to vote or not, they *will* vote when the duty of voting is theirs.

Nearly one-third of the women registered in the city went to the polls. But in some districts where the need for their votes was great, the proportion rose much higher. A telegram from Miss Jane Addams, sent in response to a request from *The Outlook* and published in that paper, gives some significant facts. Miss Addams says:

All discussions in the women's organizations during the past six weeks tended to confirm the belief that the women's vote would be non-partizan. Their vote in many wards manifested real independence of judgment. In some wards—notably two university wards where non-partizan candidates were in the field—this was shown by remaining away from the primary, only eight and eleven per cent respectively voting. In contrast, in the Fifth Ward, where there was a real contest against one of the old "gray wolves" of the council who had long been opposed by the Municipal Voters' League, seventy-five per cent of the registered women voted. Similarly in the Eleventh Ward seventy per cent of the registered women voted. They defeated a man condemned by the Municipal Voters' League and backed by the united societies representing the liquor interests, when the men's vote would clearly have elected him. In the Eighth Ward candidates endorsed by the liquor interests and condemned by the Municipal League were defeated. In the Ninth Ward the candidates approved by the Municipal Voters' League were elected after a real contest, the women strengthening the better element.

If women are going to persist in voting in as large proportions as men, whenever they get the chance, and in voting intelligently on the side of decency and good order, as they have done in Chicago, the way of the anti-suffragist will become more thorny every year. It is thorny enough already. Suffrage is marching on.

### AS ONE DEMOCRAT TO ANOTHER

**S**EVENTEEN years ago this month President Cleveland vetoed a bill establishing an educational test for immigrants. What he said then on this important question has lost not a particle of its truth in half a generation:

The best reason that could be given for this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration and saving our national peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder.

I cannot believe that we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write in any language twenty-five words of our Constitution. In my opinion, it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, tho unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who cannot only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are, rather, the victims of the educated agitator. The ability to read and write, as required in this bill, in and of itself,

affords, in my opinion, a misleading test of contented industry and supplies unsatisfactory evidence of desirable citizenship or a proper apprehension of the benefits of our institutions. If any particular element of our illiterate immigration is to be feared for other causes than illiteracy, these causes should be dealt with directly, instead of making illiteracy the pretext for exclusion, to the detriment of other illiterate immigrants against whom the real cause of complaint cannot be alleged.

If the Senate should be so unwise as to follow the example of the House and enact the present bill with its literacy test we would commend to the consideration of President Wilson these words of his last Democratic predecessor.

### THE RETURN OF UNDINE

**A**LREADY we see her on the stage and in the store windows and soon, no doubt, in the ballroom and the street, this lady of the emerald locks, the amphibious daughter of Old Nick.

Know you the Nixies, gay and fair?  
Their eyes are black and green their hair—  
They lurk in sedgy shores.

Now we know more than the Nixies, for the newest fashions have gone far beyond what the mythopeic fancy could paint. We have occasionally seen green hair in the past, but that was due to some erroneous reaction of the dye which failed to connect up with the proper carbon chain. Now it is done on purpose and not only green, but any other color needed to match or complement the gown, lilac, pink or purple, blue and patinated bronze. Wigs, of course; my lady's real hair if she have any is as carefully concealed as her ears.

To get specimens of the erratic flora of the novelist, *The Black Tulip* of Dumas *The Green Carnation* of Hichens, *The Yellow Aster* of Sarah Grand, all that is necessary is a little aniline dye into which to stick the stems. But human beings are less tractable than plants. My lady might soak her feet all night in a tub of alizarin or indigo without its producing any effect upon her hair. Besides if she did get it dyed internally she could only wear one gown with it and what would she do with her other ones? No, she must have a different wig for each costume and for that purpose she must needs extract all the rainbows of coal-tar.

Here again we see the influence of art upon nature, or what passes for nature. When Du Maurier began sketching in *Punch* his graceful giraffes all the ladies became thru some miracle like them eleven heads high. Rossetti made consumption fashionable. Gibson gave every man under thirty a finely chiseled jaw. We might have known what was coming when first the purple cow appeared in paint and poetry. The world is determined to catch up with the Futurists. It is too late to stop it now. But there ought to be a law against putting such things into people's heads because later they get on them, where they show.

Mr. Marconi, magician of wireless telegraphy, is verily teaching us the possibilities hidden in the ether. His last feats are the lighting of an electric lamp six miles distant with no wire; and with this he reports telephoning without a wire. Those who have imagined that we have pretty much conquered the secrets of nature are much mistaken; indeed there is evidence that we have only begun the search, and the century may revolutionize all our civilization, as did steam three generations ago and later the telegraph and telephone.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Thickening Mexican Situation

We told last week the story of the murder of Clemente Vergara, a Texas ranchman, by soldiers of the Mexican Federal Army. On Sunday of last week Vergara's body was exhumed from the cemetery at Hidalgo by persons unknown, brought across the river and delivered to Captain Sanders of the Texas Rangers. It was subsequently turned over to relatives of the dead man for reburial. It was at first reported that Captain Sanders himself with a squad of Rangers had crossed the border and exhumed the body. Indeed that officer sent a telegram to Governor Colquitt of Texas which contained the laconic message, "I proceeded to Hidalgo, secured Vergara's body and brought it to Laredo." The next day, however, Captain Sanders made a more complete report in which he asserted that he did not cross the Rio Grande, but received the body on the Texas side. He said that he did not know who exhumed it. He further declared that there were two bullet holes in the head, and one hand was burnt to a crisp, and "the head looked like it had been smashed in." This second stage of the Vergara drama adds one more element of mystery to the murky Mexican situation.

In the Senate last week Senator Fall of New Mexico made an elaborate and vehement speech in criticism of the President's Mexican policy. Mr. Fall described the cases of sixty-three Americans who, he asserted, had been killed or outraged in Mexico during the past three years. In each case he gave name, place and date. He declared that these were only one-third of the outrages that had actually taken place. He made the following proposal as to the policy which the United States should adopt and carry out:

With the solemn declaration that we do not want to war upon the Mexican nation or people; that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws or overturn their Constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican people to coöperate with us, we should immediately direct the use of the land and naval forces of this Government for the protection of our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico wherever found, and lend their assistance to the restoration of order and to the maintenance of peace and the placing of the administrative function in the hands of capable and patriotic citizens of Mexico, to be left with them, to the end that under their own laws and customs, without interference from ourselves or others, elections may be held and those elected allowed to administer their own Government.

## Carranza and the Benton Case

After the joint commission appointed to examine the body of William S. Benton had been prevented by General Carranza's orders from going to the

cemetery in Chihuahua, there was no further action in this case for several days. Carranza insisted that Great Britain should deal with him directly, and asserted that the United States had no right to act for the British Government. He had implicit confidence, he said, in Villa, his "military leader." England, he added, was "the bully of the world" and had used the United States as a catspaw. Intervention would provoke war and intensify Latin America's hatred of the United States, whose "entire political future would be endangered" by it. Two or three days later, saying he would tolerate no independent inquiry, he appointed a commission to make investigation as to Benton and Gustave Bauch, said to be another victim of Villa's ferocity. The prevailing belief is that if Benton's body is in Chihuahua it has been so long in the grave that examination of it will be made in vain. Great Britain has asked our Government to inquire concerning W. D. Snyman, another British subject, whose ranch, it is said, has been looted, and who is held for ransom.

Villa promised to kill Luis Terrazas, Jr., within five days if he should not pay a ransom of \$500,000. Terrazas has been a prisoner for several months in Chihuahua, where Villa has already, by torture, forced him to pay \$650,000. His aged father, not long ago the richest of Mexicans and now an exile in this country, sought the aid of our Government. Advice or warning from Secretary Bryan induced Villa to forego the ransom, but he still threatens to expose Terrazas on the firing line in his next battle.

In Congress at Washington the President's policy has been attacked by Senator Works and Representatives Mondell and Ainey. Felix Diaz has been in the city, and men said to be his agents have been talking with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Diaz, it is said, would like to have our Government support him as a compromise revolutionary candidate to succeed Huerta. The latter declares that he would never accept the mediation of the United States, Argentina, Chili and Brazil.

**Panama Canal Tolls** At a joint session of the Senate and the House, on the 5th, President Wilson read his brief message, or personal appeal, concerning the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. We publish it elsewhere.

## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

In joint session, the Senate and the House heard an address from President Wilson, concerning Panama Canal tolls. Afterward, the House committee reported favorably a bill repealing the exemption granted to our coastwise shipping. The vote in committee was 14 to 3.

The Alaska Railroad bill was reported from the conference committee.

In the Senate an attempt to table a motion giving a place of advantage on the calendar to the resolution for a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution was defeated by a vote of 47 to 14, and a debate on woman suffrage followed.

Speeches sharply criticizing the President's policy concerning Mexico were made in the Senate by Mr. Works, of California, and Mr. Fall, of New Mexico, and in the House by Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, and Mr. Ainey, of Pennsylvania.

At the earnest request of Secretary Bryan, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs consented to lay aside Mr. Ainey's resolution calling upon the Government for a report as to outrages to which Americans have been subjected in Mexico.

The House, under a suspension of the rules, declined to pass a bill making effective the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain concerning fisheries along the Canadian border. President Wilson had asked for the passage of this bill. There was a majority for it, but a two-thirds vote was required.

Speaker Clark defended himself against the charge made by Professor Zeublin that he had misused his power in preventing the reference, to committee, of a resolution providing for the punishment of Representative McDermott for misconduct of which he had been accused in the Mulhall lobby charges.

By a vote of 302 to 30, the House passed a bill which virtually excludes convict-made goods from interstate commerce.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the trust bills, the grain exchanges, the public land laws, and the proposed Presidential primary. A House committee will take up the charges which accuse Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, of misconduct. Subcommittees continued their inquiries in Colorado, as to the coal miners' strike there, and in Michigan, concerning the strike at the copper mines.





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#### FEEDING THE UNEMPLOYED AT ST. PAUL'S PARISH HOUSE, NEW YORK

An I. W. W. demonstration which took the form of nightly raids on New York churches to demand food and shelter culminated in the arrest of the I. W. W. leader, Frank Tannenbaum, and 189 of his followers after a Catholic church had been entered on March 4. The crowd was repulsed at some churches and entertained at others. At St. Paul's they were housed for the night in the parish house and given food prepared by church workers.

His audience was deeply impressed by his earnestness, and especially by the closing sentences: "I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure." In conversation afterward he said that no foreign crisis was impending. It is well known, however, that, owing to the prevailing belief abroad that we have violated the treaty, the United States is exposed to the opposition of the great powers in several international questions of importance.

On the following day the House committee reported, by a vote of 14 to 3 (or 17 to 4, if absent members are counted) a bill repealing the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. Those who opposed the favorable report were Mr. Doremus, of Michigan, Democrat; Mr. O'Shaunessy, of Rhode Island, Democrat; Mr. Knowland, of California, Republican, and Mr. Lafferty, of Oregon, Progressive. Inquiries made in the House show that the passage of this bill there is assured, and it is expected that a majority will vote for it in the Senate. Mr. Underwood will speak and vote against the bill in the House. The leaders of the movement against repeal in the Senate are Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Chamberlain. Many members who originally voted for exemption have been converted

to the support of repeal by the President's arguments. There have been similar changes outside of Congress. Mr. Oscar Straus, recently the Progressive candidate for Governor of New York, said last week in a public address that he must reject and oppose that paragraph in his party's platform which favors exemption.

By the English press the President's attitude and message have been warmly commended, and there is a strong movement to procure the official participation of Great Britain in the Panama Fair at San Francisco. To the Prime Minister has been sent a memorial asking for such participation and signed by more than 350 members of Parliament, representing all parties.

#### Resignation of John Bassett Moore, the distinguished authority on international law and diplomacy, who has been for the past year Counselor of the State Department, and Acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Bryan, has resigned.

In a letter to the President he recalled the fact that at the outset he indicated that his tenure was only provisional, his motive being to give service during a period of transition. As there has been ample opportunity for effecting the organization of the Department's force, the duty which he took upon himself, he says, has been fully performed. The President expresses great regret, saying that

Mr. Moore is a man with whom he has been proud to be associated. He had known from the beginning, however, that in all probability Mr. Moore's engagements would not permit him to stay more than a year. Secretary Bryan speaks of Mr. Moore's eminent ability and agreeable personal qualities. Mr. Moore, who has been for many years professor of international law in Columbia University, will now undertake to revise, for the Carnegie Foundation, his history of arbitration.

It is asserted by the Washington correspondents of prominent newspapers that for several reasons Mr. Moore has found his place in the State Department an unattractive and disagreeable one. These reasons, it is said, have been well known at the capital. No statement from Mr. Moore, however, gives a warrant for these reports.

#### Railroads for Alaska The Alaska Railroad bill, as reported from the conference committee, limits the expenditure to \$35,000,000 and provides that \$1,000,000 shall be available at once.

The money is not to be procured by an issue of bonds, but will be paid out of the Treasury. An amendment providing that the roads must be of standard gauge was rejected. The Government is authorized to construct telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the railroads, and to operate them.

The grant of power to the President is a broad one. He is authorized to appoint officers and agents, fix salaries, detail army engineers for the construction work and give names to the lines. He may acquire terminals, docks and wharves, and fix transportation rates. He may operate the roads, or may lease them (with the telegraph lines) for terms not exceeding twenty years. Town sites along the lines may be located by him, and he is authorized to withdraw public land from entry at his discretion. Machinery no longer needed for the Panama Canal may be used in the construction work, if he shall deem this advisable. Not more than 1000 miles of road are to be made.

#### Disturbance in Brazil A state of siege was proclaimed in Rio de Janeiro on the 5th, the editors of three prominent newspapers were arrested, several officers of the capital's garrison were placed in prison, and a strict censorship for all telegrams was ordered. Because of this control of dispatches, which really has been exercised for some time past, reports as to the condition of the country are vague and unsat-



isfactory. There has been a revolutionary movement in the northern states of Pernambuco, Para and Ceará, which have a population of 2,500,000. The disturbance is said to be due to racial differences. In those states the negroes are a majority. Battleships were sent to Ceara from Rio, but some expected they would assist the rebels. The Governor of Ceara and many residents of Fortaleza, the state's capital, sent messages to the Military Club at Rio, urging the club to ask President Fonseca to defend them against the rebels. But it is said that the club's executive committee favors the rebels, altho a majority of the club's members are on the other side.

So far as can be learned, there has been no disorder in Rio, and the establishment of martial law was only a precautionary measure. The disturbance may be related to Brazil's financial condition, which has caused uneasiness in Europe, or to the Presidential election, now in progress. It is expected that Dr. Wenceslau Braz will be chosen to succeed President Fonseca.

**New Party in Peru** In Peru a new party has been formed. It has a majority in Congress and will demand the election of a President by popular vote. The leader of it is Señor Ugarteche, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs. Colonel Benavides, commander of the revolutionary forces that recently deposed and exiled President Billinghurst, and now the head of the Provisional Government, will be authorized to take charge of the election. Vice-President Roberto Leguia,



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#### AN OLYMPIC CHAMPION TO COACH NEW YORK'S POLICE

Alfred P. Lane, who won the individual championship in revolver shooting at Stockholm while a Columbia undergraduate, has been engaged to teach policemen in the School for Recruits how to use a new automatic pistol which the force has adopted

who has arrived at Panama, on his way from England to Peru, and who intended to hold the office from which Billinghurst was ousted, has received many telegrams urging him to join the new party. Probably he will not be permitted to succeed Billinghurst.

**The Home Rule bill,** which has been twice past in the present House of Commons and vetoed by the House of Lords, was introduced into the House of Commons for the third time on March 5 by Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland. If it is past this time it will, under the Parliament Act of 1911, be entitled to receive the royal assent without the consent of the House of Lords. The forces of the Unionists are, therefore, rallying to make their last stand, declaring that civil war is inevitable if the bill passes. Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster revolt, alluded to the protest of the City of London during the American revolution against "a war which originates in violence and injustice and must end in ruin." He stated that he had within the last few days authorized the expenditure of \$350,000 for defense.

The American analogy was also adduced by Bonar Law, who concluded his reply to the Prime Minister by quoting the words of Lord Chat-ham at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War:

I wish, my lords, not to lose a day in this urgent, pressing crisis. One hour now lost in allaying the ferment in America may produce years of calamity. I will knock at the door of this hated and confounded Ministry and will arouse them to a sense of their impending danger.

**The Opposition to Home Rule** The Unionist leader, Mr. Law, declared that it was "the clear duty of the whole Unionist party to use any means, so long as we think they will be effective," to make it impossible for the Government "to commit what we believe to be a great crime." He called attention to the fact that "for the first time for more than 250 years one of the great political parties of this country has solemnly declared that it will assist Ulster in resisting by force what the Government proposes to do." This party, he said, was the largest party in the House, having "a majority of more than thirty of the representatives of England, a nationality which comprises three-fourths of the population and raises more than three-fourths of the revenue of the United Kingdom."

The British movement in support of Ulster has taken a new and more imposing form. A letter of protest headed by many distinguished names is being circulated for signatures with the expectation that a million may be obtained. Among those signing it are Lord Roberts, Admiral Seymour, Lord Balfour, Viscount





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#### WHEN PERU'S PRESIDENT WAS OVERTHROWN

Crowds in the *Calle Union* (Union street) in Lima on the day when Colonel Benavides attacked the palace and made President Billinghurst a prisoner and later an exile. A popular election is now demanded by a new party

Halifax, president of the English Church Union; Rudyard Kipling, who received the Nobel prize for idealistic literature; Sir William Ramsay, who received the Nobel prize for the discovery of argon; the Duke of Portland and the Dean of Canterbury. The protest asserts that

A fundamental change in the Constitution effected without the concurrence and, as we think, against the wish of a majority of the nation is utterly devoid of moral sanction. Under these circumstances the resistance which will certainly be offered by those Irishmen who are unwilling to be deprived of their existing status as full citizens of the United Kingdom will be well justified.

The signatories declare that they will not be bound by such a law and that they will oppose it by any means approved by their own conscience. The pledge is as follows:

Being earnestly convinced that the claim of the Government that it will carry the home rule bill without submitting it to the judgment of the nation is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, I hereby solemnly declare that if the bill is so past I shall hold myself to be justified in taking or supporting any action that may be effective to prevent it from being put into operation, and more particularly to prevent the armed forces of the Crown from being used to deprive the people of Ulster of their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom.

The Nationalist Cause  
The Liberal papers call this a treasonable utterance, in that officers of the army and navy pledge themselves in advance to refuse to obey the orders of the King and the laws of Parliament. They

warn the Conservatives that the syndicalists may use the same methods to induce the soldiers to strike if called upon to defend property and the established order of society.

The Government takes the position that a general election or a referendum on this question would be worse than useless because even if Home Rule were approved by the people Ulster would still oppose it by force of arms. The Government has as much of a mandate for this as for any of its measures, for the Liberal party made it an official issue at the last election and before. It has been discussed for a generation and the people are tired of it. In a general election, as in recent by-elections, there are newer issues, such as insurance, land, woman suffrage. The Prime Minister claims that the by-elections, tho they resulted in a loss of several seats to the Government, did not show any set of British electoral opinion adverse to Home Rule, for the Home Rule candidates, Liberal and Labor taken together, received larger majorities than before.

A Home Rule Compromise  
Premier Asquith in announcing to the House of Commons his intention to offer a compromise on the Home Rule question made it plain that he was not doing this because he was forced to by threats of rebellion but in order that the new order of things should have a fair start. He said:

The truth is the average British elector in regard to this matter is neither

interested nor anxious. He has made up his mind that Home Rule has got to come. He believes that, with a reasonable amount of give and take, the obstacles which stand in its path can be surmounted and, in the meantime, he is much more interested with the future conduct of his own domestic policy. I say, therefore, that neither from the parliamentary nor from the electoral point of view have we any reason in this matter to supplicate for a truce, and still less to hoist the white flag of surrender.

If, then, his Majesty's Government have taken upon themselves, as they have, the responsibility of initiating proposals which may lead to a peaceful settlement, it is not because we feel in any sense driven to abandon the proposals which we have put forward and which this House has twice approved; still less is it because we are disposed to concede, what we would not concede to policy, to the menace of physical force. I have never, from the very first moment that the bill came before this House, said any word disparaging either the sincerity or the intensity of the feeling of Ulster.

What then is the alteration in the position today? It seems to us who sit on this bench, and with whom the primary responsibility rests, that the alteration is this—that after all that has been said and written both upon the one side and the other during the months of the autumn and winter, we have been led not to doubt the wisdom or justice of the proposals which we made before, but to entertain the hope that it might be found possible to avoid the double risk of civil turmoil in the one event and of national disappointment and despair in the other by some concerted and agreed attempt at a pacific solution. I said on the first night of the session that we wanted peace, not, tho that is most important, to avert anything in the nature of forcible resistance, but that we might secure for any departure made in Irish government such an atmosphere and such conditions as will give it from the first a real and fruitful and lasting chance. With that end in view, merely with that end in view, as I said then and repeat now, and as the price of peace so understood, the Government are prepared to make suggestions which, as they hope, without a sacrifice of principle either upon the one side or upon the other, may open the road to agreement.

The specific modification proposed by the Prime Minister on March 9 was that each county in Ulster should have the right to vote on the question of its own exclusion before the bill goes into operation. Any county in which a majority of the parliamentary electors vote for exclusion shall remain out for a period of six years from the date of meeting of the first Irish Legislature. The county will during this period retain its present representation in Parliament and will not be under the jurisdiction of the Irish executive.

The counties most likely to take advantage of the option of exclusion are Antrim, Londonderry, Down and Armagh. It is hoped by the Home Rulers that by the end of six years



the apprehensions of Ulster will have been demonstrated to be groundless and the excluded counties will be glad to unite themselves with the rest of Ireland.

#### Italian Cabinet Resigns

Premier Giolitti succeeded in getting for his Government the approval of the parliament for the expenditure involved in the conquest of Libya, but he was unable to hold together his majority for his future policies. The African budget, altho sharply criticized, was approved in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 361 to 83. Having thus brought to a successful completion his program of annexation, Premier Giolitti was willingly personally to retire, and indeed the defection of the Radical party, which had hitherto supported him, compelled such action.

His successor will not find the position an easy one, for the patriotic impulse which kept all parties, including the Socialist, from embarrassing the Government during the war has now lost its force and the partizan and personal conflicts, then held in abeyance, have broken out with increased bitterness. Debates in the Chamber have degenerated into fist-fights, and two of the deputies carried their quarrel to the duel-

ing point. After slashing each other's faces they kissed and made up.

The bill likely to cause the greatest trouble to the new administration is that requiring civil marriage to precede the religious marriage. This, as is apt to be the case with compromise measures, displeases all parties. The Catholics oppose it because it puts the state before the church, anteriority implying, in their view, an assumption of superiority. The radicals oppose it because it does not go far enough in that it recognizes (tho it does not require) a religious ceremony. The advocates of the bill call attention to the evils of the present system, which many men, particularly emigrants, take advantage of to commit bigamy with impunity. They marry in the church without sanction of the state and then later take a wife by civil marriage, which alone is recognized as legal. A bill allowing divorce in certain cases, which has also been introduced into parliament, will meet with still stronger clerical opposition and is not expected to pass at present.

#### The King of Albania

Prince William of Wied and his consort, the Princess Sophia, arrived at Durazzo, the present capital of the new kingdom, on March 7. They were conveyed from Trieste on the

Austrian admiralty yacht "Taurus," escorted by British, French and Italian warships. Essad Pasha and the Albanian delegation which visited Neuwied to offer the throne to the Prince returned with him after having paid their respects to the sword and helmet of Skanderberg, their national hero, in the Vienna Museum. On landing the sovereigns were met by Signor Leoni, the Italian delegate of the International Commission of Control, who handed over his powers to Prince William. The old castle on the hill has been so far as possible put into a habitable condition, but still lacks much of regal splendor or even bourgeois comfort. The new flag of Albania consists of longitudinal stripes of red and black and red and white with a five-pointed star in the middle.

Not all of Albania, however, is yet willing to come under the new flag and the new ruler. Durazzo is cut off from communication with Valona and Elbassan. On the north the Mohammedans of Skutari refuse to acknowledge a Christian prince. On the south the Greeks of Epirus have declared their independence and say they will die fighting rather than submit. Those of our readers who remember their *Marco Bozzaris* and their Byron will not underestimate the courage of the Epirotes.

## THE REDEMPTION OF A NATIONAL OBLIGATION

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S PLEA FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CANAL TOLLS EXEMPTION PROVISION

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONGRESS, MARCH 5, 1914

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: I have come to you upon an errand which can be very briefly performed, but I beg that you will not measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I have address to the Congress carried with it graver or more far-reaching implications to the interest of the country, and I come now to speak upon a matter with regard to which I am charged in a peculiar degree, by the Constitution itself, with personal responsibility.

I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice, the wisdom, and the large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable.

In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on November 18, 1901. But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I have come to state to you a fact and a situation. Whatever may be our

own differences of opinion concerning this much-debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty; its language we accepted, if we did not originate it; and we are too big, too powerful, too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading of words our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please.

The large thing to do is the only thing we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.

I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure.



# THE FUTURE OF ALASKA

BY GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OREGON

**W**HEN the acquisition of the Oregon country was under consideration—a country from which have been carved the magnificent commonwealths of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and part of Wyoming—there were distinguished men in both branches of Congress who insisted that this splendid territory was fit only to be used as a place for the colonization of convicts and outlaws. Just so there are men today who insist that Alaska is only a fit habitation for the fur-bearing seal and the grizzly bear, and wholly useless for the need of civilized man. And the same may be said of the Panama country, a decade ago a breeding country for yellow fever and malaria and today one of the healthiest zones known.

In that which concerned and concerns Alaska there have been swift legal transitions. For thirty years after the cession to the United States, Alaska was almost entirely ignored by Congress. There were practically no laws for its government, no appropriation for its proper support, no provision for its development. Almost nothing was done for the betterment of the condition of its citizens until about the time of the discovery of gold in paying quantities, less than twenty years ago. From this moment that Government which had neglected the territory's people, which had looked upon it as a wilderness, which had done nothing for its advancement, either commercially or morally, was compelled by executive fiat to throttle its opportunities by withdrawing nearly all of the Alaskan resources from private acquisition and control, to protect them from exploitation and monopolization. This strange state of affairs, this political inconsistency, came on the eve of a development which was calculated to astonish the world.

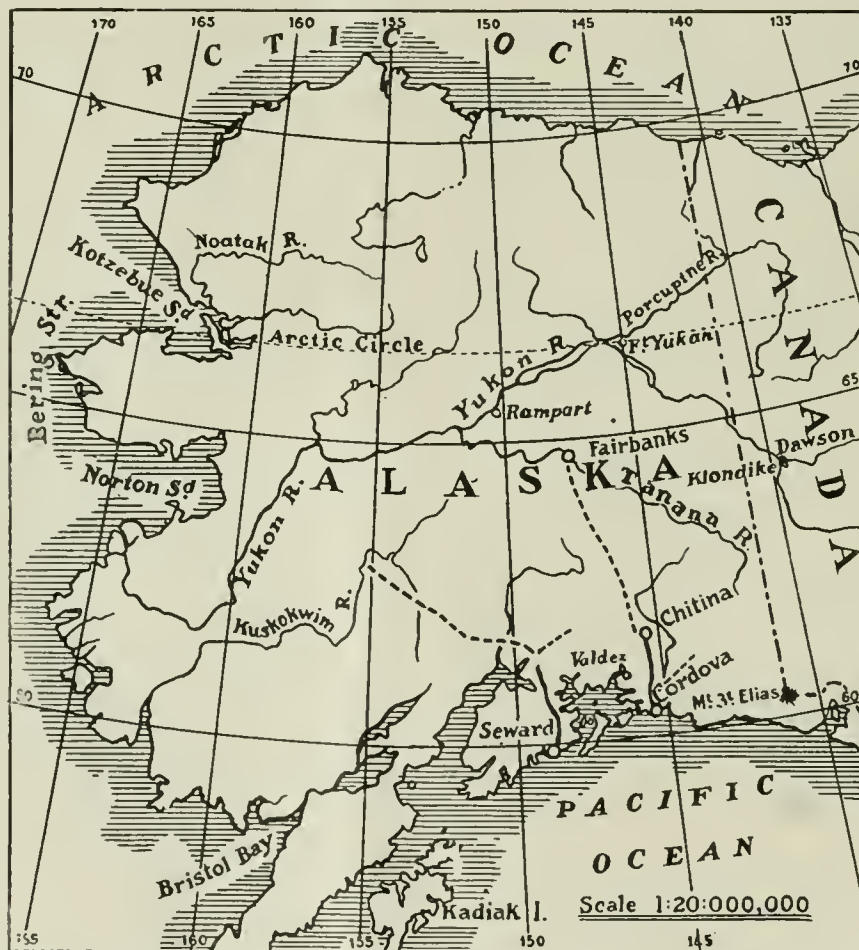
Today, thanks to the efforts of a Senate that has not shirked its duties, and the heartfelt interests of an Administration that plans for the future as well as the present, we have progressed so far as

to insure a railroad for the hitherto barren territory. The Senate and the House have agreed on a bill to authorize the President to locate, construct and operate railroads in Alaska and appropriating \$35,000,000 for the purpose. The American people are awakened not only to the need, but also to the benefits to be derived by the nation from exploiting its own resources to the utmost. The day of provincial life, when no citizen was interested beyond his own village confines, is now past and past forever. Geography, to American enterprise and to the American mind, is fast losing all sense of limit and boundary. We are beginning to think in a broader way. Alaska is not so far away today as it was a hundred years ago, when its existence was more or less unknown, or fifty years ago, when it was purchased from Russia.

Railroad building is the one way to turn Alaska into more than a goldmine. The interior of Alaska cannot be settled by the class of people best suited to exploit and develop its latent agricultural capacity when it costs from \$200 to \$500 to move a ton of freight 100 miles inland from the point of debarkation, or more, in pro-

portion to distance; when a seat in the stage from Valdez to Fairbanks costs \$100 or more and meals and sleeping quarters from \$5 to \$10 a day in addition; when sugar, salt and oatmeal are twenty-five cents a pound, bacon forty to sixty cents a pound, condensed milk seventy-five cents a can and everything else in proportion. Only people with money, or at least with an assured income, can meet these conditions. The chief assets of pioneer farmers are a vigorous constitution and indomitable courage, but these alone will not pay freight, move families, procure equipments or buy provisions. The class of people who homestead land do not as a rule have much money, and, taking into account the expenses which homesteaders in Alaska must incur, comparatively few people can come here. Corporations and trading companies are not in business for philanthropic purposes; it is useless to look to them for reductions to settlers, altho such a step would result to their advantage, since an increase in population would mean an increase in business. The Government alone can remedy these economic conditions, and it can do it only by liberal encouragement of railroad building.

Fortunately, the Government of the United States owns today about ninety-nine per cent of the entire Territory. Alaska requires assistance from the Government for this reason if no other. So far it has received no support or assistance from the national treasury except in the way of constructing trails and wagon roads. The United States owns all its resources. All I can say is that if the United States, by favorable action on the part of the House of Representatives, would put forth half the energy that has been put forth in Canada for the development of her railways, we would find Alaska and its hundred thousand square miles of tillable area immediately settled by people of this country who are seeking homes, and who would be glad to be able to go there. There has been great complaint, as is well known, about Americans going up



POSSIBLE RAILROAD ROUTES IN ALASKA

The bill just past gives the President discretion to locate new lines or purchase existing ones, providing only that there must be a line or lines from tidewater to navigation on the Yukon, Tanana, or Kuskokwim Rivers. The existing roads are shown in solid black; the broken lines represent routes suggested by the Alaskan Railroad Commission appointed by President Taft, with whose work readers of The Independent have already been acquainted



into Saskatchewan, into Alberta, into Manitoba and into other Canadian provinces. The reason for it is that Canada is inviting people into that country thru the instrumentality of her assisted railroads, while the United States, with just as fine a country immediately adjoining the Canadian provinces, has absolutely neglected everything that would tend to its development.

It is, therefore, a source of gratification to me to realize that Alaskan railroads will soon become a reality, not only for the benefit of the nation proper, but also to accommodate hundreds and perhaps thousands of pioneers who are waiting for better opportunities and who favor the extreme north for their home. Seattle is 400 miles nearer to Eastport, Maine, the easternmost point of the United States, than to Attu, the extreme western point of Alaska. The coast line is 26,000 miles long, but the southern coast contains numerous deep, land-locked, ice-free harbors. The total length of the navigable rivers is 6000 miles, and the Yukon alone, 1500 miles long and navigable by large steamers for 500 miles above the Canadian boundary, drains an area of 200,000 square miles. More than 100,000 square miles are susceptible of agricultural use, tillage and grazing, and 30,000 miles—or five per cent of the total area—can be made available for tillage farming. The climate is not prohibitive, as is generally believed. Winter temperatures in some places are very low, but with dry, still air and clear weather. On the southern coast the summers are cool and the winters mild, the mean annual temperature at Sitka being about that of Washington, D. C.

Railroads have made the development of the glorious West a reality. Development increases and progresses as means of transportation multiply and rates decrease. We think nothing today of going from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with twenty or so trains a day. Distance loses its terrors because it is bridged so easily. Why should not railroads perform the same wonderful results for Alaska? Alaska, notwithstanding all difficulties and obstacles, has paid for itself many times over. In its economic value it has proved to be a typical American deal. Why should we spoil it by negligence or carelessness?

And with the President in hearty accord, there is no reason why we shall not see the birth of a new America. The building of railroads in Alaska is a task second in significance only to the Panama Canal.

*Washington, D. C.*



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## GIFFORD PINCHOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

**T**HE leaders of the Washington party—which is the Progressive party under the name forced upon it by the curious laws of the state—have asked Gifford Pinchot to run for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Pinchot has consented to be a candidate at the primaries and, as there is not likely to be any contest, at the election as well.

Mr. Pinchot will seek to gain the seat now held by Senator Boies Penrose, perhaps the staunchest of the Old Guard in the Republican party. The fight will be a pretty one. Senator Penrose is an instinctive stand-

patter; Mr. Pinchot is an instinctive progressive. Mr. Penrose will be infallibly found on the side of privilege and the special interests. Mr. Pinchot will as infallibly be found on the side of the people and the general welfare. It would be a great thing for Pennsylvania to be represented in the Senate—after years of Penrose misrepresentation—by the father of the conservation policy. Of course the outcome of the fight may be the election of a Democrat. But if Mr. Pinchot succeeds only in getting Penrose out of the Senate, he will have deserved well of the commonwealth.



# HOW NEW YORK AMUSES ITSELF

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM THE VALLEY—SIXTH PAPER

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND," "IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND"

I HAVE observed this, that where people are normal, that is to say, where they are poor and honest and industrious, they do not require much amusement. That reaction which leads the working people of this city to seek diversion in dance halls, saloons, excursions and theaters is with them a reaction merely toward bedtime prayers and sleep. I doubt if there is a man or woman in the Valley who spends twenty-five cents a year in what is called amusement in New York. Yet they do have their diversions. On Saturday afternoon, if the weather is fine, all the boys go in "washing" in the creek. If it is cold they go hunting. The women and maidens are very busy at home getting ready for Sunday. I do not know any more delightful experience than to be in a certain Valley household on Saturday afternoon. Everybody is gay. Ruffles are prest out in Sunday frocks. The house is filled with the spicy odors of cakes, of a baking ham, of hot salt rising bread. There are snatches of hymns, such as "O Beulah Land"—interrupted by disputes concerning the relative value of cherry pickles or grape jelly to be served next day. They are wishful that the pastor and five or six neighbors will come home with them from church for dinner. Everything must be of the best, and that brings on the discussion. For all they have is good. Heintz never saw the day that he could produce such jellies, jams, preserves and pickles as are in the cellar of this house. There are moments of breath-holding suspense when some one discovers that the pound cake is threatening not to "rise" on but one side. Then it does rise, and they mix a snatch of "His Loving-Kindness, Oh, How Good," with their satisfaction, in sweet, keen, feminine voices. The house is filled with fragrant Sabbath-faced blossoms.

The pastor and neighbors do come from church to dine with us. There is a mighty discussion of the text of the sermon—no high criticism, merely a determination to extract all the good they can get out of the "Word."

I have listened for three hours on Sunday afternoon to a conversation about "Joseph and his brethren," only to have the host to say at supper, "There is one point we forgot this afternoon about Joseph"—whereupon he makes it. And I have never been bored there, not for a minute. Some people here, most of

them, I suspect, would call this "narrow life" drab. But it is not. It is not narrow to believe in God, to be honest, industrious and good. You simply require less of the artificial stimulation of what is called amusement in New York.

AMUSEMENTS here are colossal enterprises, one of the chief sources of revenue. And, from the baseball parks to Coney Island and the theaters, they are conducted like other money-making corporations, by "interlocked directorates," which is the new name for trusts. When a man is intoxicated, he wishes to be amused. It is very important that he should be diverted from thinking of himself. That is why he is intoxicated. This is also the reason so many people here require diversion. They are inebriated with the life of this place. Thousands upon thousands of them are so rich that they have nothing to do, no real duties to perform. This renders them so ignoble, so selfish, so unworthy of their own regard, that they must have distraction, something which requires no effort on their part and which for a time will take them out of that innocuous desuetude which is themselves. These are the society women and the would-be society women and that class of men referred to in the local press as "prominent clubmen." The more extravagant entertainments are planned for them. That is to say, the polo clubs and certain other clubs, the grand opera, the theaters, the fashionable churches, exclusive art exhibits, expensive cafés and restaurants.

AS near as I can make out, these useless idle people are the most industrious men and women in this place. The outraged soul is a terrible and vindictive master. This is what keeps them going from one place to another, from opera to church, from church to the tango, from one ball to another ball, from one art exhibit to another art exhibit. They are driven by the mighty unrest of a damned conscience. But they are far from being aware of that fact. They do not know why they stay up so late at night, nor why they try to sleep so late the next morning. It is all done to keep from thinking honestly of what they are. When madame looks into her mirror, she calls for her maid and the cold cream because she sees the ravages of last night's dissipation in her sallow, wrinkled skin.

She never looks deeper than that, because she cannot. She is trained not to do so. And if she could, she would not, because she could not bear the sight of so much nothingness complicated with the delicate decay of so much dainty viciousness.

The cheaper amusements are of the same kind, and are planned for the same kind of people who are not so rich, but who have the same reason for wishing to escape from themselves. These are the merchants and salesmen who come to New York on business, and who desire for a season to forget that they are deacons in the church and good citizens at home. The red light district is said to be in great favor with these, tho not so much frequented by the more exclusive citizens of the same standing here. The working women, from the laundry girls to the high-class salesladies in the department stores, go to the places of cheaper amusement, as far up in the scale of entrance tickets as their purse affords or the purse of the friend who accompanies them. It comes to the same thing. They also desire to forget who and what they are, the drudges of commerce, the beaten spirits of trade.

IN short, the people you see in New York never rest. They are the chaff of one sort or another, blown by the wind of a disordered fate, of conditions they cannot control, from one eddy to another further down the stream, always to the accompaniment of music. The quality of that determines the quality of the chaff. But it is all chaff, with the heads eaten off by wealth, or that merciless labor which creates wealth.

I am more and more of the opinion that they are not the real, substantial people of this place. There must be a great and splendid body of men and women whom the stranger never sees here. Comfortable citizens who live simply, and stay at home. Placid women who are excellent housewives, devoted wives and careful mothers. If it were not so, New York could not exist. It could not hold together. The centrifugal force of so much terrific energy, madly bent upon gain at whatever cost to others, madly bent upon diversion at the same price, would destroy it.

But, coming back to the amusements. The tango is the most discussed, tho I doubt if it is the most popular. When I was here last May,



it was the candid "turkey trot," a simple, animal rhythm of all the limbs and all the body which had been revived somehow from the wolf lope and the buzzard wing, which ages ago were the tribal dances of northern Asia, and are still danced by Africans and negroes in the rural sections of the South. Now it is a sort of social break to mention the "turkey trot." By doing so you class yourself lower down than you ought to be decently. These same dancers were "trotters" in May. But now they are "tangoists." They have got as far as the inland tribes of Brazil in their evolution. In all the most fashionable cafés and restaurants the diners dance the tango between courses. The menu should read something like this:

	Cocktail	
	Tango	
	Oysters	
Celery		Olives
	Tango	
	Baked Shad	
	Cucumbers	
	Tango	
Broiled Guinea Fowl		Champagne
	Tango	
	Pêche Melba	
	Petits Fours	
	Tango	
Roquefort		Coffee
	Liqueurs	
	Tango	

If the menus did read so, it would save confusion for out-of-town guests who might otherwise dance in the middle of the fish course, just as it would save embarrassment if the rituals of some fashionable churches had parenthetical instructions for sightseeing strangers about when to rise, and when to sit down, and when to kneel. The most ridiculously awkward and frightened person I ever saw in New York was a Methodist preacher trying to follow the ritual in a high church service. He was a good man. But his knees and spine lacked spiritual agility.

AND while the tango has set all the sober elder legs as well as the less sober young legs in motion, the church authorities—(not the church members, mind you, most of them are dancing it!)—are raising a great hue and cry against the tango. The Bishop of Lyons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, no end of American bishops, and the Jewish rabbis are all throwing dust over their heads and crying out anathemas on this "devil's dance," as one of them calls it. Well, there is a good deal of the devil in even the best men and women. So long as they let him out merely with their feet upon a polished floor before everybody, I cannot see any great harm in that. It is when the devil sits down with you behind closed doors in your own closet, or

in the private office of the Stock Exchange, or in my lady's boudoir, that he does the greatest damage.

ALL amusements are "worldly." They are diversions for the mortal senses exclusively. But they are not all vicious, or injurious to the spiritual nature. To rule that they are has resulted, for example, in the perjuring of at least half the members of the Methodist denomination, whose Church vows forbid them to indulge in any form of worldly amusement. But they do. That is the point. Men and women who would die before they would swear falsely, or break a promise given in ordinary conditions, continually break this most sacred vow to the Church. They have no conscience about that. The Catholics have a more reasonable sense of the requirements of mortal men and women in this if they have not in some other things. Instead of forbidding their members to attend theaters here, they have read from their churches a list of the plays being produced that are fit to be seen.

THE number of these is enough in all conscience to satisfy any reasonable lover of the drama. There is scarcely a grown person, and very few children, who have not some acquaintance with an old man or woman who is the exact counterpart of Cyril Maude's *Grumpy*. And no one could witness this play without receiving a deeper, more compassionate affection for the pathetic perversities and helplessness of old age. Every new woman ought to see Maude Adams in *The Legend of Leonora*, in order to understand the everlasting hold the dearer women of an elder time had upon the tenderness and devotion of men. One must not go so far as to claim that Leonora is the correct modern type. She cannot exist now, without being trampled under the very feet of her former lovers, but it would be well if the up and doing and destroying woman of the present moment could retain some of her charms and at least one of her virtues, that of ardent motherhood, which may miss its cue now and then, but which nevertheless is better than some phases of municipal motherhood in New York. I shall have something to say about this later.

I have not seen a single play here that could not be seen by a saint without compunction, and even with profit. But naturally I have seen comparatively few of them. There are others, like *The House of Bondage*, which is very popular and universally condemned, for the reason

that it literally portrays conditions that exist here in the white slave traffic. New York is sensitive about her sins. She commits them, profits by them, but she resents it when they are placed upon the stage. And quite naturally. Any one would. This is a curious thing about human nature. It likes expurgated representations of itself behind the footlights. But the real comedies and the real tragedies never get that far. One only sees them dimly reflected in the faces of the audience, the veiled and powdered and masked secrets of their own lives. "To those who think, life is a comedy; to those who feel, it is a tragedy," Sir Horace Walpole wrote many years ago to his friend, Sir Horace Mann. This is the great Shakespearean drama always to be seen on the audience side of the footlights in every theater. And it is well worth seeing in New York.

THE fashionable churches are nearly all in the same district as the fashionable theaters. The music is exceptionally good in all of them, and the sermons are—exceptionally—short. I came out of one last Sunday where we had listened to a sort of sacred opera for three-quarters of an hour and to a sermon of about fifteen minutes' dreary duration, and I wondered how that congregation would have listened to the last sermon I heard, in a mountain village, of an hour's length upon the text, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful."

The stranger may know a fashionable church by the fact that the best pews are always locked. Late one afternoon I made a pilgrimage to a number of churches along Fifth avenue. Those that could be entered at all (it was a wicked weekday!) had most of the pews locked. These people are afraid of catching diseases from the casual occupant, or being contaminated with his dirt. They are afraid of every microbe except the bacillus of selfishness and pharisaism. At last, I climbed over the back of a very elegant pew upholstered in velvet. I did not do it to pray, but merely to set an example of courage to the scandalized publicans kneeling in the dingy ones in the back of the church.

There is one church on the avenue which bears this legend upon its doors—"Come in and Rest." It is a legend, by the way; doesn't mean anything, or the people outside would have found it out and gone in. Doubtless it is crowded on Sundays, but during the week I have never



found a soul there. Meanwhile there are scores of cold and hungry men and women sitting in a park nearby, forlorn, haggard creatures, very much in need of that church to rest and warm themselves in. This is an indictment not only against this church in New York, but against fashionable churches everywhere. They are all quarantined against the very people most in need of them. The "missions" they support only beg the question, Ellis Islands of Salvation.

THE art exhibitions here are wonderful, and they are wonderfully well attended, in this place where so many people make an art of life rather than an honest business of it.

It is not for one accustomed only to the great canvases which nature spreads in the Valley and upon the prophet hills above it to venture a criticism as an appreciation of the pictures to be seen in these exhibitions. I venture to record my experience in only one. This was in the Montross Gallery, where there was an exhibition of what are called "Modern" drawings and paintings, but which are known as "Cubist Art." One must be sure of his or her sanity before entering this place, for it will be some time afterward before he can be sure of it again.

One of the first canvases to strike the astonished eye is called "Rosenkavalier," after Strauss's opera. It represents two snakes rampant with curling green drake tails upon their hissing heads. At one side below there is a portion of a large misshaped human foot with three toes also rampant. After that the artist appears to have lost control entirely of his musical coloring and smashed in every shade of the rainbow.

"Peach Stream Valley" was a name upon the catalog which I sought, being sure that I knew something of valleys and streams and peaches, real or in bloom. This was a sort of frieze of forlorn human figures, perfectly naked, broken and scarred with purple and blue paint about the knees and elbows, and their bodies painted in the hues of faded rainbows.

But perhaps the most startling of original conceptions was the canvas named "Equestrienne," by Kuhn. This was a woman with green frog legs and a yellow body with a purple flannel wrapt around her head. She was seated in a very close-fitting chair, apparently feeling of the toes of one foot which was drawn up. But the toes were not there!

Yet this exhibition is accomplish-

ing great good in a most unexpected way. As a rule the thorobred, refined New York men and women are exclusive. They never speak to strangers, not even if they have known them all their lives. But their reserve is shattered into incandescent fragments before these pictures. They appeal to each other, they cry aloud, they look about them desperately to make sure of the presence of others. They confide their emotions and their astonishment to any one who will listen. They will aid a man they never saw before in his effort to discover the "Great Mother" in a gloomy rockbound picture of rainbow woes. It is touching and beautiful, the elemental in human nature which draws men and women together before the unknown and the incredible.

There are other forms of entertainment in New York which are never amusing but cultural. These

are lectures, concerts, and so forth. They are attended by a great many of what is often called "representative people," meaning the best, most intelligent men and women in the community, who are never entirely representative for that reason. Here they are what I should call the "eclectics." They have a Harvard air, and they are avid for information, for concert music, the high mass of the emancipated emotions, for lectures interpreting poetry and art, all the easy things—predigested food for thought, so to speak. They seem to me among the sanest, most comfortable people in New York. But I suspect that many of them might attempt to become "uplifters" in the Valley, which would be a mistake. It is not always a sign that a man needs "uplifting" because he neither thinks nor lives as you do. It may be the other way around.

New York City

## BAD NEWS FOR THE COAL MAN

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

AS the price of keeping warm, in chestnut, pea and egg sizes, ascends steadily there is this grain of satisfaction for the Ultimate Consumer: It is not healthy to keep so warm.

From a frankly prejudiced standpoint we quote an extract selected from an article by Drs. R. W. Lovett and John E. Fish, which appeared in that conservative periodical of professional progress, the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. The article describes the conditions at the Massachusetts Hospital School for Cripples at Canton.

The architecture is . . . of the monitor top construction and provided along the sides of the roof with windows which open wide. These dormitories are practically outdoor pavilions, excepting that they are closed and heated for a short time during the evening when the children are put to bed and in the morning while they are being drest for the day. . . . From October 15, 1911, to April 15, 1912, the maximum outside temperature was 62° F. and the minimum 2° below zero, the average being 31°.

There are two large playrooms connected with each dormitory and except in the roughest weather large sliding doors are open, so that except at meal time, when the children assemble in an ordinary dining-room, they are living practically out of doors.

Now, by all rules of domestic hygiene, these children ought to suffer with "colds" at least as often or perhaps somewhat more often than children in ordinary schoolrooms where the ventilation and sanitation is kept up to the best standard. But alas, domestic hygiene must be at fault in

this matter, for these puny, crippled, invalid children at Canton seem to derive extraordinary resisting power from their outdoor life. They gained weight on an average of two pounds more than healthy school children of the same age and during the same period. They gained distinctly in hemoglobin percentage also. They suffered practically no attacks of the so-called "children's diseases," notwithstanding free intercourse and visits with people outside of the institution.

But, most important of all, the coal man will please take notice, they acquired a remarkable immunity to "colds." The few instances of "colds" observed among the children were definitely traceable to exposure to other "colds" in persons outside of the school who visited or were visited by the children. And on comparing the incidents of respiratory troubles among Canton school children with that of children in a famous boys' school near Boston, where expert attention is given to sanitary management, Drs. Lovett and Fish found an interesting lesson.

In the boys' school, where sleeping rooms are heated at night, there were 245 illnesses among 220 boys within a given period, the illnesses including bronchitis, pneumonia, coryza (head cold) and sore throat. During the same period there were but thirty-eight illnesses among 172 children at Canton, where the children breathed unwarmed winter air all night and a good share of the day.

Moral: Save half on your coal bill!



# ROOKWOOD POTTERY

## A WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN CRAFTSMANSHIP

**R**OOKWOOD Pottery has well been called the glory of American ceramic art. It has a charm that is all its own that quite defies and eludes black and white illustration. It is a feminine contribution to fictile art for which Mrs. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati was

from the very beginning. The clays used are entirely American and are largely from the Ohio Valley.

Rookwood ware is made largely upon the potter's wheel by a method technically known as "throwing." This process has come down thru the ages to us and is, to all intents and purposes, the same today as it was thousands of years ago. A ball of beaten clay is cut and placed upon the revolving disk, or wheel, upon which the workman builds it up by manual dexterity. When it is finally completed in the Rookwood works, each piece of pottery has past thru twenty-one hands.

The earliest products of the Rookwood kilns were in yellows, browns, and reds. Transparent glazes were merged into deep, mellow tones. More recent productions have amplified the Rookwood spectrum until it now includes sea greens, "aerial" blues, grays, iris, "tiger eye," "vellum," and finally "ombroso."

The decorations are incised as well as surface decorated in various colors. Geometric patterns, Greek borders, the Swastika and other Indian

decorations, conventionalized flowers with leaves, Egyptian and Assyrian motifs including the mythical winged bull, iris blooms, and flags, dragon flies, sea horses, fishes swimming in sea water of sea green tint, lilies of the valley, orchids, thistles, and even landscapes, are utilized at



FLOWERS UNDER IRIS GLAZE

A good example of the charm of natural growth adapted to the form of the vase

responsible. She began painting on china as a pastime in 1874 and ultimately conceived the idea of creating a pottery product that should differ absolutely from any then existing ceramics. The result was the establishment in 1880 of the Rookwood Pottery.

Then followed a nine-year period of experimentation marked by many failures and certain triumphs, until in 1889 the factory became self-supporting. Rookwood had made a place for itself in the art world which it will never lose.

The pottery from its inception was managed along lines diametrically opposed to the prevailing factory system. The end sought after in the Rookwood works is a higher art rather than cheaper processes. No printing patterns are used nor any duplicates made. Originality of processes and an independence of foreign influences, except that of a single Japanese artist, have been practised at the Rookwood potteries



LANDSCAPE UNDER VELLUM GLAZE

The dark foliage against the light background is particularly effective. Examples of this pottery were recently exhibited in New York



PEACOCK PLUMES, VELLUM GLAZE

No duplicates are made at the Rookwood potteries, and foreign influences are avoided

the caprice of the artist whose sign manual is impressed upon the finished piece.

A recent exhibition of Rookwood pottery at the Louis Katz art galleries in Seventy-fourth street, New York, showed a comprehensive collection of early and late Rookwood specimens. Notable pieces in this showing were a pitcher in crucible form with rounded pouring surfaces at the triangles, a tray modeled after a maple leaf with winged keys as decorative units, a vase with flaring top, having fern leaves as ornamental supporters, another vase in light yellow, with bunches of grapes in blue black, and tendrils in neutral tints. The grape leaves were in low relief and in soft greens. A loving cup was in solid color and there was a moulded frog in speaking likeness, swans, a cherub riding a dolphin with wonderful abandon, and a picturesque Dutch maiden carrying milk pails with the wooden yoke of Holland.



# A Number of Things

An Occasional Page by Edwin E. Slosson

ONE by one, day by day, curbing curiosity as to what the future had to disclose, I have torn off the 365 leaves on the Tennyson quotation calendar which has stood for a year above my desk. It is adorned with a four-color lithograph of the Lady of Shalott "made in Germany" and it contains curious information, doubtless valuable did I but know the value of it, about when the sun rises and sets and when the moon waxes and wanes. But the sun sets long before its time in the canyons of New York City and being a man of good habits I always go to bed before it rises. I suppose it does rise tho some time, for I find it up all right when I get up. As for the moon it does not matter what quarter it is in, for it is quite outshone by the electric motion signs. The only way to bring it to our attention would be to have an automatic attachment by which the man in the moon should be made to wink his right eye every five seconds from 7 p. m. to 1 a. m.

But altho this astronomical data is, as I have said, comparatively useless to me, I have enjoyed and, I trust, profited by the historical facts and poetical quotations on the daily leaf. Here, for instance, is one:

October 5 Sunday  
*Offenbach died, 1880*  
We should forgive our enemies

Quite so. I needed not the reminder. I had long ago forgiven, indeed forgotten, *Les contes d'Hoffmann* and even *Orphée aux enfers*. Some of my contemporaries, I know, have not.

There is a sinister suggestion in the following that I do not quite like:

November 27 Thursday  
*Dumas fils died, 1895*  
More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of

Of course Dumas fils did give offense to the godly minded by his *Dame aux camélias*, and doubtless they felt justified in interceding for his removal to his own place, but still one cannot help thinking that such power might in some cases be liable to abuse. Much more charitable is the reference to Dumas père:

December 5 Friday  
*Alexander Dumas died, 1870*  
Many rise on stepping-stones  
Of their dead selves to higher things

October 8 Wednesday  
*Henry Fielding died, 1754*  
As the husband is, the wife is

This seems obvious, might even be taken for granted. Since the lady in question was married in 1737 she would now be over two hundred years old if she had not met with the same fate as her husband. Nor need we lament it, for if she had lived till now she would not have anything to live on for her beloved husband spent all her money in extravagances and the copyright on his works has long ago expired.

October 6 Monday  
*Dividends due*  
They that love do not believe  
that death will part them

Their confidence is misplaced. They do not take into consideration the recent increase in death duties which plays havoc with fortunes however well invested.

August 26 Tuesday  
*Battle of Crecy, 1346*  
Keep a thing—its use will come

Perhaps so. I doubt it, tho, in this case. I never had any use for the Battle of Crecy except once. That was when I was in History I. I needed it badly then, but by an unfortunate oversight it was on the cuff of my other one, the one I had sent to the laundry.

December 3 Wednesday  
*Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800*  
Who walks thro' fire will hardly  
heed the smoke

The same feature of this battle seems to have imprest the poet Campbell, for he alludes to  
the war-clouds, rolling dun,  
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun  
Shout in their sulphurous canopy

September 2 Tuesday  
*Battle of Omdurman, 1898*  
All the world is beautiful

Such absolute optimism is of course commendable. Still if there was any part of the world that might be thought less beautiful than another on that day it must have been the Sudan sands on which lay the ten thousand dead dervishes, mown down by the cannon of Kitchener.

December 7 Sunday  
*Ferdinand de Lesseps died, 1894*

Deal not with things you know not

If poor old De Lesseps had had a good quotation calendar like mine over his desk to warn him against meddling with what he did not understand he might have been saved the Panama scandal. But who among us is able to live up to his calendar? Nevertheless, we can always turn over a new leaf.

A striking illustration of the fact that time is money is afforded by the fact that the British Privy Council has been called upon to settle a dispute between two Australian states because somebody made an error of about ten seconds in the time of day seventy years ago. The boundary line between Victoria and South Australia was established as the 141st meridian east of Greenwich, but the surveyors who marked the meridian placed it, as is now known, about two and a quarter miles too far to the west. Not bad work, tho, considering the time and circumstances. Getting the latitude of a place is comparatively easy. If you haven't a sextant you can use your window curtain. But determining longitude is more difficult, for it requires an accurate watch or a telegraphic signal.

This discrepancy between the mathematical meridian and the boundary as marked on the ground left a strip of territory 250 miles long between the Murray river and the sea amounting to over 600 square miles. In this "No Man's Land" criminals could take refuge and real estate titles were uncertain. The British Government has decided in favor of Victoria, believing that the boundary actually laid out was better to tie to than a mathematical line always subject to revision by methods of greater accuracy.

Japan seems doomed to all the difficulties that beset our own civilization. Kyoto University is disrupted over the question of university administration. The professors claimed the right to elect the president; the president asserted his power by discharging seven professors; the professors appeal to the press; the comments of the press read like *Science* or the reports of Association of American Universities.



# WHY NOT ARBITRATE EVERYTHING?

BY WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*Last week ex-President Taft discussed the arbitration treaties drawn in Mr. Roosevelt's Administration and his own, arguing that the latter were certainly both constitutional and safe, and urging that the time had come for definite and specific agreements to arbitrate all justiciable questions. This week he defends his proposition that no lasting peace can be obtained until the nations agree to arbitrate all questions of a justiciable nature. The negotiation by Mr. Taft of arbitration treaties with this end in view constituted the farthest step ever undertaken by the head of a world power towards the goal of world peace and it was a disgrace to our Senate that it thwarted him in his high purpose.*—THE EDITOR.

THE Senate, in its conditional concurrence in the arbitration treaties prepared by Secretary Knox, made certain reservations. The first limitation was that they should not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question affecting the admission of aliens into the United States. If there are not treaties on the subject, the rule of international law is clear and specific that no aliens can be admitted into a country without the consent of its Government, and that no other nation can justly claim the right to have her nationals admitted to such territory. Why is it necessary to insert in a treaty of arbitration the principles of international law which must necessarily guide the action of an arbitral tribunal? If so, then every treaty must be an international code. But if the exception meant to exclude every question under a treaty affecting the admission of aliens, as it probably did, then it was most indefensible. If we have agreed to let in Englishmen or Frenchmen or Japanese or Chinese by treaty, on what ground ought we to evade or avoid the effect of the plighted faith of the nation to do so? Why should we be afraid to have our promises in this regard construed by an impartial tribunal? In other words, is not this a reservation of a right to violate our own plighted faith imposed by the Senate as a condition of its concurrence in the treaties? Was not the character of this condition a sufficient reason for the executive to refuse to ask the other powers to consent to it?

The second condition of exclusion is very like the first. It eliminates from arbitration any question of the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several states. We have made treaties in which we have agreed that the children of aliens resident in this country may enjoy the educational advantages of the children of the citizens of the states in which they live. Now this condition was an attempt to reserve from arbitration the judgment of a high tribunal upon the question whether we should comply with our treaty obligations in that regard. Why shouldn't we? If we make the treaty, why shouldn't we fulfil it? What is the object of making a treaty if it is not to perform it? If there were not a treaty affecting the right of the children of aliens to take advantage of our educational privileges, international law would impose no obligation on our Government or on the state governments either to furnish such privileges.

The third exclusion was of any question of "the territorial integrity of the several states or of the United States." Well, suppose a question of boundary had arisen and the issue was whether land claimed by a state or the United States under a previous treaty belonged to us or belonged to the other country, why should it not be made the subject of arbitration? Didn't we arbitrate the Alaska boundary? If we have somebody else's land, if it does not belong to us, and a correct construction of the treaty shows that it does not belong to us, what objection is there to our parting with it under a judgment of the court?

## STATE INDEBTEDNESS

The fourth class of questions excluded was of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any state of the United States. I agree that a sovereign state is not obliged to allow a suit against herself by any citizen or any individual; and that immunity from such a suit is one of the attributes of sovereignty. But the very object of international arbitrations and of general treaties to provide them is to do away with such immunity as between the parties. The commonest form of litigated questions in an international arbitration is a question of liability of a debt of one of the parties to the other.

Why should the indebtedness of

the separate states be excluded in an arbitration by the United States with foreign countries? The United States is the representative of the states. Under the Constitution the United States acts for and represents the whole country, states and all. The Federal government is the only one the other nations know. That was what our Constitution was intended to effect. If we are in favor of settling controversies between sovereignties by arbitration, in order to avoid war, the only way we can make our states parties to such arbitration is thru the National Government. It is said that the United States is not liable internationally for the debts of the states. That may or may not be true, but if it is not liable, then the arbitral tribunal may say so. If it is liable in international law, then it should pay the debts of the states and it would have a right of action against the states, which it might enforce because it has the right to sue a state. Why should the sovereign states of our nation be represented as complainants by our central Government in arbitration and not be made defendants thru the same representation? Even the Senate did not attempt to exclude debts of the United States from such arbitration. Why should the debts of the states be excluded? Of course, the treaties only affected controversies thereafter arising so that past indebtedness was not included within their first clause. I am not at all sure that it would not be a very wholesome arrangement to fix some responsibility upon the states and to give them more motive than they have had in the past to avoid repudiation of their just obligations. The necessary exclusion of such indebtedness from questions that might be arbitrated seemed to me to be both unnecessary and improper.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The final exclusion was that the subject matter of arbitration should not include any question dependent upon or involving the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy. John Bassett Moore, late Counselor to the Department of State, and an international lawyer of profound ability and acumen, pointed out that the Monroe



Doctrine or other governmental policy of like character, could not be made the subject of arbitration under the general clause of justiciable questions to be settled on principles of law or equity, and that no exception was necessary. I did not have the slightest objection, however, to including such a restriction in the ratification of the treaty and had the conditions been limited to it, I would have attempted to induce France and England to consent to it. They had consented to it in other treaties, and I presume they would have done so here. Had this been the only condition imposed by the Senate, I believe the treaties might have gone thru. Senator Root and Senator Cullom urged the confirmation of the treaties with only this condition, and Senator Burton was in favor of concurring in the treaties as they were presented and so was Senator Raynor; but Senator Lodge and Senator Bacon and the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, took the view that in some way or other there was an unlawful delegation of the treaty-making power to a judicial tribunal appointed to construe a treaty, and determine its application to particular facts.

#### ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE

A fair argument against the wisdom and justice of the conditions that the Senate of the United States insisted upon in its concurrence in the treaties is the fact that England and France imposed no such conditions, and their interests were just as much at stake as ours in the making and performance of the treaties. To this Senator Lodge answers that we have greatly more interests than they have to be affected by arbitration. I confess I do not understand the force of his argument. The border between Canada and ourselves is one of 4000 miles, and there are just as many legal questions affecting Canada as the United States and the questions that affect Canada affect Great Britain. We have many questions with France and with Great Britain directly. Indeed we have as many with them as they have with us, and if they are willing to submit matters to arbitration, why shouldn't we?

With deference to those who oppose these treaties I must be allowed to say that the real reason for defeating them was an unwillingness to assent to the principle of arbitration without knowing something in advance of whether we were going to win or lose. That spirit is not one that will promote the cause of arbitration.

I cannot say how much good the

signing of the treaties did. Had they gone thru, I believe they would have been beneficial in the cause of peace. The agitation in their favor sowed some seed in the minds of the American people that may sprout and grow into useful plants; but, however this may be, those of us who believe in arbitration as the means of bringing about a general arbitral court which shall settle all issues between nations capable of judicial solution must continue the struggle, because it is right and its success will measure the progress of civilization.

#### MUTILATED TREATIES WORTH LITTLE

I have been criticized for not going ahead with the treaty as provided by the Senate's proposed amendments, and I am quite willing to admit that there is room for discussion upon that point. I can only say why I did not. I was anxious to make a substantial step forward in the matter of arbitration treaties. I was anxious to give a model to the world of a treaty that meant something in the matter of arbitration. A treaty gridironed with such specific and numerous conditions as the Senate imposed, and emasculated by striking out the only really binding feature of the treaty, would not offer to the world such evidence of progress as to encourage the making of similar treaties between other countries. Of course, neither with England nor with France was there need for such a general arbitration treaty. It is hardly conceivable, when we consider the respective relations between the two countries and ourselves that any difference could arise which would not be settled by arbitration. Therefore, the mere fact of making a treaty of arbitration with either had little practical or intrinsic importance upon the issues likely to arise between us and them. The treaties were important only as an encouragement to other nations in the settlement of their differences. Such a treaty if really comprehensive would have been thus useful and influential. As mutilated by the Senate, it seemed to me it would not effect any helpful result.

#### THE POSITION OF THE SENATE

The discussion by senators of this question shows that many of them thought that such a proposition as that which I submitted to the Senate would in some way minimize the importance of the Senate in treaty-making. Every senator alluded to the fact that in the Constitutional Convention Mr. Madison proposed that the Senate should make the treaties of the Government, but that

ultimately it was thought better to give the President the initiation and require a concurrence of the Senate by two-thirds in treaties. Now I am the last one to seek to minimize the importance of the Senate in either the treaty-making power or as a coördinate branch of the legislature. I regard the Senate as one of the most important and valuable features of the Government. With the tenure of six years for each senator, with the equal representation for the large and small states, it furnishes a check against too rapid and radical action. It has served the country well in times past, and will, I doubt not, continue to be of the utmost benefit in keeping the course of our Government along safely progressive lines. What ought to be done by arbitration treaties is to bind the President, the Senate and the country to abide by the judgment of an impartial tribunal in as many cases of international difference as possible.

Mr. Bryan is now engaged in making a number of treaties which will facilitate inquiry and investigation and advisory report into differences of nations before war comes and which are so framed as to delay hostilities, tho they do not provide for arbitration. I am glad that such treaties are being made. I think that the preparation of such a report will furnish useful delay while it will stimulate the negotiation of a settlement. Of course the step is a small one, but as far as it goes it helps. The truth is that the provision with respect to the postponement of a year in the general arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain, which I have been discussing, was suggested to me by Mr. Bryan himself, tho the provision for investigation and report was taken from The Hague conventions.

The ideal that I would aim at is an arbitral court in which any nation could make complaint against any other nation, and if the complaint is found by the court to be within the jurisdiction of the court, that the nation complained against should be summoned, and that the issue should be framed by pleadings and the matter disposed of. It may, at first, require an international police force to carry out the judgments, but the public opinion of nations would accomplish much, and with such a system we could count on a gradual abolishment of armaments and a feeling of the same kind of security that the United States and Canada have today which makes armaments and navies on our northern border entirely unnecessary.

*New Haven, Connecticut*





WHERE THE PAGEANT AND MASQUE WILL BE STAGED

## CELEBRATING THE STORY OF ST. LOUIS

A GREAT PAGEANT AND MASQUE TO BE GIVEN IN MAY



PERCY MACKAYE

Who is writing the masque of St. Louis

the "mounds," thru the vicissitudes of the Indians to the advent of the Spanish gold-seekers, the explorations of De Soto, Marquette and La Salle, and the French community that afterward grew up at the junction of the two great rivers—every step in the development will be fittingly staged and acted.

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of this pageant by comparison, as its precedents have all been on a very much smaller scale, and for the most part different in scope. The nearest approach to it in size was that given at Philadelphia in 1912 to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the war of 1812 and the 125th anniversary of the framing of the Constitution, but this was quite different in treatment and purpose from the historical civic pageant planned by St. Louis. The St. Louis pageant, which will commemorate the founding of the city one hundred and fifty years ago by Pierre Laclède, is to be purely a civic affair, produced by the disinterested effort of the citizens and quite without any element of commercialism.

The pageant consists of three movements or acts, in each of which



FREDERICK S. CONVERSE

Composer of the music for the masque

**O**N the wooded stage of the natural amphitheater at Forest Park—a setting beautifully suited to the action of the Indian, the explorer and the pioneer settler—7500 citizens of St. Louis will present, in a gigantic pageant, the romantic history of their city.

From the semi-mythical lives of the aborigines, whose existence is revealed by the silent testimony of

a number of episodes will be depicted. The first scene shows the mound builders at work laboriously constructing the mound under the direction of priests and medicine men according to an ancient ceremonial. These are followed by the Indians of the later time—the tribes which were known to the European explorers. They set up their wigwams, establish their villages and fight their bat-



ART HILL AND THE LAGOON WITHOUT THE PENINSULAR STAGE



tles. Next come the explorers; De Soto first, with his cavalcade of Spanish gold-seekers; then the French with Joliet, Père Marquette and finally La Salle.

The second movement shows the coming of Laclède, and the early settling of the city by the French; the interval of Spanish régime, the



JOSEPH LINDON SMITH

Pageant master, who will stage the masque

attack by the British and Indians in 1780, and the Louisiana Purchase.

The last movement, which will take place just at twilight, shows the procession of the pioneers with Lewis, Clarke and Boone, and the long trains of wagons, horses and oxen. Then comes the development of the city thru the first half of the nineteenth century, which brings the pageant to a close.

The task of writing and staging this remarkable "play" has been assigned to Thomas Wood Stevens, head of the School of Drama in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. He is to be assisted by archeologists, whom he describes as "detectives of the past," historians, poets and artists, who will sort out of the great mass of available historical material, that which can be most effectively interpreted on a scale "new to the means of pageantry." Mr. Stevens sees remarkable opportunities in the task before him. "The great size of the stage," he says, "and the wonderful amphitheater, far larger than the most magnificent theaters of the Greeks, bring us new difficulties in production. They should bring out fresh and interesting results. If we have a larger stage, we shall have to work in a larger way, and more of us will have to work—that is all."

Apparently Mr. Stevens need have no fear of a lack of workers. The pageant being essentially a "people's diversion" given by and for the people, there has been instant response

from every one, and great enthusiasm thruout the city. The pageant, and the masque which is to follow it, will have the active support of the entire community, its individuals, its organization and its government.

The pageant, which will last till sunset, is to be followed by a poetic masque, written and staged by Percy Mackaye, which shall indicate by symbolism and allegory the larger and more universal meanings which underlie the pageant. In the masque the historical action of the pageant will be analyzed and the various forces behind it symbolized by such figures as Cahokia—who stands for the aspirations of the Indians—Saint Louis, and the War Demon.

"In conceiving my masque, therefore," says Mr. Mackaye, "... I have taken the historical material already selected and interpreted by the pageant master, and—submitting that to more drastic eliminations—selected only such elements of local history as take on national and world significances. These I shall re-interpret in large, by means of a very few symbolic characters."

Mr. Mackaye will be assisted by Frederick S. Converse, who will write the music, and Joseph Lindon Smith, an experienced pageant master, who will stage the masque. As coöpera-



THOMAS WOOD STEVENS

Author and director of the pageant

tion is the "human theme" of the masque, Mr. Mackaye hopes to have it enter also into its execution, so he will try to keep continually in personal touch with the composer and producer in the preparation of the work.

Coöperation is, in fact, the keynote of the whole movement, and the spirit of harmony which has thus far characterized the work has proved the efficacy of the pageant slogan, "If we play together we will work together."



ART HILL AND THE CITY ART MUSEUM

Looking up the slope of the amphitheater from the lagoon. The museum was built as part of the Exposition in 1904



# AN AMERICAN ENGINEER FOR A BRITISH RAILWAY

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE GREAT EASTERN

Lord Claud John Hamilton, Member of Parliament for Kensington, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company, startled the European railroad world by stating that his action in appointing an American to take charge, as General Manager, of the entire Great Eastern service, was due to his inability to find a man in Britain to measure up to the requirements of the position. His action has aroused wide-spread interest and comment in Europe.

Mr. H. W. Thornton, the General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, is the American who has received the appointment, and he has signified his acceptance. Mr. Thornton is forty-two years of age, a graduate of St. Paul's School and the University of Pennsylvania. He has seen varied railroad service, largely with the Pennsylvania system.

With a view to getting a first hand impression of the significance and importance of his appointment The Independent sent a representative to interview Mr. Thornton, at his office in Jamaica, to which he has recently returned fresh from his conferences with Lord Hamilton in London.—THE EDITOR.

"I THINK my appointment is merely to meet the exigencies of a certain case," said Mr. Thornton, "and not a 'sign of the times,' nor the beginning of a tendency on the part of English railroads to look toward America for brains and genius to fill the important offices there. Naturally, I have no authority to announce, even if I could or desired to do so, what is the intention of the Great Eastern in asking me to take hold. It is perfectly possible that the chairman of the Board of Directors of that road has in mind the electrification of the road, and in such an event what more natural than that he should turn to some man who not only has a knowledge of the purely mechanical side of electricity, but who in addition knows the many problems to be faced in connection with the installation of electrically controlled transportation systems? The methods of operation affecting steam driven trains and electric driven trains, as you may well imagine, vary very widely. And perhaps also Lord Hamilton had in mind the necessity for some one to take charge of such work who could facilitate, from his former experience, its completion with the minimum amount of trouble and discomfort to the patrons of the railroad."

"I do not intend to revolutionize the working of the Great Eastern Railway," sensibly disclaimed Mr. Thornton. "What I intend to do is to apply to the organization the same business methods that I would apply



H. W. THORNTON

to any other thing that I undertook to do. It would be worse than foolish to start to Americanize the Great Eastern, for the patrons of the Great Eastern are Britishers, and they naturally make different demands, and the local conditions make different demands, than here."

As to the superiority of English roads over American, Mr. Thornton gave it as his belief that there were points on which Americans could, with advantage, adopt English practice. The matter of embarking and disembarking passengers; the dining service; the substantial quality of the buildings; the freedom from coal and rubbish in the freight yards, were among the details he mentioned that were probably better handled in England than in America.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Thornton, in reply to a question as to the advantages of an exchange system of international railroad experts, based on the idea of the exchange professorships which have been so productive of good, "that an exchange of experts would work well under general circumstances. In the first place,

a visiting expert would have to spend at least a year in the country visited before he could have a real knowledge of the transportation system, and after his study he would more than likely find that only a few details could be adopted by the system in the country from which he came to the benefit of that system. I do believe, however, that in individual cases, good has resulted from a study of the system of one country by an expert from another country."

"Which is best, private corporation control of railroads, as in the United States and England, or state ownership of railroads, as in France, Germany and Alaska?" Mr. Thornton was next asked.

"That is a very big question, and one that is affected by local conditions," he responded. "In the history of railroads it has been shown that in each country the question whether the railroads should be controlled by a state or by private capital, has been largely a question of circumstance, and not so much a question as to whether the traveling public would the more readily benefit from one special system. In Belgium, for instance, the decision that the state should build the railroads was reached largely on account of the fact that capital from Holland was the only capital available, and as that was undesirable, the state was forced to step in and build the roads. In America, when railroad building was in its initial stages we had just recovered from two rather serious and expensive wars, and the state did not have the money to build the roads. Even if the state had had the money, I doubt if it would have done so, for there was a spirit of independence among the people which resented too great interference on the part of the Government. I believe it will be to the advantage of the American people to have the system continued, for state control is inclined to put everything along routine lines, and the needs of certain districts are apt to be overlooked. As it is now, of course, each railroad system has especial thought for the district in which it operates, and with its attention so concentrated the results are better for the people immediately affected. But it is quite important to remember that our public service corporations must be regulated to such an extent as to protect properly the traveling and shipping public, the investor and the employee. Such regulation, if kept free from the evil influence of the professional politician and if honestly and conscientiously administered, is not to be feared."





## A NEW HONOR FOR COLONEL GOETHALS—THE CIVIC FORUM MEDAL

**T**O Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, the Civic Forum has awarded its first Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service in appreciation of the work which he is just completing. The medal was established by the Forum "to express recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people of some public achievement or career of great national service."

The award may be made to any

American, regardless of sex, race or creed. Nominations for the recipient may be suggested by any resident of the United States, and these suggestions will be past upon by the Committee on Nominations. Those nominations which are considered eligible by them will be submitted to the National Council, which will make the final decision. The National Council is to be composed of sixty or more members representative of all parts of the country.

The artist chosen by the Civic Forum to design the medal is Paul Manship, a young sculptor who recently won the Prix de Rome awarded by the American Academy.

Subscriptions for the fund to cover the expense of the medals will be received from all over the United States, so that the mass of the people will actually contribute toward the presentation, and the recipient feel that the medal is indeed a popular expression of appreciation.

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### A PRIZE OFFER

**W**E want it. Not that we would rob you of it: on the contrary, we wish to enhance your enjoyment of it by sharing it with thousands of other people. One issue of *The Independent* every year we give over in large part to our readers to fill with their personal experiences in vacation; all solid truth except of course for these trifling embellishments which the lapse of time, the imperfection of memory and a desire to please add to any good story. Only by thus calling in a large number of contributors can we get vacations in sufficient variety to suit all tastes, for what is one man's vacation is another man's penal servitude. Some like continuous excitement, some want nothing but rest.

There must be in all your holiday memories one day which stands out from all the rest as the best of all, the most interesting, the most extraordinary, the most worth remembering and telling about. Whatever it was and wherever it was and whenever it was write and tell us about it in such a way as to make us realize it too. Make it graphic, personal and to the point.

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and for all the others we print two dollars. The shorter the better; any communication over four hundred words runs a risk of being left out or cut down.

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The Vacation Number will be published June 6 and all contributions for it must be in our hands by April 15.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## A COSMIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY

**T**WENTY years or more ago, the Russian Government held a solemn *auto de fe*. The victim, or beneficiary, was only a book, but the censors did the best they could, the author being an American citizen and out of their reach. The book was called *Dynamic Sociology*, and the author was Lester F. Ward, a geologist of the United States Government and curator of fossil plants at the Smithsonian Institute. Russian authority feared the work because of its scientific, not sentimental advocacy of democracy and education. An absolute American, indigenous as Abraham Lincoln or a red Indian, Lester Ward is slowly influencing the thought of a whole world. Born on the prairies, self-educated, shot full of holes in the Civil War, and for forty years an employee of the Government; spending his last years as a professor in a small New England university, . . . Ward has yet reversed the doctrines of social inaction which were bound upon Europe by Herbert Spencer. He has so re-stated the monism of Haeckel that the twentieth century can build on that doctrine. He has described creative evolution, anticipating Bergson in showing that this has been the missing factor in our theories of cosmic progress. He has demonstrated the primacy of feeling over intellect, not only in the biological but in the social field, and has traced intellect to its roots in the intuitive faculty. He has shown the fundamental antithesis between man and nature, has described the characters which give man a distinct place in the universe, and has formulated the law of human progress. He has given to feminism a broader and more permanent philosophic platform, in his gynaeocentric theory.

Shortly before his death, April 18th last, Professor Ward had prepared the material for an autobiography to fill twelve large volumes. Three of them are now published and if these meet with the welcome that they deserve the others will follow. It would be unfair, however, to judge of the value of the whole work by these three volumes for the author's plan of publishing in chronological order all his minor and unpublished writings, extending over sixty years, puts first his least creditable work, some of it of no possible interest. There are forgotten pages from *The Iconoclast*, a periodical direct-

ed against institutional religion in every form, which Ward edited in the years following the Civil War. There is a lurid romance of murder and suicide on the prairies, written in Ward's seventeenth year. But there are chapters also of lasting and acute value. There are speculations and résumés, from the fields of chemistry and physics, of botany and zoology, of education and social science, which are like the broad swaths of a searchlight, cast upon mystery and darkness from a mind which never wearied, which never ceased to try new paths, and which ranged all the way from the primal nebula to the soul of the prophet or the inventor.

There is something valuable and refreshing in the very eccentricities of the book—in its reversal of all ordinary proportions and its scorn of impressionistic methods. For example, a twelve-volume autobiography ought to give some facts about a man's ancestry, in this age of scientific genealogies. Ward concedes this point, to the extent of two pages, in which he tells the names of seven ancestors and when they were born, and he adds:

Firmly convinced for most of my life that the human race has been ascending, and not descending, I have cared little for my ancestors, except in a biological sense. But I have always had a horror of degeneracy, the proof of which, in certain individuals, families and communities, is manifest. Pride of ancestry is a mark of degeneracy.

*Glimpses of the Cosmos. A Mental Autobiography.* Three volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 each.

## RELATIVITY AND MECHANISM

Dr. Paul Carus, the Chicago monist, is in a peculiar situation in regard to the principle of relativity which is creating a sensation in scientific thought. He is willing to go, in fact has long since gone, as far as anybody in asserting the relativity of all things and it might therefore be expected that he would welcome the movement in this direction. But on the contrary he views these new allies, the physicists, with some mistrust, for altho they have come to hold much the same opinions as he has been advocating they hold them for a different reason. They believe that the relativity of motion is proved by Michelson's experiment, while Dr. Carus regards it as an *a priori* principle, an essential part of his philosophy of form, and so quite above empirical demonstration. Besides this, the relativity

movement is too closely associated with pragmatism, Bergsonianism and the like to suit his taste. It is unnecessary to say, however, that his discussion of the question is fair-minded and comprehensive and will interest the general reader who wants to know how scientists have recently come to believe in such paradoxes as that time is a fourth dimension of space and that mass changes with velocity and that nothing can ever move faster than 186,000 miles a second.

In a similar volume Dr. Carus compares the mechanical and the teleological theories of the universe and reaches the conclusion "that a belief in the divinity of man, in his responsibility and in his freedom is quite justified even on the mechanistic principle." The greater part of this volume is occupied with a summary of two literary curiosities, La Mettrie's *The Human Machine*, dating from 1747, and Mark Twain's posthumous confession of faith *What Is Man?*

*The Principle of Relativity. The Mechanistic Principle and the Non-Mechanical*, by Paul Carus. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Court Publishing Company. \$1 each.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMAN

The woman problem and the labor problem are easily the two great problems of modern social life, and the triumph of the woman's movement is sure to involve a revolution in some of our most cherished institutions. Within the last decade it has assumed startling proportions and now sweeps on with amazing momentum and driving power. Where so powerful a force is at work, light and guidance are necessary for social safety's sake, and intelligence and scholarship have been prompt to the need of the hour with a host of useful books, of which *The Truth About Woman* is one of the latest. It is a sustained argument, with a broad scientific and historical basis, for the emancipation of women. By emancipation the author means political enfranchisement, the right of education, freedom to experiment in the stuff of life, and the right to work, under proper conditions, toward economic independence.

Beginning with a biological section, this work divides into three parts. The first of these seeks to prove biologically that the female sex is not essentially weaker than or inferior to the male. In the second, or historical section, the same conten-



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tion is buttressed by the findings of anthropology and history, and we hear a great deal of the matriarchate, the age of woman rule—that happy time when women were the heads of families, the organizers of the arts and crafts of life, priestesses, doctors, rulers and so on. In this section history is also summoned to testify that in the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Babylon and Rome, as they ripened and developed, women gradually attained to a social position that gave them, roughly speaking, the same rights and the same freedom as men.

The third section, entitled by the author the "Modern Section," spreads out into the consideration of a wide range of subjects. In one important aspect it is a reasoned denial of the prevalent opinion that woman lacks either the strength, the intellect or the genius to reach the highest achievements in any of the great fields of human endeavor. It is in this connection perhaps that the book will be of greatest service—that is, in helping to dispel the deep-seated notion which withholds freedom from women on the score of alleged limitations which common sense, science and history are now refusing to recognize as valid.

*The Truth About Woman.* by C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan). New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50.

### LITERARY NOTES

By the vigor of description and richness in illustration of *Art in Flanders*, Max Rooses shows a confidence in the knowledge of his subject evidently bred of long study.

Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Delightfully restrained humor permeates the pages of *Bluebeard*, a musically fantastic satire based on a hypothetical Wagner opera posthumously unearthed by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Harper & Brothers. 50 cents.

*The Romance of Scientific Discovery*, by Charles R. Gibson, includes interesting anecdotes in great variety, from the origin of coal to the origin of man, and from the discovery of microbes to the discovery of radium.

J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

*Where He Dwelt*, by Alfred Schofield, arouses in the reasonably responsive imagination colorful mental pictures of the Palestine of Jesus and of today. The book also contains many mediocre pictures with excellent descriptive captions.

Rand, McNally & Co.

The symbolism of Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy's latest play, *The Idol-Breaker*, is confused. His theme is Freedom, and an occasional noble meaning flashes out from the murky cloud of metaphor in which the author chooses to veil his ideas; but the roughness of the dialect and lack of clearly-cut images will prove stumbling



blocks to the reader, even tho sympathetic to the purpose of the iconoclast.

Harper's. \$1.25.

There is an apparent revival of the fashion of sequels, or, at least, sequences, in fiction. Oliver Onions completes his trilogy with *The Story of Louie*, an arresting romance built around an unmoral woman.

George H. Doran Company. \$1.25.

An author who uses the First Person and never for an instant steps out of his assumed character is rare. *From the Angle of Seventeen*, by Eden Phillpotts, is thruout the autobiography of a boy, and the deeper note of maturity never breaks into its falsetto.

Little, Brown & Co. \$1.20.

That much of *Lavengro* is biographical appears in *George Borrow and His Circle* by Clement King Shorter. The vicissitudes of Borrow's life are sympathetically told and corroborated by frequent quotation from his works and by hitherto unpublished letters.

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.

Admirers of the spontaneous Miss Billy of Eleanor H. Porter's former novels, *Miss Billy* and *Miss Billy's Decision*, will be glad to meet her again in her own home, described in *Miss Billy—Married*, and sympathetically to follow her struggles with calories and balanced rations for her household, the perplexities of an untrained housekeeper, and of an undisciplined but generous wife.

The Page Company. \$1.25.

If ever there was a novel with a purpose *Leviathan*, by Jeannette Marks, is one. It depicts with a dread fascination the brave and eventually successful struggle of a young wife to save her husband from the moral and physical torments of the opium habit. Tho hardly above average excellence as a novel, it is easily the best tract yet written against the drug evil. Would that it might have a million readers.

George H. Doran Co. \$1.35.

Professor Cheyney's history is the first of two volumes to cover the later years of Queen Elizabeth's reign after the defeat of the Armada, a period one is surprized to read that "has been somewhat slighted by historians." Certainly the author in no way slights it, altho he concentrates his attention very decidedly upon the external affairs of the nation, trade, expansion and naval war. England at this period began its transformation from an isolated and somewhat insulated island to its present position as a function of the British Empire.

Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

In a vivacious volume entitled *The Message of Greek Art* Dr. H. H. Powers, President of the Bureau of University Travel, makes a vigorous plea for a larger recognition of Greek achievement by the inculcation of an understanding of Greek art, advocating its study even in place of Greek syntax. His book is an able and moving review of the main tendencies of Greek art and life as shown by the art of sculpture.

The Macmillan Co. \$2.

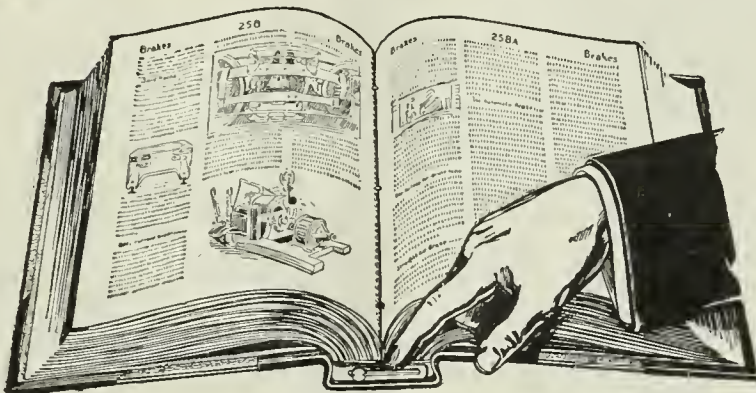
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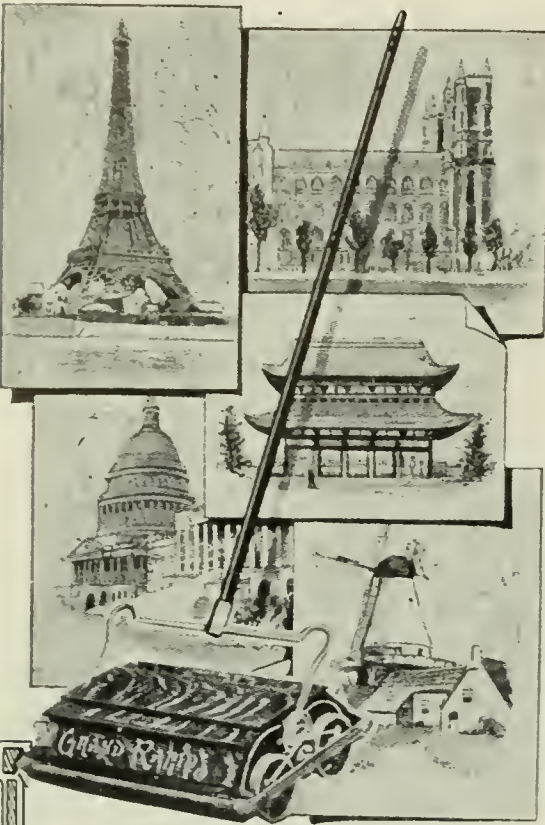
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### RAILWAY OFFENSES

Prices in the stock market were depressed last week by news relating to three railroad companies. Public disapproval of the methods which have caused the deplorable condition of the Rock Island system was made more emphatic by the announcement that the company must have \$49,000,000 in the near future. It also became known that the Chesapeake & Ohio had marketed an issue of \$33,000,000 of five-year 5 per cent notes by promising to invest in improvements, during the five years, \$17,000,000 of its net earnings, before setting aside anything for dividends. The public assumed that the payment of dividends might be prevented by this agreement. There were large sales of the stock, and the net loss for the week was 9 points.

The most effective cause of the general decline, however, was the Interstate Commerce Commission's statement about the St. Paul Company's reports. For the stock of this company the net loss was 7½ points. The substance of the statement is that the company, in its reports for the year 1910, overstated its income by \$5,000,000, misrepresented the cost of labor, overstated the income of the Puget Sound extension, and did this to promote the sale of bonds. It is also asserted that the report as to the Puget Sound extension's investment in road and equipment gave a sum exceeding the actual investment by \$100,000,000. These charges relate to transactions four years old, and the Commission carefully avoids any unfavorable estimate of the present value of the company's property or its earning power; but the statement deprecates a large majority of railway securities. It was associated in the public mind with recent disclosures concerning the Frisco, New Haven and Rock Island companies.

The entire railway industry of the United States suffers in public estimation at home and abroad by reason of such offenses as have been brought to light by investigation of the affairs of these four corporations. It would be profitable for the great industry to protect itself by undertaking the detection and restraint of the guilty by means of a permanent committee appointed for the purpose.

### THE NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM

Substantially all of the national banks have formally accepted the new Federal reserve system and complied with the requirements for membership. Applications were received from 7465 of the 7493 banks; of the remaining twenty-eight there are eighteen which decline to enter for various reasons not related to the merits of the great project, and of the attitude of ten nothing is known at Washington. It may

be said that the new system has the unanimous support of the banks which do business on Federal charters. The successful establishment of the system is thereby assured. Probably there will be twelve regional reserve banks, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Denver, Portland and San Francisco. At least a month will elapse, it is reported, before the appointment of the members of the Central Reserve Board. It is well that the selection is to be made with deliberation, for the offices to be filled are of great importance. The successful operation of the new plan may depend largely upon the character and competency of the men appointed.

The attitude of the banks, so far as we can learn, is one of patriotic coöperation. In the few weeks immediately preceding final enactment of the currency bill it was greatly improved. Provisions to which some objected were removed or essentially modified. Undoubtedly certain provisions remain which are not satisfactory to many banks and the bankers associated with them, but it appears to be the purpose of the allied and supporting institutions to promote, so far as they can, the success of the project, believing that the disclosure of defects will be followed by amendment of the statute. Their influence will be exerted reasonably and quietly to procure such changes as may be needed. Demonstrated success and a willingness to amend where amendment shall be shown to be required will probably in the course of time draw into the system a considerable number of the state banks and trust companies.

It is reported that Russia has given to a group of American capitalists a contract for improving navigation on the Volga and its tributaries, and that the cost of the entire project will be about \$250,000,000.

An officer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad Company says that the transcontinental line—11,000 miles long, from Portland, Maine, and Halifax to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific coast—will be ready for use in the coming summer.

Altho more than two-thirds of the world's output of raw cotton is produced in the United States, only 7 per cent of the cotton goods entering international markets last year was bought from this country. The Department of Commerce, by means of special agents, is striving to increase the sales of our cotton goods abroad.

The following dividends are announced:

General Chemical Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 1.  
American Can Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable April 1.  
The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable April 1.



# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 2d day of March, 1914:

## RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:	
Public securities, market value..	\$1,000.00
Other securities, market value..	2,970,943.39
Real estate owned.....	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	11,714,214.96
Loans and discounts without collateral.....	11,294,487.26
Overdrafts.....	58,357.71
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	1,090,515.40
Specie.....	4,305,435.22
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks.....	1,730,650.00
Cash items.....	15,654,253.05
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered.....	61,000.00
Total.....	\$49,785,856.99

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits.....	6,323,145.73
Unpaid dividends.....	1,174.00
Due N. Y. State savings banks.....	4,545,878.37
Deposits not preferred.....	27,001,571.35
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	10,283,588.11
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	117,399.43
Accrued interest not entered.....	13,100.00
Total.....	\$49,785,856.99

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.  
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS

### AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1914. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street, Philadelphia, February 18, 1914.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

### GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, February 20, 1914.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid April 1, 1914, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 p. m., March 19, 1914.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

### THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.

43 Exchange Place, New York.  
MANAGERS.

### THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of the Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE and THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Wednesday, April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 18, 1914.

(Signed) T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

## PEBBLES

### SOFT PEDAL HAMMERS

"Verena, bring Uncle Elijah another napkin; he has tucked that one under his chin."

"I was only joking when I said you had been calling on the manicure, Mr. Plimmins; I can see that you haven't."

"It's awfully good of you to stay so long this evening, Mr. Spooner, suffering as you must be from those tight shoes."

"How much trouble it is to look after boys! I don't wonder, Mrs. Chucksley, that you seldom have time to wash Bobby's face."

"Clarence, dear, are you starting a beard, or have you merely forgotten to shave?"—*Crescent*.

"What became of that little kitten you had?" asked a visitor of the small boy.

"Why, haven't you heard?"

"No; was it drowned?"

"No."

"Lost?"

"No."

"Poisoned?"

"No."

"Then whatever did become of it?" said the visitor.

"It grew up into a cat," was the reply.—*Crescent*.

The lightning bug is a beautiful bird,  
But hasn't any mind.

He dashes thru this world of ours,  
His headlight on behind.  
—*Cornell Widow*.

Sing me songs of suicide,  
Hymns of happy homicide,  
Jolly, sweet infanticide.

Curse this frigid wave!  
Slip me shots of herpicide;  
Push me full of germicide;  
(Hell they say is warm inside)  
Dig my little grave.  
—*Cornell Widow*.

Harsh Editor—"You ought to type-write your poetry."

Mr. Penwiggles—"Great Scott! If I were expert enough to do that kind of typewriting, do you think I'd be putting in my time on poetry?"—*Washington Star*.

Wife—O, hubby, I bought a waist for a dollar ninety-nine and I gave the clerk a two dollar bill. I just noticed that she gave me two cents change. O dear—O dear, am I guilty of theft?

Hubby—Calm yourself, dear wife, calm yourself, you are innocent.—*Froth*.

A small boy handed in the following in an examination paper in United States history: "General Braddock was killed in the Revolutionary War. He had three horses shot under him, and a fourth went thru his clothes."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

"The doctor says I must quit smoking. One lung is nearly gone."

"Oh, dear John, can't you hold out until we get enough coupons for that dining room rug?"—*Michigan Tradesman*.



## Speak Softly!

"Not so loud, dearie. Speak Softly—I can hear now as well as you."

"Why, mumsie! You have been deaf ever since I was a baby."

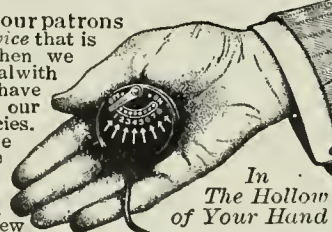
"True, but my hearing has been entirely restored as if by magic. I am using a wonderful new scientific invention for the deaf. I can hear every kind of sound—even conversation in an ordinary tone with my

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## THE OFFER

In order to give our patrons the *personal service* that is possible only when we know them and deal with them *direct*, we have discontinued all our American agencies. Our New 8-Tone model ear phone can be had only direct from our New York office. To advertise our new direct selling plan and to introduce the perfected Mears 8-Tone, we are making a **Special Limited Offer** for a short time only. Mail the free coupon at once for full particulars.



## FREE TRIAL In Your Own Home

The Mears Ear Phone is only sold on trial. Test it and prove its power to do for you what it is doing for others. Make the test at our expense. Try it for 15 days in your own home, under every condition of actual service. If it does not please you, send it back, and the trial will cost you nothing. Remember, the Mears Eight-Tone Ear Phone is *not an experiment*. It is merely an improvement upon our already famous Single-Tone instrument.

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## Booklet on Request

This coupon is printed for your convenience. Fill it out and mail it to us. We will send you promptly the Mears Ear Phone Book. This book explains the causes of deafness, tells how to check the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Mail the coupon today for this book and special introductory offer. Do it now.

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61st Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1914

Total Assets.....	\$2,532,069.86
Accrued Taxes.....	\$3,500.00
Losses in Course of Adjustment.....	49,796.00
Reinsurance Reserve.	1,546,212.89
Capital.....	500,000.00
	<hr/> 2,099,508.89

Net Surplus - - \$432,560.97

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IN THE INSURANCE  
WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## FEDERAL SUPERVISION

Federal supervision of the insurance business continues to be a fruitful subject of discussion. For years it was a hope, the dream of a few progressive managements irritated by the petty exactions of numerous state insurance commissioners. In its composition there was nothing more tangible than the things of which dreams are made, for the decision in *Paul v. Virginia* stood (and remains), an insurmountable legal obstacle. Repeated efforts through carefully prepared test cases were made to overturn that dictum, the latest being that of the New York Life Insurance Company in the Deer Lodge County, Montana, tax case, without avail. For the benefit of those interested in the subject it may be proper to briefly recite the facts constituting the Virginia case.

In and prior to 1869 the law of the state of Virginia required of foreign insurance companies (that is, companies organized and domiciled in other states) as a condition precedent to transacting business in that state the deposit by such companies with the State Treasurer of bonds totaling a specified minimum amount. One Paul, a resident and citizen of Virginia, was appointed by several New York fire insurance companies to represent them in the capacity of agent, whereupon he applied to the proper state official for a license to do business for the companies. The companies had failed or refused to make the deposit required by the state law, and Paul's application was rejected. Suit was brought to compel the state to issue the license, reaching, after repeated adverse decisions in the local courts, the Supreme Court of the United States and was argued at great length before that tribunal by eminent constitutional lawyers. The principles involved were fundamental and the decision in either direction would be far reaching. It went against Paul and his companies and became the corner-stone of a legal structure under the shelter of which the powers of the states in their dealing with "foreign" corporations have grown to vigorous proportions. The Court rejected the contention that a corporation was a citizen, within the meaning of the Constitution, entitled to the privileges and immunities guaranteed citizens in the several states and specifically rejected the doctrine that the issuing of policies of insurance was commerce, holding that they were only contracts of indemnity entered into between insurers and insured for a consideration.

Several weeks ago there was introduced in both houses of Congress a resolution providing for the submission to the states of an amendment to the Federal Constitution specifically declaring that the business of interstate insurance is inter-state com-



merce. That is the particular fact denied in Paul v. Virginia. From all the information accessible by us, this resolution is not inspired from any insurance source; and seems to have originated with the legislators who introduced it. If that conclusion is correct, it would then appear that some persons unrelated to the trade of insurance are conscious of the existence of an anomalous condition in permitting the supervision of a nation-wide business to be divided among a half hundred overlords, each asserting sovereignty within his jurisdiction, many of them, as to rules and practises, conflicting with the others.

Prominent among the staunch supporters of the doctrine of supervision by the Federal Government is Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company. It was under his direction that the Montana tax case, just alluded to, was fought to the Federal Supreme Court in an effort to reverse the rulings.

We should like to see the joint resolution adopted, thus submitting the amendment to the consideration of the states. If three-fourths of the states ratify it, state supervision of insurance falls to pieces and the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over companies transacting business in two or more states becomes supreme. But the adoption of such an amendment by the necessary number of states is the only way, according to our view of the matter, in which the individual states can be deprived of their authority. Such a ratification would be a cession by the states to the Federal Government.

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL

The delivered and paid-for new business of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1913 aggregated \$39,531,857, a gain over 1912 of \$526,436. The company distributed amongst its members last year \$5,760,870, divided as follows: for death claims, \$3,282,889; for dividends, \$2,078,192; endowments, \$399,789. The mortality rate was but sixty-eight per cent of that expected; and all expenses of running the business were but 19.26 per cent of the premium income. Last year the directors added another benefit to the company's policies and made it retroactive as far as practicable. This is expressed in a provision giving policyholders under sixty years of age, who become totally and permanently disabled from pursuing any gainful occupation, exemption from premium-paying obligations. In short, to all such the company waives the premium and will carry the insurance at its full force. The assets on December 31, 1913, were \$73,723,813; the policy reserve, \$66,066,293; the surplus, \$3,865,626.

The New York Insurance Department has issued a digest and easily comprehended exposition of the recently enacted workmen's compensation law which employers and employees, presumably, may procure for the asking.

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

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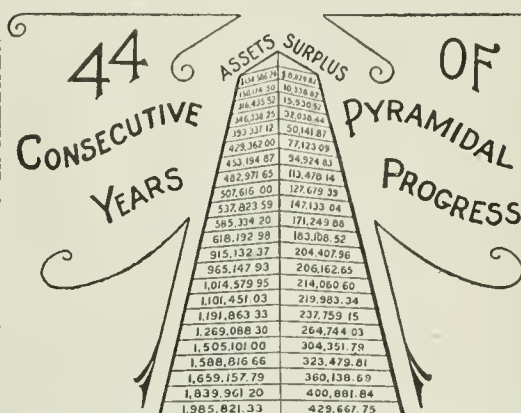
During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80  
Paid losses during that period issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00  
Of which there have been redeemed.....82,497,340.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25  
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
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4,310,836.19	1,257,058.25
4,500,404.12	1,322,978.14
4,861,149.81	1,408,681.54
5,196,017.46	1,510,064.23
5,553,270.70	1,578,330.82
5,725,809.34	1,654,504.81
6,097,887.20	1,700,761.60
6,250,526.89	1,703,433.67

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$2,797,093.22  
POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS \$3,453,433.67

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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, March 23, 1914

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IF the figures 154 appear on your address label, your renewed subscription should begin with the fourth issue from this. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly re-new now—lest you forget.

JUST A WORD

A poem by Stephen Phillips entitled *The Country Maiden* will appear in one of the spring numbers.

Rudolph Eucken has written for The Independent an article entitled *An American Nobel Institute*.

Harry Kemp, who is well known to the readers of The Independent for his poems, has written a charming bit of spring verse entitled *Blind*, which will appear soon.

O. Garfield Jones has prepared an interesting illustrated article entitled *The Philippines and Oriental Leadership*, which describes, among other things, the Philippine leper colony and its management.

An early issue will contain an article by Poultney Bigelow entitled *A German Point of View with Respect to the Prevention of Crime*. This explains how Germany takes care of its hoboes and keeps them from annoying the community.

Mr. Simon W. Straus has written a practical article entitled *What Thrift Means to the Nation*, in which he explains the necessity of curbing the extravagance of the American people and educating the growing youth in habits of economy.

C A L E N D A R

Dr. Shosuke Sato, the visiting Japanese professor, will be at Yale March 26, Columbia March 30 and 31, Oberlin April 2-9, Ohio State April 10 and 11, Illinois April 13-25, Iowa April 27-May 2, Minnesota May 4-16, and Wisconsin May 18-23.

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier is being shown at Chicago from March 19 to April 19, and will be at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, from April 25 to May 25.

The dog show of the Chicago Kennel Club will be held from March 25 to 28.

The annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race—the seventieth—will be rowed from Putney to Mortlake on March 28.

The 109th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is open in Philadelphia until March 29.

The annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will be held on April 3 and 4. The subject for discussion will be The International Relations and Obligations of the United States.

The first National Efficiency Exposition and Conference will be held in New York from April 4 to 11, at the Grand Central Palace.

Beginning April 6, the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations will hold in Washington a public hearing on collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration. This is to be followed on April 13 by a hearing on efficiency systems and labor. These are first in a series of inquiries the commission will make in many cities into "the general problem of making relations between employer and employee more harmonious without sacrificing the rights or thwarting the legitimate ambitions of either."

The eighth annual meeting of the Simplified Spelling Board will be held in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 7 and 8.

The forty-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Cincinnati from April 7 to 10. Address Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C.

On April 18 the eight-oared crews of the Navy and the University of Pennsylvania will race on the Severn.

The triennial meeting of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Washington on April 19.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law will be held at the New Willard, Washington, from April 22 to 25. The Monroe Doctrine and the teaching of International Law will be discussed. Address James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington.

The eighty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York will be open until April 26.

In connection with the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design is being held the fifteenth annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters, at 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, from March 21 to April 26.

Cornell, Princeton and Yale will meet in a triangular regatta at Ithaca on May 23. This is Spring Day at Cornell.

The annual conference of the American Library Association will be held at Washington from May 25 to 30.





THE DOCKHAND

BY CONSTANTIN MEUNIER

AN ARTICLE ON "LABOR—THE STAFF OF LIFE," WILL BE FOUND ON ANOTHER PAGE



# The Independent

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## THE NEGRO QUESTION AND ITS SOLUTION

**T**HERE must be a negro question, for the expression is a very familiar one, but what is it, exactly; and is it of any great importance? If there is any such question, and if it has to do with the relation between white people and negroes, it must be a question of importance, for the negroes—by which we usually mean black people, and those who have a visible or invisible shade of black blood in them—count a tenth of our population, and in a dozen states from a quarter to more than half of our people; and it is a curious fact that the less negro a negro is, the more troublesome is the negro question, when one would expect the question to fade out with the color. It must be a great question, because it affects so many people, all the negroes of every shade and a great many white people.

And yet here is another very curious fact, that in most of the states very few people bother themselves with it; they never think of it. They are not quarreling over it; they are not much disturbed by it, whether negroes or white people. In many of these states there are not many negroes to raise the question, but even in the cities where there are tens of thousands of negroes, there is no more a negro question than there is an Italian question or a Jewish question, indeed not as much.

**B**UT what is the negro question? That depends on who raises it. There are school superintendents in North Carolina or Florida or Texas, to whom the negro question is how to give a good common school education to all negro youth, and a high school education to those who want it. There are hundreds of white teachers in negro normal schools and academies and colleges to whom this is the absorbing negro question; and there are thousands of negroes North and South who are deeply concerned with this same question, how to elevate those of their color, or colors, in intelligence, culture and character.

Then there is another class to whom the question is quite a different one. They, or their fathers, held the negroes as slaves, fit to be docile servants and nothing more, somewhat better than their dog, if not a little dearer than their horse. They were worth more, a thousand dollars apiece, but were an inferior sort of human quite incapable of caring for themselves, made to be servants of their natural superiors. They were incapable of rising to a higher level and should be buffeted down if they made the attempt. That was quite a proper thing to do, if such was the correct premise. If God made negroes to be merely a somewhat better ox or cow, then keep them such, as we put a yoke on oxen or har-

ness on mules. It was a terrible mistake, such people say, to set them free; and if set free they should have been kept under close supervision, and it was unpardonable to add amendments to the Constitution which granted them, or were meant to grant them, the right to vote and help rule the nation. Accordingly, in a third of the states in which slavery used to exist, laws have been past with the definite purpose of preventing negroes from voting, and other laws keep them in a subordinate position.

But, whether inferior or equal, the negroes are trying to rise. They are determined to rise. They have leaders who tell them it is their duty. They have active leaders, some who are earnestly and positively demanding to be treated with absolute equality before the law and the courts, with no discrimination, and who are ready in every possible way to fight for their rights; and other leaders who believe just as much as to the native ability and equal rights of the race, whether pure black or mostly white, but who are more concerned to lift the race than to fight their foes. Guided by leaders of both sorts they are rising, rising with wonderful rapidity, from a state of slavery, thru one of serfdom, to a state of free manhood and wealth. It was said that they would not be able to care for themselves, that they would be a pauper burden on the nation, but they have proved an asset beyond value.

**B**UT there are those—and many—who do not wish them to rise above the servile state. They still declare that this is their proper state. It insults them to see a negro trying to be as good as they are. The lowest education, or none at all, is enough for a servant, a peasant class. Accordingly they begrudge more than the barest elements of education, and they will not deal with them except as servants or inferiors. Their aspiration for the ballot is intolerable. It is enough that they till the rented soil or do menial work in cities. The negro question is very sharply defined with them; it is, How shall we keep the “nigger” down when he wants to rise? And the question is just as definite with the negro, How shall we rise when white men mean to keep us down? The question means conflict and mischief, for it is not always easy for the sober men of both races to keep their own hotheads in restraint. Negroes will resent and white men will insist. They will keep the negroes at arm’s length and under, at the polls, in the cars, and in the resident districts. When one class says, I will, and the other says, You shan’t, there is trouble; the question becomes a burning one.

Now we do not mean to say that this ill-will between the races is universal, South or North, for it is not. In



most communities men are peaceful. The sensible men control. It is not all terror and lynching. They are quite exceptional. There is some Christianity, much Christianity, on both sides. And the condition is improving even often where it seems acute. For it is the improved condition of the negroes that stirs the ill-will of less responsible and more ignorant whites. But they cannot prevent the negro from rising, and if their rising excites jealousy and malice it is a good sign; it is a sign of progress just where we need to see it. Opposition is somewhat flagrant just now, and there are negro leaders who tell us things are blacker than they have been since the Civil War. That is not true; the Ku-Klux days are past, tho not forgotten. What mean the tens of thousands of comfortable and peaceful, if not contented, negro homes? Ambitious people are never contented. And in the South as well as in the North they have a multitude of white friends, and we have been greatly pleased of late to see in a number of Southern papers expressions of helpful sympathy and rebukes of the mischievous Bleases and Vardamans. The question may be acute, but it is not insoluble, and the solution approaches by the increasing number of those who can see that the welfare of the community is helped by the elevation of all the citizens.

**T**HEN why is it that this negro question continues to disturb us? It is because those who try to keep the negro in subjection are ignorant of negroes and of human nature. They believe negroes are naturally inferior to white people. That has never been proved and is very doubtful. Even if it were true half the negroes, except along the lower cotton belt, are half white. Still further, they do not know the negroes worth knowing. There is a larger proportion than of the whites that are ignorant, and perhaps—tho we doubt—that are vicious. These are what they see and talk of. But these are just the ones that do not count, that are not worth knowing. To know the negroes one must know their best. It is the best that set the standard; the worthless are negligible, white or black. An agent of the Jeanes fund or of one of our Northern missionary societies who goes South to visit the negro colleges and normal schools and returns at the end of a month knows more about negroes than a man who was nursed by a negro mammy, who as a boy has played marbles with negro children, has seen the idle class gathering about low saloons and complains because he cannot get them to hoe his cotton, but who has never visited their schools or been entertained in their better homes.

Ah! but that would be social equality. Well, President Roosevelt was none the worse for inviting Dr. Washington to take lunch with him. We ask for no social privileges for or from anybody, white or black. That goes by favor. Negroes do not ask for social equality. What they ask for is simple equality of legal rights. You may discriminate all you please in your friendships and your major courtesies, but the law should make no discrimination for color or race. We have no great negro problem in the North because we have no laws to restrain the negro. He can vote, he can have equal education, he can live where he pleases, so far as the law goes. Some private organizations shut out negroes, and negroes like to have their own churches and clubs. Let them do it; we do not complain; but we have no law

which shuts them from the polls, and none which forbid a white man or woman to teach a colored child. That kind of a law makes friction, sharpens the negro question.

In short, the way to solve the negro question is to do equal justice, to be simply Christian, to love instead of to hate. It is very easy, as easy as to open one's hand. As the drunkard was told, merely open your hand when you hold a glass of liquor. But oh, how hard that is, and it will be long before the question is solved in the simple, easy Christian way.

## THE PRESIDENT AND MEXICO

**S**OME who, like Senator Fall of New Mexico and Mr. William Randolph Hearst of yellow-journalism, have large property interests in Mexico, do not like the President's Mexican policy. Some who for reasons of party politics are seeking every chance to criticize the Democratic Administration, do not like—or say they do not like—the President's Mexican policy. Some who believe that the people of Northern Mexico will achieve their highest welfare by becoming ultimately a part of the United States, and that we should be taking steps to bring about that consummation, do not like the President's Mexican policy.

The proposals of the first of these groups could result in nothing but war. The proposals of the second—but they make none; it is not their business to assist, but to hector. The proposals of the third involve the extension of such encouragement to Carranza and his associates as would tend toward the secession of Northern Mexico and its ultimate annexation to the United States.

No one of these groups, in our opinion, represents the judgment of the American people. The American people do not want war. The American people do not want to hector the President. The American people do not want to do anything at this critical time to deserve the accusation that their acts in relation to Mexico are the result of a hungering after added territory.

It is conceivable that a better plan than the President's might be evolved. It is evident that such a plan has not yet appeared. The President's policy commends itself to the American people. It has the support of foreign nations, especially of Great Britain. That it does not suit Huerta is to be expected. That it does not suit Carranza and Villa is only an indication of the difficulties we would be getting into if we undertook to encourage those worthy leaders to seek ultimate annexation.

## FOR A NEW ORIENTAL POLICY

**I**N an extraordinarily able and trenchant article published in pamphlet form by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, for twenty-six years a missionary of the American Board in Japan, offers a new program for an American Oriental policy based on the following seven suggestions:

1. American citizenship should be granted to every qualified individual regardless of race.
2. Immigration from any land should be allowed on a percentage rate of those from that land already naturalized with their American-born children, say five per cent a year.
3. There should be a Bureau of Alien Registration and Education.



4. The granting of naturalization should be vested in a Bureau of Naturalization.

5. There should be direct Federal responsibility for all legal and legislative matters in which aliens as such are involved. The states should have no jurisdiction over aliens save possibly in police regulations.

6. A National Commission should be appointed to study and report on the problems of biological and sociological assimilation.

7. Children and young people in public schools should be educated in Oriental history.

Now that Dr. De Forest and Dr. Green (both former Japanese correspondents of *The Independent*) have past away, Professor Gulick is perhaps the best informed living American on Japan and things Japanese. He occupies the chair of theology in Doshisha University at Kyoto, the greatest Christian university in Asia. He is lecturer at the Imperial University at Kyoto. He has always been a profound student of the Orient, as his numerous addresses, articles and books, especially "Evolution of the Japanese" and "The White Peril in the Far East," attest. At present he is on leave of absence in this country lecturing daily and nightly to those who would know the truth about Japan and the Far East. The Federal Council of Churches should see to it that his furlough is prolonged, at least until he has time to deliver his message in every city and county in California, Oregon and Washington.

We commend his views in general to the people of the United States and in particular to the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, Congress and the Governor and Legislature of California.

### THE EXPRESS COMPANIES, THE PARCEL POST AND THE RAILROADS

IT is a good many years now since Mr. John Wanamaker, then Postmaster-General, named the four leading express companies as the four reasons why we did not have a parcel post in this country. Now the tables have been turned with a vengeance. The United States Express Company is going out of business. Its president gives as the reason for its voluntary demise the parcel post. There may be other reasons. We are inclined to suspect that there are. But if so they do not appear upon the surface.

But, however that may be, the announcement of the decision of the express company's directors helps to raise a question of high importance. It is the question of justice to the railroads.

If the express companies cannot compete with the parcel post because the private corporation must make a profit while the Government is under no such necessity, the express companies must probably go. The service of the public is first consideration.

But if the express companies cannot compete because the Government is not paying the railroads enough for carrying the mails, it is a very different thing.

The establishment of the parcel post, the subsequent increase in the weight limit and decrease in the rates has added much to the mail matter to be carried by the railroads. But Congress has permitted an increase of only five per cent in the compensation of the railroads. There appears to be good reason for believing that the railroads have been carrying some, if not much, of the parcel-post matter for nothing. Such a condition of affairs, if it actually exists, is intolerable.

The nation, thru the establishment of the principle

of railway rate regulation and the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has demanded justice from the railroads. It can do them no less than justice in return.

The railroads must carry the mails. But they must not be compelled to carry them at a loss. The parcel post has proved itself a boon to the country. The railroads should not be compelled to pay the bill.

### WILL PURITANISM RETURN?

THE law of rhythm holds good in the social as in the physical world. Lean years follow the fat. Radical and conservative policies alternate. The fashions swing from wide to narrow and from narrow to wide. Loose morals and puritanical habits are no exception to the rule.

Periods of notorious profligacy have usually been followed by revivals of emotional religion and by a general discountenancing of "worldly amusements." These reactions, as every dispassionate student of history knows, have not been unmixt blessings. The flood of righteousness that has overwhelmed sin has too often submerged also art and knowledge. The denuded church interiors of England are mournful monuments to the non-Conformist rage against beauty, from Cromwell's day on. The intense dogmatism and, not to put too fine a point on it, the disgraceful ignorance of every scientific truth that the world then possessed which are revealed in the famous "Journal" of a man of such ability and influence as Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, are a solemn warning of the intellectual waste and ruin that can be accomplished in the warfare against iniquity.

And it must not be forgotten that as puritanism succeeds licentiousness, so do laxity and self-indulgence surely follow upon periods of unnatural restraint. The days of the Restoration in England were worse than the days of Charles I. The wave of reaction even broke upon the New England coast, as we learn from a curious letter by Mrs. Jane Hooke, the youngest daughter of Richard Whalley, written after her return to England, and preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Collections. She laments the news from New England which tells her that people whose heroic sacrifices planted the puritan commonwealths there had been succeeded by degenerate children, wholly given over to "drunkenness, licentiousness, and Common Prayer." And if any reader supposes that this dear old lady was exceptional in looking upon the use of the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer as an abomination on all fours with the other vices, he can easily learn better by browsing awhile in the sources from which this charming specimen is extracted.

These reflections and reminiscences have been suggested, as our readers will surmise, by the present-day madness of self-indulgence. The craze for dancing, objectionable and unobjectionable, the vulgarity and lewdness of the stage, the speed mania of the automobilists, who think no more of killing a human pedestrian than of running over a rabbit, the wanton extravagance in dress and in entertainment, make up a sum total of waste and vice not often matched since the Protestant Reformation. Will a puritan reaction set in?

We predict that it will, and that it will begin with a



widespread emotionalistic religious movement. Probably, too, it will overreach and outdo itself, after the manner of such reactions in the past, perhaps seriously impeding a wholesome artistic development, and a normal intellectual progress. These losses, if we have to meet them, will be a part of the price that the world has to pay for its follies.

### TOMORROW'S LETTERS

THERE are two fatigues which our children should escape: the fatigue of writing by hand, and the greater fatigue of deciphering what other people have written.

There is nothing disgraceful in the failure of a man or woman who writes much to write well. We are still troubled, somehow, by the old union between moral precepts and the copy-book; a decent chirography is surrounded with the same respectability as the unimpeachable platitudes with which it was associated in the long-ago days.

But as a matter of fact longhand writing is a tedious, clumsy and stupid means of communication, and the overworked digits normally and inevitably lose something of their cunning. It has been entirely eliminated from business; why cling to it elsewhere?

Personality and individuality are precious, and dull uniformity is abhorrent. But the peculiar and erratic way in which the fingers of the right hand obey the complex and intricate stimuli involved in composition is a pretty tenuous and far-fetched expression of personality. There was never a graceful "hand" which could not be disgraced by the most stilted and commonplace message, and the ugliest script has carried the most splendid meanings. The man whose individuality is smothered by a typewriter is nothing but a writing machine himself.

Why not type? The cheap machine is within the reach of millions of homes. Its efficient use requires a few weeks of patient study after the fingers are stiffened—but it could be easily and successfully taught in the public schools. Absolute legibility and a tremendously increased output in proportion to the motor energy expended—these gains are enough to justify compulsory education in typewriting.

There will always be some letters that one will write by hand, but only prejudice keeps under the ban of etiquette the great mass of personal correspondence which might be done with the help of the sensitive little machines.

The pen, after long years of theoretic superiority to the sword, is finally driving it out of the world—but its own supremacy is temporary. The typewriter is mightier than the pen.

### A CHURCH EXODUS

THERE is going on in Germany what might be called an "anti-revival." Protracted meetings are being held in the cities at which Monist missionaries exhort the people to leave the Church, and at the conclusion the converts are called upon to stand up and be counted. During a whirlwind campaign in Berlin at Christmas time sixteen meetings were held in the city and vicinity attended by 13,000 persons, of whom 2343

announced their intention of formally separating themselves from the churches of which they are nominally members. The Monist locals, the independent congregations and the free-thinker societies have joined forces under the management of a central *Komitte Konfessionslos*. Very curiously the Social Democratic party, which in its early days was so fiercely anti-clerical, stands aloof from the movement and appears to view it with disfavor.

The movement has for its aim to effect the complete separation of Church and State and to secure for the individual freedom of religious choice. In our own free land anybody can get up a church of his own if he find disciples, and if he prefers to belong to no church it is nobody's business but his own. Not so in Germany, where a man has to give his religion together with his age and occupation at every turn. Even if he wants nothing more than a permit to a building or a rebate on his railroad fare he is called upon to make a confession of faith. And it must be one of the few religions officially recognized by the state, none of the "fancy religions" will pass muster. A man who declares himself not a member of an established church, *konfessionslos*, is looked upon with suspicion as a sort of outlaw. Under these circumstances of course a large proportion of the adherents of the state churches never attend the services and have no belief in the creed they profess. For instance, Prof. Ernst Haeckel, altho he had been for fifty years an active opponent of the church, was until his recent renunciation enrolled as an orthodox Lutheran. The *Kirchenaustrittsbewegung*, or church-exit-movement, does not, therefore, indicate so great an increase of irreligion as appears on the face of it. It will on the contrary tend to reduce the percentage of hypocrisy and to allow the growth of new forms of religious association better adapted to the times than the established churches. Already it has stimulated a useful reflex. The "Go-to-church Sunday" has been introduced from America and the state churches are showing more signs of life than for a long time.

A bill which has past the lower house of the South Carolina legislature forbidding white teachers to teach in colored schools, or white nurses to care for colored patients, ought to be declared unconstitutional. But we approve the provision forbidding "intimacy of the races in houses of ill repute."

We do not wonder that there is indignation in Hawaii over a decision of the arbitrary refusal by a ruling of Secretary Wilson to allow certain American citizens born in Hawaii to visit the United States. The reason is that their parents are of Japanese birth, while they are American-born. They ought to be allowed the same rights as other American citizens, and the prohibition should be referred to the Supreme Court for reversal.

The bishops of the Church of England have decided to retain the word "obey" in the marriage vows of the bride. That's easy, but are they going to enforce it? If that duty is imposed upon the husband, is he still allowed by English to use "a stick no thicker than his thumb," or is he expected to adopt the more modern but still not altogether successful method of forcible feeding?



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The bill to repeal Panama Tolls the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls has been reported in the House, and a copy of it has been introduced in the Senate. Action upon it will be taken in the House within a few days, and the passage of it by a majority exceeding 100 is predicted. In a minority report from the House committee the assertion is made that the proposed repeal would compel our Government to pay tolls on battleships and revenue cutters. Chairman Adamson says this is not true. He also points out that the tolls, if paid, would be received by the Government itself, and that the transaction would be like transferring money from one pocket to another.

Some interest has been shown in the testimony of a lobbyist named De Knight before a Senate committee. He said he had been retained by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company to work for exemption, and had received a fee of \$1000. Rear Admiral Bowles (retired), president of the company, says that the man was employed not with reference to exemption, but in relation to the proposed control of Canal shipping by the Interstate Commerce Commission. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for the Promotion of International Peace, testified that he had distributed, under the frank of Senator Root, 715,000 copies of the Senator's speech against exemption. More than a million copies of a pamphlet opposing exemption had also been distributed, as the institution desired to smooth out international misunderstandings. He denied that it had sought to promote an Anglo-American alliance. This was in reply to an assertion recently made by Senator O'Gorman.

Ambassador Page, in London, on the 11th, at the annual dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, made an address which has been sharply criticised by Senator Chamberlain, who promptly offered in the Senate a resolution calling upon the State Department for a copy of it, with explanations. The resolution was adopted, and Secretary Bryan cabled for the desired copy. The original press report was brief. Mr. Page afterward said that the *Daily Telegraph's* report was the most accurate one that had

been published. We quote from it the essential points:

He would not say that the United States had constructed the Panama Canal for the British people, but it added greatly to the pleasure of building it that the British people would make the most profit out of it. He could say a similar thing about the recent lowering of the American tariff. It was not lowered in order to please the British people, but because it was considered economically sound. Nevertheless, it added to the pleasure of doing it when he reflected that America would thereby receive more trade from this country. He wished to correct an impression about the attitude of the United States concerning British investments in states of Central America with volcanic tendencies. It was not the business of the United States to put any let or hindrance upon any invest-

ments anywhere in the world, provided only that the investments were not made so that they took the country with them. The Monroe Doctrine meant only that no European government should gain any more land in the New World.

Objection to this definition of the Monroe Doctrine has been made, and especially to another version in which Mr. Page was reported as saying that the United States "would prefer" that no additional territory should be gained. Mr. Page accepts this version, but says he spoke in a semi-humorous way, and had already said distinctly that the United States would object to or forbid such acquisition of territory. Senator Chamberlain says that if Mr. Page's lips cannot be sealed he should be recalled at once, but the incident appears to have caused no disturbance at the White House.

## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Debate on the Agricultural and District of Columbia appropriation bills.

Alaska Railroad bill past and signed.

On Mr. Tillman's motion, smoking in Senate executive sessions was forbidden.

Immigration bill reported in the Senate with literacy test retained.

The Senate called upon the State Department for a copy of Ambassador Page's speech about the Monroe Doctrine.

Charges against Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia, dismissed by House Judiciary Committee.

House Labor Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill excluding imported goods which are the product of convict or pauper labor.

Favorable report ordered on bill for the conservation of radium-bearing ores, which are to be reserved for the Government.

Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing on the bill to tax coupons used in the retail tobacco trade.

Committee hearing on the fixing of retail prices by manufacturers and wholesalers.

Vice-President Marshall reproved Senator Bristow for saying or intimating that Senator Smith would oppose any legislation for the benefit of the people and against a corporation.

House Rules Committee gave a hearing on wheat exchanges.

Among the other subjects considered by committees were the following:

- The trust bills.
- Rural credits.
- Cost of living in Washington.
- Arbitration treaties.
- Child labor.

Alaska's Railroad Bill Signed President Wilson signed the Alaska Railroad bill with two pens, one of gold and the other of silver, in the presence of Secretary Lane and a group of senators and representatives and members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. "I want to say," he said, "how sincere is my gratification on account of the completion of this measure and its successful passage. I feel that we have at last reached out the hand of real helpfulness and brotherhood to Alaska. This is a consummation that I have been hoping might arrive in my Administration, and that it has come so soon is to me very delightful."

An attempt will be made to gather the working forces this year. A map showing the various routes and the conditions affecting each of them will be studied by the President, to whom a very broad grant of authority is given. The Government's aim, Secretary Lane says, will be not merely to construct a railroad from the sea to the interior, but to select a route that will develop both the agricultural and the mineral resources of the country, "so that we may have a road that will tap large coal fields and have other freight to carry."

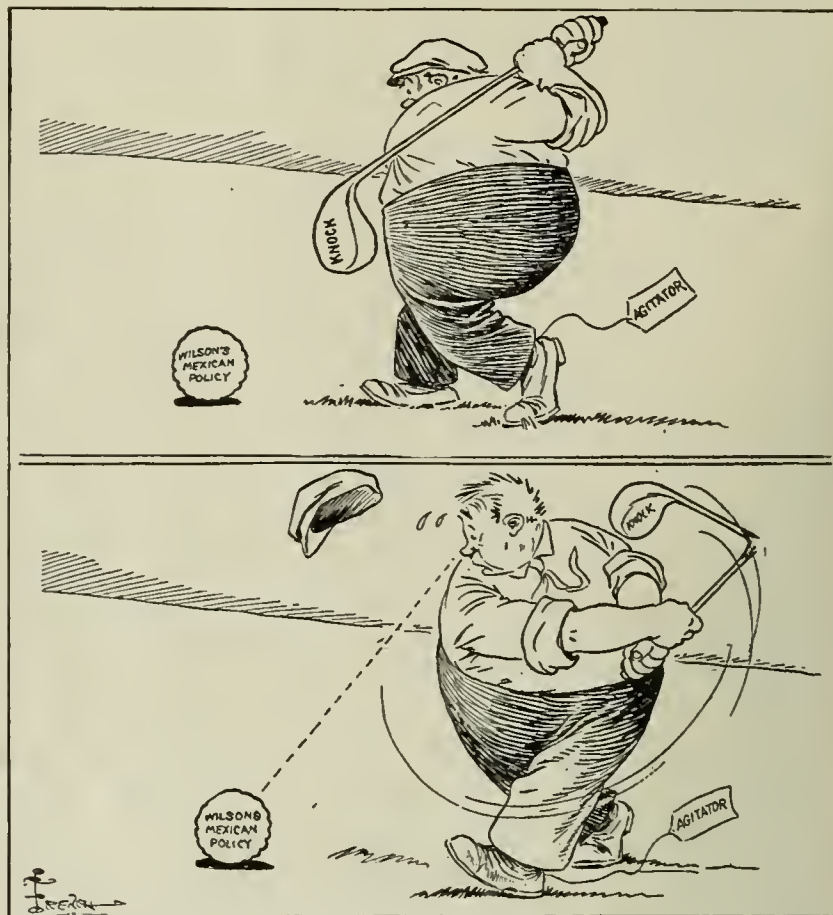
The Administration bill for leasing coal lands in Alaska has been reported favorably in the House. It was drafted in conference by Secretary Lane, the directors of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, and the chairmen of six Con-





From the New York World

CAUGHT IN THE ACT



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NOT SO EASY AS IT LOOKS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICIES WITH REGARD TO PANAMA TOLLS AND MEXICO PLEASE THE CARTOONISTS

gressional committees. The secretary is authorized to lease coal lands in blocks of forty acres or multiples thereof, up to 2560 acres. He is to fix the royalty, which must not be less than two cents a ton.

**The Five Per Cent Tariff Discount** The new tariff law, enacted last year, provided that there should be a discount of five per cent of the duties if the imported goods were brought to this country in American ships, or ships admitted to registration under the laws of the United States. It also said that nothing in this provision "shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions" of any existing treaty. This part of the tariff law has not been enforced. Guided by an opinion from the Attorney-General, the Treasury Department ruled that the discount could not be given "without impairing the stipulations of existing treaties," and that for this reason the discount provision was "inoperative." Importers who demanded the discount and could not get it made formal protest, and there were arguments before the Board of General Appraisers.

This board has now decided by unanimous vote that the importers are entitled to the discount, on goods brought in American ships, but that it should not be given when the goods come in the ships of countries with which we have commercial treaties. The claim had been made that goods

brought in such ships were entitled to the discount, because of the "most favored nation" clause in the treaty agreements.

An appeal will be taken by the Government and also by the importers whose claim related to foreign ships. It is expected that the case will go to the Supreme Court. This will cause delay. If the board's decision is sustained, at least a dozen foreign nations will protest, asserting that the treaties have been violated. And this is the opinion of our own Treasury Department and Department of Justice.

**Villa's Army Goes Southward** A wireless message from Huerta, ordering his forces at Torreon to take the offensive, was intercepted by Villa at Chihuahua on the 15th. Villa's army of about 10,000 men had already begun to move southward. He was to have 60 cannon and as many machine guns. At various points north, west or east of Torreon were other bodies of rebel troops, in all about 8,000 men, and the city was almost surrounded by them. Villa expected to overcome the Federal forces in a decisive battle, and then to go to the capital. On the 12th, Carranza, with 900 men, began a leisurely march from the vicinity of Nogales to Chihuahua, giving two weeks to a journey that could be made in six days.

An intimate friend of Villa in Chihuahua says that the bandit general intends to be the next President

of Mexico, "despite all reports to the contrary." It is evident that Carranza, "the supreme civil chief," has avoided Villa. A Mexican, who is a banker in New Mexico testifying before a committee in Washington last week, said that Carranza would not dare to sleep in the same room with his military leader. This man's cousin, J. J. Baca, was thrown into prison in Juarez because Villa did not like the hat he wore. While in custody he heard Gustave Bauch taken from an adjoining cell and shot.

With the battle at Torreon drawing near, the rebels in the vicinity of Tampico are preparing to attack that city. A rebel movement against the great power plant of Necaxa has been checked. It appears that no foe of Huerta has yet learned what could be accomplished by cutting the transmission cables at some point in the line 110 miles long, from Necaxa to the capital. Part of the Federal garrison at Iojutla (in Morelos) mutinied last week, killed the commander and joined a group of Zapatists, but in a short time they were captured and hanged.

**The Vergara and Benton Cases** There was a sense of relief in Washington when it became known that Clemente Vergara's body had been reclaimed by his friends, and not by Texas Rangers. But Governor Colquitt, in public addresses, has continued to defy the Washington authorities and to



threaten invasion. Partly on this account two additional regiments of infantry have been sent to the border, where the entire force is now 18,000 men. Nothing has been done by the commission appointed by Carranza to examine the body of Benton. Apparently trustworthy reports from the Mexican capital say that the body was never taken to the Chihuahua cemetery, but was cremated in Juarez by Villa, after he had concealed it for several days. Secretary Bryan has repeated his demand to Huerta for the punishment of the men who murdered Vergara. Habeas corpus proceedings have been begun, in the interest of the Huerta Government, to procure the release of the 3,000 Federal soldiers held in custody by our Government at Fort Bliss, near El Paso.

Replying to a message from Secretary Bryan, Carranza recedes, in part, from his original position (taken in the Benton case), and consents to accept, under certain conditions, our Government as the authorized representative of a foreign nation. Huerta's Minister of Finance has dissuaded him from creating a Government bank for the issue of large quantities of paper currency, but the Cabinet is divided on this question.

**The West Indies** Having discovered frauds exceeding \$1,000,000 in the management of Cuba's national lottery, President Menocal will send to Congress a message asking that the lottery be suppressed or that new laws for the control of it be enacted. The



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE INVENTOR OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM

The Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, an Episcopalian clergyman in Newark until his death in 1900, whose widow and daughter, eighty-six and sixty years old, benefit by a decision of the United States Circuit Court upholding the patent claims of the Goodwin Film and Camera Company, now controlled by the Ansco Company. Mr. Goodwin applied for a patent in 1887, but did not receive it until 1898. Meanwhile the Eastman Kodak Company had begun to manufacture the films. Royalties on all the films sold between 1898 and September 13, 1915, when the patent expires, may now be exacted

beneficiaries of the frauds are men who formerly held prominent offices in connection with the lottery. It is understood that the President would be glad to see the lottery abolished. But it yields a large revenue to the Government, and for this reason as well as on account of its popularity, Congress, it is said, will preserve it.

D. Fernandez, representing Porto Rico's House of Delegates, told a Senate Committee in Washington last week that the United States District Court in Porto Rico ought to be abolished. He presented a message to that effect from the island's Bar Association. The court's integrity was not questioned, but the judges, he said, had no knowledge of local laws and customs, could not understand translated testimony and were wholly out of sympathy with the people.

**South America** The revolutionists in Ecuador appear to have been beaten. Their leader, Colonel Concha, and his forces evacuated the port and city of Esmeraldas, being unable to defend it against President Plaza's army. It is reported that the revolutionist junta has dissolved, for lack of funds.

Owing, probably, to a rigid censorship there is very little news from Brazil. Martial law has been proclaimed in the State of Ceara, as well as in Rio de Janeiro, and the

Federal army is preparing to attack the rebels at a point a few miles from Fortaleza, the capital of that state.

**Dublin Slums** Jim Larkin's strike has had one good effect. It started an investigation into the conditions which generated such an army of industrial insurgents. The Dublin Housing Committee reports an appalling condition of affairs both from the sanitary and moral point of view and blames the municipal corporation for it. Nearly 28,000 people are reported living in dwellings unfit for human habitation. Many of the tenements and some of the worst are owned by aldermen. The corporation has failed to enforce the sanitary regulation and has shown favoritism in the matter of rebates. The *Irish Times* summarizes the conclusions of the committee in these words:

Nearly a third of our population so lives that from dawn to dark and from dark to dawn it is without cleanliness, privacy, or self-respect. The sanitary conditions are revolting; even the ordinary standards of savage morality can hardly be maintained. To condemn a young child to an upbringing in the Dublin slums is to condemn it to physical degradation and to an appalling precocity in vice.

The Housing Committee believes that the corporation by its failure to enforce the laws is responsible for the influx of rural labor into the city and the consequent debasing of wages below a decent standard of life. It recommends to the corporation to undertake a building program that will provide each working class fam-



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#### ANOTHER WHITE HOUSE BRIDE

Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson is twenty-four, a good horsewoman, fond of dancing and interested in amateur dramatics. The date of the wedding has not been announced



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#### TO MARRY MISS ELEANOR WILSON

William G. McAdoo has been a member of the President's official family as Secretary of the Treasury since the formation of the Cabinet. The engagement was announced on March 13





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### A DEMONSTRATION OF THE DEPORTED

The nine strikers who were arrested under martial law and shipped off to London by the South African Government were received with great enthusiasm by the British Labor party and given a dinner in the Parliament Building. In Hyde Park they addressed a large crowd of sympathizers, who past resolutions denouncing the South African Government for the high-handed measures used in suppressing the strike. But since the acts of Premier Botha and General Smuts were subsequently approved by the South African Parliament by a large majority it is hard to see what the British Government can do about it

ily with a self-contained dwelling of sufficient size to prevent overcrowding and admit of the separation of the sexes. To accomplish this at least 14,000 new houses will be required.

#### Suffraget Outrages

The English suffragets in pursuance of their policy of making as much disturbance as possible without imperiling life have turned their attention to historic monuments and works of art. A militant known in the police records as "May Richardson" slashed the Rokeby Venus with a hatchet which she had concealed in her muff, inflicting irreparable damage to the canvas. This painting is one of the most famous in the National Gallery of London, as it is the only work of the kind done by Velasquez and was saved a few years ago from falling into the hands of an American collector by its purchase with \$225,000 raised by public subscription. The painting could probably have been sold for much more than that, but the seven cuts in the back and shoulders of the Venus have materially reduced its value. The National Gallery has been closed and also the Wallace collection, the Kensington Museum, Hampton Court and other public buildings which are the chief attraction of London to many American tourists.

Miss Richardson is an old offender. When arraigned in the Bow street police court she defied the Government, saying: "Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, has turned the criminal code into a comic valentine. This is the tenth time I have been before a magistrate this year. He cannot coerce me and cannot force me to serve a sentence. He

can only repeat the farce of releasing me." She declared that her purpose was "to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythology as a protest against the Government for destroying Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the most beautiful character in modern history."

Mrs. Pankhurst had been arrested the night before because she had threatened to force an audience with the King, but she went on a hunger strike as soon as she was taken to Holloway jail, and was released four days later. Sylvia Pankhurst got out at the same time by the same method. The "cat and mouse" policy of the Home Secretary is manifestly a failure and he is not able to protect public property or even his own house. In spite of a police guard about Mr. McKenna's home six suffragets arriving in a taxicab early in

the morning smashed all the windows on the ground floor with leaded clubs. The pavilion of a tennis club at Birmingham was burnt by the "arson squad" and a bomb was exploded in St. John's Church, Westminster, after the congregation had left, and several stained glass windows were shattered.

**Swedish Armament** The question of whether the Swedish army and navy shall be largely increased is now before the people. The Riksdag was dissolved on March 5 as soon as the new premier, Dr. Hammarskjöld, had formulated his proposals for strengthening the national defense. These involve the extension of the period of compulsory military service to 340 days, divided into four periods; the first of 250 days from November to July will permit of the return of agricultural laborers for harvest. The other terms of service are of thirty days apiece. For the navy there will be two new divisions of four ships each, carrying heavy guns, but light of draft so as to navigate coastal waters. It is also proposed to build sixteen destroyers as well as submarines and torpedo boats. The expense of the increased armament will be met by a special tax which will fall most heavily on the larger fortunes and incomes. There will be no resort to a foreign loan. The necessary increase of taxation will amount to \$27,500,000 a year or about \$5 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The King openly favors this ambitious program and in his address to the thousands of peasants who gathered at Stockholm to petition for more efficient measures of defense,



From the New York Tribune

#### THE BACKHAND BLOW

It damages the suffrage cause more than Venus



he did not hesitate to oppose the more moderate increase advocated by his own ministers. Because of this public affront the Liberal cabinet resigned and the Conservatives were called upon to assume the Government. King Gustav protests, however, that he has acted in a perfectly constitutional manner and that he never had any aspiration for personal royal power.

Nevertheless his attitude and activity have aroused antagonism against him on the part of the Liberals and Socialists which will be a factor in the coming electoral campaign. There is even talk of a republic, altho the pamphlets advocating it have been suppressed. The anti-royalist feeling has been increased by the common belief, which has found expression even in the editorial columns of the Swedish newspaper, that the Princess Marie Pavlovna, cousin of the Czar and wife of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, had been betraying military secrets to the Russian embassy at Stockholm. The supposed intermediary, Baron Feodor Assanovitch, attaché of the Russian embassy, was suddenly recalled by request of the Swedish Government, and the Prince and Princess separated.

**The Russian War-Cloud** All the neighbors of Russia are becoming alarmed over her military activity and the belligerent tone of her press. The alarm of Sweden is based upon the belief that Russia, shut out now from an ice-free port on the Pacific by the loss of Port Arthur to the Japanese, is turning her attention to the Scandinavian peninsula in the hope of better success on the Atlantic side. Finland, which was wrested by Russia from Sweden a hundred years ago, has been regarded on account of its autonomous position as a sort of buffer-state but Sweden is losing that protection now that Finland has become practically a Russian province. Some 55,000 Russian troops, including Don Cossacks are now under arms in Finland, and the Russian fleet could easily throw a force across the Gulf of Bothnia. A new strategic railroad under the direct control of the Russian War Office is being constructed thru Finland toward the Swedish frontier. It is also regarded as suspicious that 25,000 pairs of skis have been recently imported into Russia from Finland. These would be very necessary for troops attempting to invade Sweden from the north.

The cases of Russian espionage discovered in Sweden have been paralleled in Denmark, Austria and Germany, and the new railroads in

Poland are thought to be as much dictated by military reasons as that of Finland. The announcement that Russia is about to expend over \$50,000,000 in a test mobilization on the Austrian frontier is looked upon as a direct threat and some of the Austrian and German papers are calling for an immediate war to check Russian aggression before the burden of protection against her becomes too great. Austria-Hungary cannot long continue to maintain an army of 600,000 men and Germany, which recently resorted to an extra tax of \$250,000,000 for increase of armament, is now talking of expending \$125,000,000 more.

Count Serge Witte, former premier and head of the Russian delegation at Portsmouth, has declared in an interview that "Only the first act of the Balkan affair has been played. The present intermission may last for years or perhaps only for months." Other prophets, less cautious, predict the coming conflict between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente as due in 1917. There are many predictions that Sweden and perhaps the other Scandinavian countries will on account of their fear of Russia soon join the Triple Alliance.

A secret meeting was held in St.

Petersburg on March 14, at which sixty-five members of the Duma were invited to meet with the Premier, and the Ministers of War, Finance and Foreign Affairs to consider the crisis. It is reported that Premier Goremykin explained the necessity of an immediate and immense increase in the military force of the country and that an extra expenditure of \$250,000,000 will be made during the next three years. The standing army will be increased by 450,000 men, which will make a total of 1,700,000 under arms and ready for action.

**The Ulster of Albania** The Epirus refuses to come under the domination of the new Albanian Government except on condition of keeping a local autonomy that amounts virtually to independence. The Powers in conceding to Greece the Aegean islands with the exception of Imbros, Tenedos and Castellorizzo stipulated the withdrawal of the Greek troops from southern Albania. To this the Greek premier, Mr. Venizelos, consented, but at the same time requested that the powers safeguard the Greek schools, churches and population of the annexed territory.

This, however, is not regarded by the Epirotes of southern Albania as sufficient protection and they have declared their independence. Three thousand assembled outside the town of Argyrocastro and resolved to die rather than submit to the yoke of an alien and barbarous people. The resolutions echo the dying words of the martyred patriot of the Epirus, "To die for liberty is a pleasure, not a pain," and if the Epirotes of today have inherited the spirit of Marco Bozzaris the new ruler of Albania may find it a difficult task to master them. The Epirotes and other Greeks living in the territory assigned to Albania number about 140,000.

The leader of the movement is Christaki Zographos, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Governor-General of the Epirus. He is negotiating directly with the powers to secure permanent autonomy and the temporary protection of the international forces after the withdrawal of the Greek troops. It would seem, however, that the Albanians were more in need of protection from the Greek troops for they have looted and burnt the villages they have evacuated. P. B. Kennedy, of Durazzo, reports that 4000 refugees have been left homeless and destitute by the ravages of the Greek soldiers and he asks for contributions from America to relieve the suffering to be sent to W. W. Peet, Bible House, Constantinople.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

#### THE KING OF ALBANIA

William of Wied has arrived in his kingdom and donned his new uniform as head of the Albanian army. The Epirotes are quite indifferent to king and uniform alike, and have declared their independence.



# LABOR—THE STAFF OF LIFE

BY WILLIAM B. WILSON

SECRETARY OF LABOR

**L**ABOR is the staff of life, because without it we should be unable to earn or produce our daily bread. Labor, individually, is the prevailing instinct of every normal human being, but altho we understand it in its individual relation, there is no doubt but that collectively it has been misunderstood. Labor—meaning the mass of wage-earning producers everywhere in the world—has always fallen short of achieving its proper, righteous place in our economic scheme of things. It has been often overpraised and over-admired, but oftener sneered at and scorned. This strange, almost incomprehensible antagonism has often arisen from what is generally termed labor's enemy, Capital, but I believe I am safe in saying that public opinion has been equally culpable. When we speak of labor, the ordinary human mind at once pictures an undefined condition that must be regarded as a menace because it touches us at our most sensitive point—our purse, all the while unaware or willfully blind to the fact that without labor life would soon cease.

There is a sharp difference, however, between labor and the product of labor. The terms are far from synonymous. We often speak of labor when in reality we mean the product of labor. One is animate and the other is inanimate. Labor cannot produce anything except inanimate objects, altho it enables humanity to live longer and, correspondingly, to perpetuate itself. When we speak of labor we mean, in reality, the hundreds and the millions of individuals who, each in his way, form the *sine qua non* of industry. Tho labor is an entity it cannot be regarded otherwise than as individual, because each producer occupies his own niche, and we can dispense with him only so long as there is another to take his place. Altho no one man is indispensable, so far as the world's progress goes, he is yet necessary, and if we fail to have him—the existence of the unemployed is an instance—we shall feel it.

Labor, of course, is as old as the

world. The world, outside of what elements it contained at the time of man's creation, is as old as labor because labor has made it what it is today. Were it not for the product of labor the earth would be unrecognizable and, to most of us, would prove an unattractive place for living purposes unless we proceeded at once to make use of our creative fac-

Capital is inanimate, in that it stands for the assets and wealth that can centralize the product of labor, then it can deal only with such product of labor.

It so happens, unfortunately, that employers who act collectively thru their agents in hiring wage-earners are often averse to dealing with the agents of wage-earners who collectively offer their services. They desire to contract with wage-earners individually. It is upon this point that labor disputes frequently spring up and become acute. Employers act collectively thru their own chosen agents—corporation managers, factory or mine superintendents or foremen, labor brokers or the like—who, in hiring laborers, represent collective financial interests. It is obvious that this method of employment, generally necessary for success in modern industry, may give to employers great contractual advantages over wage-earners. Unless wage-earners also act collectively thru their own agents, they are often at a practical disadvantage.

Whenever employers accord to workmen practical recognition of the right of collective bargaining which they themselves exercise, fair relations are maintained, altho even

under such conditions, it is true, unhappy disputes arise. Whether the bargaining be collective or individual, a conflict of interests may tempt either party to make exactions which the other cannot concede. If employers yielded to every demand of wage-earners, their business would be wrecked; if wage-earners always accepted the terms that employers offer, they would suffer great injustice. In any circumstances, differences must be expected to arise. In such cases the Department of Labor, thru public agents experienced in controversies of like character, might possibly find a common ground for agreements which the disputants, in their eagerness for advantage or in the heat of their controversy, had overlooked. Amicable settlements between the parties themselves without mediation are manifestly first in the order of preference. Mediation



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WILLIAM B. WILSON

ulties to give us our comforts. We should all be actuated by the common impulse of producing for ourselves everything we required, or of producing a surplus for others who were in the meantime producing necessary things that we could not make ourselves. From this condition there arose exchange and thence commerce and finally, by manipulation, the great division into Capital and Labor. Setting aside the vicissitudes encountered by both wings since the development of our present system, we find that today there does not exist that harmony that should exist between them. If Capital is animate, then it should deal with Labor, likewise animate; in other words, if the men who have undertaken to centralize certain products act as individuals, they cannot avoid personal contact with the men who have united in the mass known as labor. But if



comes next, arbitration third. But any of the three is preferable to strikes or lockouts.

THE first of the disputes to be settled by mediation was between the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company on the one side and its clerks—members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—on the other. The conferences lasted about eight days. In three days the Department of Labor successfully restored cordial relations between the Erie Forge Company and its employees. A strike had begun before the president of the company knew it was brewing or suspected any grievances. The dispute was caused by friction between wage-earners and foremen, the resulting strike being apparently due to the fact that no contractual arrangement of a responsible kind existed with the employer, under which friction might be abated and grievances adjusted before a strike had excited hot blood. An agreement guarding against such contingencies in the future was the principal characteristic of the settlement secured. A strike or lockout in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley railroads, in progress since the fall of 1912, was ended by a satisfactory agreement signed at Reading, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1913, by the general managers of the company, the representative of the International Association of Car Workers, the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Labor, and the Commissioner of Conciliation of the Federal Department, altho subsequently unexpected friction arose which delayed final settlement. Other cases successfully mediated were those of the Reading Hardware Company, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops, the Western Maryland railroad shops, the Chicago and Alton railroad shops, the Indianapolis street car strike, and the Indianapolis Teamsters' strike. Mediations were rejected by many, however, due in some cases to the unciliatory disposition of the interests involved. The iron molders' strike at Erie, Pennsylvania, affords a minor instance of refusal to accept mediation. The efforts of this department were discouraged at the Becker and Sturtevant factories near Boston; by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America; the Père Marquette railroad, in the coal-mine strike in southern Colorado and in the copper-mine district in northern Michigan.

The Calumet strike—as well as others of this type—call for serious consideration because of the wide and unwarranted use of fire-

arms. This use of firearms has established a species of private warfare. Groups of men on both sides, without military or police authority for it, have used such arms with fatal effect. These weapons and ammunition have doubtless been procured thru interstate commerce; and many of the armed men are said to have been imported into the troubled zones from other states thru a business concern engaged commercially in supplying corporations across state lines with an armed and trained private soldiery running into hundreds and even thousands. In view of these facts I hope that Congress will take action within its constitutional limitations to regulate this business in the interest of public peace and order. That this be done is not a new suggestion. It was made in connection with labor troubles at Homestead, Pennsylvania, twenty-one years ago. A summary of the circumstances described in the majority report of the House committee makes it appear that the conditions now prevalent in this particular are much the same as those at that time. Then the minority report said, in part, that "the evil, serious as it is, is one over which the Federal Government has no jurisdiction or control. It is a matter wholly within the reserved powers of the state; and if the people in the exercise of their local sovereignty fail to protect themselves, no duty or responsibility whatever can attach to the general government."

It would not seem, in my opinion, however, to be so clear at this day as it appeared to the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives twenty-one years ago, that Congress has no constitutional authority over this subject in its interstate characteristics. The view appears no longer to prevail in congressional legislation that interstate commerce relates to traffic in commodities only. As its powers with reference to interstate commerce are recognized by Congress in the so-called "white slave" legislation, there would seem to be no reason now why the transportation of private troops or private police or armed guards or armed mobs, whether by employers or strikers, should not be regarded as coming fully within the scope of congressional authority over interstate commerce. The evil is still great enough to demand such congressional legislation as may be constitutional, and I have commended the subject to Congress for consideration.

Certainly the use of guerrilla tactics in strikes must be discouraged. In the absence of remedial legisla-

tion there remains nothing to be done except for the Department of Labor to continue adjusting labor disputes in the most peaceful and least expensive manner possible. It has already been demonstrated that such disputes can be settled to the profit of all interests whenever both sides are fairly disposed to compromise.

UNFORTUNATELY, in some quarters there has been a tendency to criticize the Department of Labor as in sympathy with the wage-earners and antagonistic to the employers. This implication is absurd. There is no authority in the organic act establishing the Department of Labor to foster, promote, or develop for wage-earners any special privileges; but the inference is irresistible that Congress did intend to conserve their just interests by means of an executive department especially devoted to their welfare. Nor is there any implication that the wage-earners in whose behalf the Department of Labor was created consist of such only as are associated together in labor unions. It was created in the interest of the welfare of all wage-earners of the United States, whether organized or unorganized. Inasmuch, however, as it is ordinarily thru organization that the many in any class or of any interest can become articulate with reference to their common needs and aspirations, the Department of Labor is usually under the necessity of turning to the labor organizations that exist and such as may come into existence for definite and trustworthy advice on the sentiments of the wage-earning classes, regarding their common welfare. Freely as conferences with unorganized wage-earners are welcomed, official intercourse with individuals as such has practical limits which organization alone can remove.

Yet similar relations with employers and their organizations to the extent to which they themselves permit are likewise a duty of the department. In other words, our official attitude is not exclusive; it must not be. In the execution of this lofty purpose, the element of fairness to every interest is of equal importance. We have made fairness between wage-earner and wage-earner, between wage-earner and employer, between employer and employer, and between each and the public as a whole the supreme motive and purpose of the department's activities. In improving working conditions, promoting the welfare of wage-earners, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment, we have been moved so to do in harmony with the



welfare of all industrial classes and all legitimate interests, and by methods tending to foster industrial peace thru progressively nearer realizations of the highest ideals of industrial justice.

Human ingenuity has solved the problem of production. There is no longer any fear that the world will not be able to produce all that is necessary for the welfare and the comfort of all the people who are able and willing to work mentally or physically. The economic problem we now have to solve is the equitable distribution of the wealth which the physical and mental labor of man has

produced. No one, yet, has found a solution of the problem. When our Socialist friends lay down as a premise for their line of reasoning "that every man is entitled to the full social equivalent of what his labor produces," few, if any, men will contest the point. But how is the full social equivalent to be determined and who is to determine it? The Socialists contend that the only way in which a man can secure the full social equivalent of what his labor produces is for the people collectively to own all the means of production, distribution and exchange; but even if the people owned collectively the machinery by

which production, distribution and exchange are conducted, the problem of what is the full social equivalent of what a man's labor produces would still remain. The problem is one that the Socialists have not solved, and until they do they cannot lay claim to having discovered a method by which the problem of distribution can be carried out.

In the meantime, however, every producer occupies an enviable place because he carries out, in his way, the preordained order of things and yet retains his individuality, his initiative and his independence.

*Washington*

## A WOMAN VS. THE GRAY WOLVES IN CHICAGO

### A CHALLENGE TO THE "BATH HOUSE" MACHINE IN THE FIRST WARD



*Photograph by International News*

"BATH HOUSE JOHN" COUGHLIN  
The First Ward may keep him in office after April 4—if it prefers this type of alderman

**T**EA and wafers and moving pictures have become the weapons of political heelers in Chicago's notorious First Ward. And the battle to be waged there on election day—April 4—is between Alderman "Bath house John" Coughlin and his first woman opponent, Miss Marion Drake, aldermanic candidate of the Progressive party.

Heretofore the elections in Chicago's First Ward have been one-sided affairs. The closely organized Democratic machine, controlled by "the bath house" and Alderman "Hinky Dink" Kenna has mowed down opposition without trouble. Times have changed, however, since women were given the ballot in Illinois, and at present there is being waged in the ward, which includes not only the loop business district and a section

given over to the homes of a number of the city's elite and wealthy, but the "red light" and Chinatown districts, one of the most strenuous political wars ever staged in the city.

Miss Drake, while the Progressive party candidate, has the forces of the Chicago Woman's Club, the suffrage clubs and the various reform organizations enlisted beneath her banner. Her headquarters is in a store building in the heart of the old "red light" district. Like a finished politician her first work has been organization and two score of district clubs have sprung up to support her.

Miss Drake is a formidable foe. She is far from being inexperienced in organization work. She has the straightforward and direct personality that years of legal training and experience have given her. A law school graduate, in business life she is a court reporter. When there was little or no suffrage sentiment among the women in Chicago, she formed the Cook County Suffrage Alliance, which she ably directed until it became one of the organizations to be reckoned with. She also heads the suffrage committee of the Chicago Woman's Club and is secretary of the Chicago Progressive Club.

As a politician Miss Drake's creed is simple and direct.

"To be an honest alderman is all that I can give to Chicago," she says. "Women cannot meet the old politicians on their own ground because that is diametrically opposed to everything that women are working for. I want to give the city a clean record if elected.

"We are not fighting the saloons. We are fighting commercialized vice and all that it implies. We are seeking to regulate conditions which have made the First Ward notorious.



MISS MARION DRAKE

She is giving the machine a fight of an unprecedented variety. She believes that woman's place is in the thick of political battles

"Several big political lessons have been driven home to me already. The most patent observation is that women will not vote for a woman candidate merely because she is of their sex. Those who are looking for civic betterment cannot drape a few political clothes and a spring hat on a woman and expect her to win without massing behind her all the legitimate election machinery that men and women can command." (Miss Drake has plenty of machinery.)

"Women must be something more than a negative force in politics if they are to achieve the end sought in giving them the ballot—a higher grade of government. My personal judgment is that the sooner they get into every campaign primary and election the sooner we shall see the improvements devoutly desired."



# FRANK J. GOODNOW: AN EFFICIENT SCHOLAR

BY MUNROE SMITH, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF ROMAN LAW AND COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN calling Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University to the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, recent as well as earlier precedents have been followed. In the American college of the older type it was a matter of course that the president should have served as a professor, and in most instances he went on teaching. In the modern American university, with its numerous schools and its complex administrative problems, it has long been perceived that, if the manifold duties of the president are to be discharged sufficiently, he must be a man of affairs, possessing many of the qualities required for the direction of great industrial or commercial enterprises. In not a few instances university presidents have been sought outside the universities. Some of these have rendered useful service, but at the outset, at least, they were seriously handicapped by unfamiliarity with academic conditions and problems. In recent years, however, it is generally recognized that men of the highest administrative capacity may readily be found among university professors. In the development of the American university the teaching force is made up of very different elements from those that constituted the traditional college faculty. The professor who still figures in popular literature and lingers on the stage represents a type now almost extinct; the dreamy and unpractical scholar has been replaced, particularly in the faculties charged with technical, professional and graduate instruction and research, by men who are both scholarly and practical.

Mr. Goodnow comes of New England stock. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, and was educated at Amherst College, Columbia University, the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris and the University of Berlin. He has been and is primarily a teacher and writer. Altho he has only just completed his fifty-fifth year, he has for thirty years taught American and European public law in Columbia University and has trained

many students to research in these fields. Not a few of these hold chairs in American colleges and universities. When the American Political Science Association was formed, he was chosen as its first president, and among its other officers were several of his former students. He has published a number of books on municipal, state and national adminis-

tration. Several of these broke new ground—new at least to Anglo-American lawyers—and in some of them Mr. Goodnow went back of the law to study the political and social factors by which law is molded, notably in his *Politics and Administration* (1900) and in his *Social Reform and the Constitution* (1911). Practical experience has been gained in many fields. After graduation from Amherst College and before entering the Columbia Law School he spent a year in a New York broker's office. After the completion of the law course, and before going to Europe for further study, he learned something of the practise of the law in Judge Dillon's office. Some years later, after he had become a Columbia professor, he was obliged, for the protection of family interests, to take an active part in the management of a large manufacturing concern. In his special field of study, he has supplemented his reading by observation in extended foreign travel and by expert service in governmental commissions. He was a member of a New York City charter commission, and he served later on a commission to study the congestion of our city population. He spent a year in Washington as a member of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency. During the past year he has been acting as legal adviser to the Chinese Government. A proposed constitution for the Chinese Republic, drawn up by him, was published in English and in Chinese last autumn, and a number of memorials, prepared at the request of President Yuan, have been widely distributed thruout the country. President Yuan's decision to release him from further service, in order that he might accept the call to Johns Hopkins, was reached with reluctance and only after several weeks' delay.

In the special field of university administration Mr. Goodnow has had no little experience. At Columbia he has repeatedly served on important committees; he has been for a number of years a mem-

ber of the University Council and of its Executive Committee; and he was for a time acting dean of his faculty.

Of strong physique, he has maintained his health under exacting duties by a liberal allowance of outdoor life, golf and motoring being his favorite recreations. He has always possessed an unusual capacity for sustained mental labor. He works easily. His mind goes quickly to the core of a problem, and his tentative conclusions are usually corroborated by more deliberate consideration. In forming his judgments he is exceptionally independent of prevailing currents of opinion; in stating them he is fearless but not aggressive. In his special field of politics, he has always distrusted theories and gen-



Photograph by Campbell Studio

FRANK J. GOODNOW  
President-elect of Johns Hopkins University

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eral principles: to quote a favorite phrase of his, he always wishes to "get down to brass tacks." Translated from the language of engineering draftsmanship into that of social science, this phrase of course means that in his mind the utility of any political or legal institution or device depends on tradition, environment, economic development and other varying factors. At Columbia he has always approached educational problems in the same spirit; and it may be assumed that his attitude will be opportunistic in his new field of academic work.

His personal qualities have won him many friends. No Columbia pro-

fessor is more generally liked or more highly esteemed by his colleagues, and his withdrawal from Columbia has aroused keen regret.

Johns Hopkins University has always stood for education of the highest grade and quality, but its development has been regrettably impeded by inadequate resources. For the fullest success of President Goodnow's administration it is essential that new and large endowments be obtained; and in the interest of higher education in the United States, and particularly in the South, it is earnestly to be hoped that the necessary funds will be provided.

*New York City*

then and will probably continue to do so until there is another business crisis. In 1904, when the number of failures was large, there having been many business disturbances in 1903, the suicide rate for the first time in our history went beyond 20 per 100,000. A knowledge of these facts will help in indicating when special care is needed.

#### A GREAT LAKE OF SODA

THE spectacular rivalry of the Leblanc and Solvay soda processes has just been eclipsed by the development of an enormous lake of natural soda in British East Africa. The deposit is almost inexhaustible and is to be had for the digging. Lake Magadi is really not a lake at all, but a solid chunk of soda crystals covered with a little water in the short rainy season. This water is so slight in amount as not to interfere with the successful working of the deposit. In fact natives have dug out the soda for years without respect to the season and, curiously, they use it as a washing soda.

A promising feature of the lake is its habit of slowly filling up all holes with soda deposited from the strong liquors so that the same spots may be reworked many times. A rough examination showed that the soda cake is at least nine feet thick, probably more, and with its thirty square miles of area must show fully 200,000,000 tons in plain sight.

A company capitalized at \$5,000,000 was formed in 1910 to exploit Magadi Lake and at once began to build a 100-mile railway to reach the Uganda Railroad. Difficulties due to climate and topography of the country were very great, but this branch was finally completed in May, 1913, and now the soda can be taken directly to tidewater at Kilindi Harbor. The Uganda Railroad will have to make special preparations to handle the heavy traffic from the lake, as it is already badly congested. The company expects to ship 1000 tons daily and has arranged to build a plant at the lake to prepare the soda properly for the market. The lake now looks like a block of pink marble colored by some impurities, probably iron, which must be removed. It may be that the large amount of water chemically combined in the solid crystals will be removed by drying in order to save freight rates.

India and the Far East will doubtless take most of the output, so that the competing Leblanc and Solvay processes will still be needed for the rest of the world. Half of the soda from Lake Magadi will be used in refining petroleum and the rest in soap making and other industries.

## THE INCREASE IN SUICIDES

THE *Spectator*, the weekly insurance journal of New York has in a recent number a discussion of the statistics of suicide for the last twenty years, which presents some rather startling figures on an important sociological problem. Ordinarily it is presumed that it is, as a rule, those who are miserable, in physical suffering; and especially under the stress of poverty, who take their own lives. As a matter of fact, the suicides come much more frequently from the better-to-do classes, and not infrequently among those who have a considerable amount of money standing in their name at the time when they consider that they cannot stand the world longer.

As of course is well known, the suicide rate has been constantly going up during the past half century, and its increase is particularly noteworthy during the last twenty-five years. The statistics for twenty years as published by the *Spectator* are indeed startling. In 100 American cities, containing a population of about 14,000,000 in 1893, there were about 2100 suicides. In 1903, the populations of the cities taken being in round numbers about 18,000,000, there were some 3500 suicides. In 1912, the population now considered being over 23,000,000, there were almost 4400 suicides. An increase of less than three-fourths in population has considerably more than doubled the suicide mortality.

It is at times when those with melancholy tendencies find themselves out of sympathy with those around them, and compare their own unhappiness as it has become exaggerated by brooding over it with what they consider the happiness of those around them that suicide is likely to take place. It is most frequent in the temperate zone, where

the extremes of temperature do not inflict so much suffering, and it is much more frequent in the pleasure loving cities than in the quiet, peaceable tho monotonous country. Californian cities, tho the state is noted for its equable, pleasant climate, has the worst suicide rate. San Francisco, which has not nearly so many great variations of temperature as many other cities of the country, and which is often spoken of as the most joyous of our American cities, has the highest suicide rate of all, and is followed by San Diego and Sacramento, and these by Los Angeles and Oakland, with only Hoboken and St. Louis in between.

It is said, however, that immediately after the earthquake at San Francisco—tho just before that the city had enjoyed the same bad eminence of the highest suicide rate as now—there were no self-murders for many weeks. This is what might be expected, for when everybody is suffering together there is apparently much less temptation to commit suicide than at other times. A declaration of war usually brings down the suicide rate in a country. On the other hand, a financial panic always increases it. A great many people suffer from the panic, but a certain comparatively small number have to go into bankruptcy or proclaim their failure in business, and it is the comparison of their situation with others that leads to unfortunate results. Hence the truth of the expression that "the curve of suicide frequency and the curve of business failures have a definite relation to each other." Our highest suicide rate in the last twenty years, 21.8 per 100,000 of population, came in 1908, the year after the panic. In 1909, when business difficulties were still causing many failures, the rate was 21. It has been dropping since



## FARMING SLIPPERY CROPS

**I**N these days when the scale of living of the middle classes as well as of the upper classes is increasing, and especially the demand for delectable food is becoming greater, there is always some enterprising person who will devise methods of furnishing the markets with the tempting edibles which the public seek. A Dane, Mr. Nielson, has recently hit upon a unique and simple method of maintaining an eel farm.

A portion of a fjord in Zeeland, in northern Denmark, was cut off from the main body of water by dykes. It was the intention of those interested in the project to drain this area for agricultural purposes. But this scheme was shortly abandoned as unprofitable and the lake was then taken up by Mr. Nielson. The lake is 300 acres in extent with a depth of water of about 2 feet. At the time the experiment was commenced there was already established in the lake a small number of eels.

The mature eels produce their young in the waters of the Atlantic. Early in life the elvers work their way inland in search of fresh water. Upon the first appearance of the wanderers in the fjord in Zeeland a crate filled with water weeds is placed just outside the sluiceway to the eel farm. From an opening in the sluice fresh water from the lake is allowed to pour thru the box. The unsuspecting elvers make their way into the weeds in the crate, which at intervals is hoisted from the water and shaken over a fine meshed net.

The method of capturing the mature eels is quite as simple as is that of capturing the elvers. Advantage is taken of the instinct of the adults to seek salt water during the spawning season. A box about twelve feet long is suspended from a framework of poles erected in the lake. In the sides of the box, at regular intervals, are holes nine inches square to which are fastened, on the inner side, ordinary eel nets. Besides these large holes there are numerous small holes. On top of the box and communicating with it is placed a smaller box with an opening in the top and a slide door in one of the

sides. The day before a supply of eels is wanted for market salt water is pumped into the lake at both ends of the box by means of a windmill. At nightfall the box is lowered into the lake and the flow of water continued, but now the troughs are so placed that the water enters the box at the top of the trap and flows out thru the holes. The mature eels, in their eagerness to find salt water, enter the nets thru the large holes and are thus made prisoners. The undersized eels which inadvertently enter the box can make their escape thru the small holes. The work of capturing both elvers and eels in considerable quantities can be accomplished by one man with the aid of the windmill and the natural impulses of the eels.

R. S. D.

**R**OLLER Skates Delivery. That, if you please, is the newest form of postal facility. The idea originated with Fred Haley, foreman of the checking department of the Chicago post office, and proved such an instantaneous success that Postmaster Campbell not only gave it his official sanction as a permanent part of the regular Chicago mail delivery system, but has made it the

subject of a special report to Postmaster General Burleson at Washington.

This scheme was first tried in the check room of the Chicago post office. This room, in the basement, has a 300-foot clear stretch of smooth, concrete floor space. There are 1400 carriers' lockers in this part of the office, and it was found that the clerks in charge of checking uniforms did the work by use of the roller skates in one-fourth the time it took to walk back and forth. Later the experiment was applied to the carrying of packages from one part of the building to another, and finally to the delivery of parcel post packages on the outside. This last feature has not yet had a fair test on account of the congested condition of the streets and sidewalks during the holiday season, but it is believed by Postmaster Campbell that it will work successfully under normal conditions.

## A RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS

**T**O the historian, the eugenicist or the inquiring individual of neither of these professions, a list of ancestral names with date of birth, marriage and death (such as the genealogist is often satisfied with) seems all too meager.

The student of hereditary traits wants to know more. What did these ancestors do? What did they enjoy or dislike? In what ways were they efficient or defective? Which strains contributed most to the being you or I find ourselves to be?

To fill the needs of such inquirers as well as to gain material for study the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, has issued a schedule of several pages entitled Record of Family Traits. This schedule contains not only spaces for recording the results of one's findings, but suggestions in regard to the facts which one may profitably seek to record. The filling out of such a chart requires time, care, reflection and inquiry among one's kin, especially among one's aged relatives. This Family Trait Schedule is furnished in duplicate to any one who will fill out one copy as faithfully and fully as possible and return it to the Eugenics Record Office.



ROLLER SKATING IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES  
Postmaster Campbell and a clerk in the Chicago post office



# THE STELLAR UNIVERSE—HAD IT A CAUSE?

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—FIFTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**I**N the previous article I found myself unable to discover in ether, the one all-pervading substance out of which apparently all things are made, any sure evidence that it has a Creator, that it is not self-existent, as eternal as the God of religion whom we have been taught to look upon as the Source and Creator of all things. I now turn to ask of this material world on which we live, and of the worlds which astronomy tells of, whether they had a beginning and a cause. Is it true that "the undevout astronomer is mad"? We must consider the material universe as we know it, in its masses and in its molecular constitution. What has such matter to tell us of its self-existence or its contingency?

And, first, we find matter massed into huge planets like our earth, or into vaster suns and stars. If they are self-existent and eternal they must carry the evidence thereof. They must show no time-limit of existence, and they must show universality in space; for what is self-existent by its own necessity, must exhibit that necessity always and everywhere. It cannot be necessary in

one part of space and unnecessary in another part of space. It must fill all space as does the ether as far as we know; and equally it must comprehend all time—otherwise it has a cause; it cannot happen by chance, out of nothing.

## MATTER—NOT EVERYWHERE

That planets and suns do not fill all space is the fact. Matter is not everywhere, unless ether is matter. The suns and planets are separated from each other by vast interspaces, so that their own bulk, big as it is, is inconsiderable as compared with the vacancies between them. So distant is the nearest star to us that its point of light can be enlarged by no telescope. Matter at its best fills, or appears to fill only limited spaces like that occupied by our earth or our sun, spaces where are aggregated rocks, earth, air, vapors, but outside of them in spaces immeasurably greater is nothing, nothing except as ether is something. If matter exists necessarily there could be no vacant spaces. It would exist everywhere the same. Instead of that it exists exceptionally. It therefore exists

contingently, not necessarily. For existing as we see it, it must have had a beginning, a cause outside of itself.

## MATTER—NOT ETERNAL

That is proof sufficient, so far as space is concerned; but, for fuller consideration of the great question, let us also ask what are the facts accessible to us as to the existence of the universe of matter in time. Can we assert or deny that it has always existed in time? This question does not allow a short answer, as does the question as to the necessary existence of matter in space; for the fact that matter does evidently not exist universally in space is itself conclusive of its contingency.

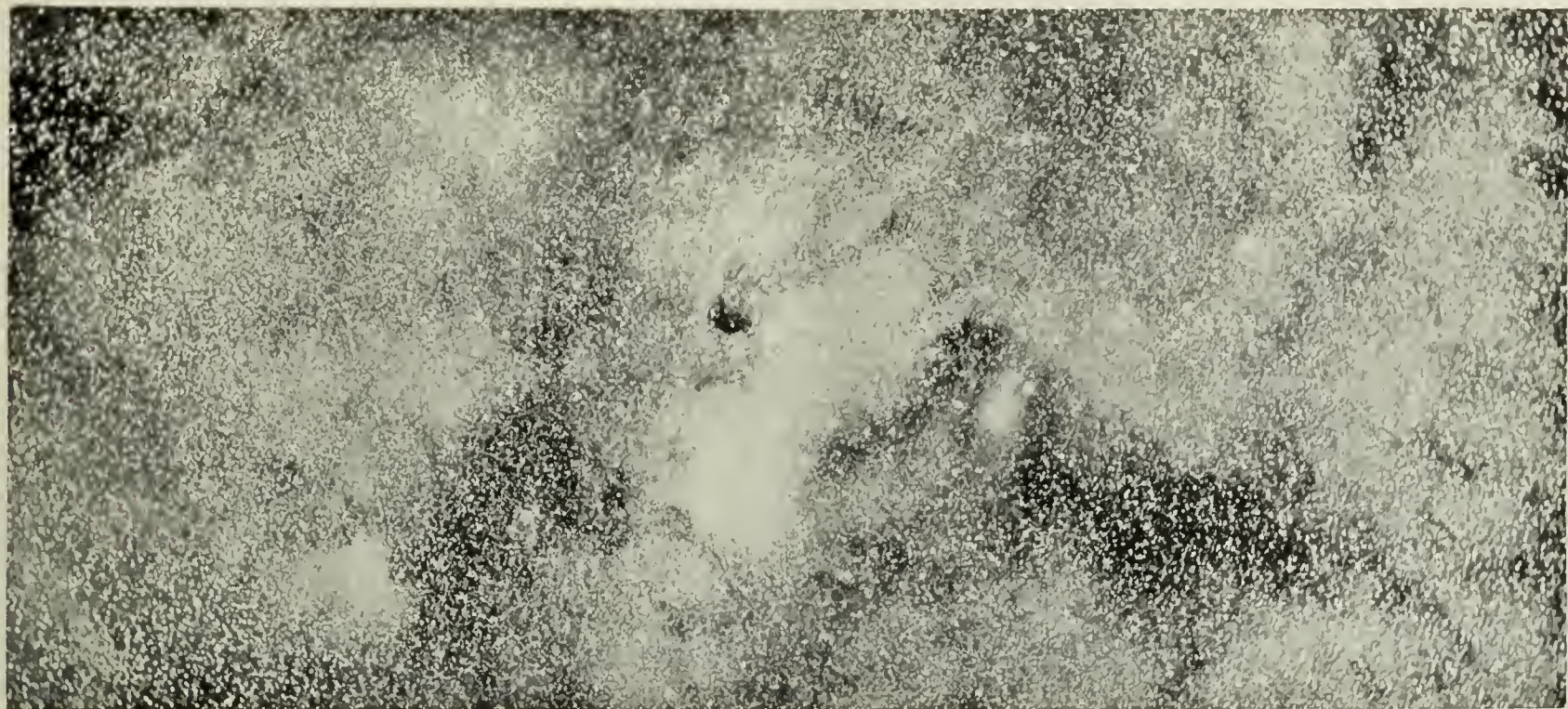
We see the heavenly bodies in two states, one intensely heated and emitting light like the sun and stars, the other not luminous, refrigerated, like our earth and moon. We know that the earth was once a molten mass like the sun; but it has cooled down unmeasured ages ago, tho still heated to its center. We know that the larger planets, like Jupiter and Saturn, have not yet cooled down so completely as has the earth, and are surrounded by a thick envelope of vapor which does not allow their solid surface to be seen. When we turn to the stars we find that they appear, so far as we can see them, to be in the same condition as the sun, molten masses of fire. But they are not all in quite the same condition; some are larger than others, some hotter than others, showing different stages of condition, as proved by the spectroscope. Then there are in the heavenly spaces invisible stars or planets which have cooled down, like our earth, till they cease to be luminous. We know it because we have variable stars, whose light is temporarily obscured, as if by some intervening lesser planet or companion star that has ceased to emit light. That there are such we know further from the occasional appearance of temporary new stars. They are explained by the coming of two invisible stars, or one of them invisible, together, drawn by their mutual attraction. Their collision raises them to enormous heat, and they become visible. The conclusion is, that in the stellar universe there are stars of all stages of condition; multitudes that are like our sun, hotter or not so hot, some of lesser heat and dimmer light, some quite extinct as luminous stars, and for aught we know there are dead suns more numerous, perhaps vastly more numerous than the molten, visible suns. This much is clear,



THE GREAT NEBULA IN ORION

"Two approaching dead stars . . . happen to come within the reach of each other's attraction, and meet with a velocity of four hundred miles a second . . . breaking off portions of each which burst out into the most intense heat and dissolve in fiery vapor"





Photograph by Professor E. E. Barnard, Yerkes Observatory

#### A "COAL SACK" IN THE MILKY WAY

In the midst of the star-clouds is this "black hole," where the strongest telescopes can find no star. These vast areas of nothing "beyond the loom of the last lone star" suggest that matter does not exist everywhere, does not exist necessarily, and must have had a beginning

that the suns, as we know them, have a temporary existence. They have had a beginning in time as stars in their present condition of visibility or invisibility. For each one is giving off heat constantly and receiving none, or next to none, from other stars. Our sun is cooling down, and in the course of time must itself become a dead sun, as invisible from the possible inhabitants of the planetary system of Sirius, if such there will be, as is the earth. And the same is true of Sirius and every other star in the heavens. Every one must have had a beginning as a star, because the process of cooling is not completed, and the past eternity of time is sufficient to have completed it if it had had no beginning. The stars, as stars, are contingent in time, as well as in space.

#### ARE THE STARS RE-CREATED?

But this does not quite settle the question, for the fact that we actually see before us new stars appearing in the heavens is evidence that a dead star may be revived, and renew, like the phoenix, its existence. If once or twice in a century we see such a tremendous creation in the heavens, we do not know but that in uncounted past eons every star we see was thus created, every star suddenly bursting into flame, and then in the process of ages cooling its heat, dimming its fire, until it again becomes invisible and dead, awaiting its turn in a fresh collision to repeat the course of history from secular heat to secular cold. This at least we are sure of, that every star we see, which has not yet finished its course and become invisible, has had its beginning as such a star in a definite past time, for it has not yet completed its range of progressive relapse.

Such is the case with our sun, with every star. The mathematician can calculate from the present heat of the sun and the rate at which it loses heat, how long it will be before it becomes extinct, and so for any other star if he can know its conditions. Each star is on its way to a state which it has not yet reached, but which it would have reached if it had existed from eternity. A multitude of stars have, in all probability reached that stage, and, to our eye become extinct. All had their beginning; none are eternal.

#### IS THE STELLAR SYSTEM ETERNAL?

But we may ask, if the separate stars have each had a beginning in time, is that true of the system of stars as a whole? May it not have been repeatedly and perpetually renewing itself? This requires consideration.

I have spoken of the stellar system as single and unitary, after the hitherto usual manner among astronomers. Lord Herschel knew that stars were in motion, and he conceived them as all revolving, like our planets, about a common center which might be in the constellation of Hercules. But at present the most advanced students of the starry heavens find not one, but two systems of stars, moving in different directions, coming out of different portions of space, and now entangled together. The stars in the Milky Way belong to one system that has younger stars, showing helium lines, while the other system is older. This gives us a different and startling view of the universe. With such diverse movements in the two systems there is danger, such as there was not before, of the approach of one star to another, as the course of

a star in one system might approach the course of a star in another. This explains the genesis of new stars, and provides a way for the regeneration of exhausted stars and the continuance of the systems with their light and heat. The two approaching dead stars, that have in the course of countless ages lost their heat and are thus invisible, happen to come within the reach of each other's attraction, and meet with a velocity of four hundred miles a second; but having each their own proper motion they may not meet head on, but graze each other, breaking off portions of each which burst out into the most intense heat and dissolve in fiery vapor, forming a new star; while the main portions of the two are likely to fly away on their altered courses, losing their velocity by the backward pull of attraction, and are lost in space, while the *nova*, first expanding into a nebula, then loses its light and ultimately disappears to sight. Thus we seem to see new stars produced, and such may be conceived to be the cosmic origin and course of all the stars that we see move thru the sky. But, even so, it does not seem likely that our universe of visible stars could indefinitely reproduce itself; only a small fraction of stars approaching would actually collide. The comets do not fall into the sun, but diverge and go on. So most stars visible and heated would escape each other and continue to give out their heat and ultimately become extinct. That this has not yet occurred seems to be some proof that the stellar system, or systems, had a beginning.

But there is a yet more serious point of view. If there are two systems of stars, as Kapteyn and Pro-



fessor Boss tell us, then the universe is not unitary but dual. The two systems can hardly be conceived as coming into existence together, out of any necessary inherent force—each had a beginning, and a different contingent occasion of beginning, whatever we may call the source.

#### THE CONSEQUENCES OF A DUAL SYSTEM

These two streams, or systems, of stars, we are told, are of different ages—one has newer stars than the other, has stars with helium lines, while the other has none. Its stars have not thru countless ages been regenerated whether by collision or by the absorption of nebular matter, or whatever the original world-stuff may have been. If one is older than the other, and is further along in the line of extinction, they had each a beginning at different times, and a separate contingent source of beginning, whatever we may call that source. Nor does it make any difference if we conceive of an infinite number of such systems far beyond our ken, for they exist separately, out of forces acting individually and not universally, and so not of necessity but contingently. And contingency means some exterior force, directing, controlling, whether we call it God or not.

I think that the nature and direction of movement of the stars in the two swarms has a bearing on our subject. It was conjectured by astronomers, before the existence of two separate streams of stars was known, that they had all their orbits, and were revolving about a common center. That does not now seem probable, and the fact of the two swarms coming together seems to negative it. At their enormous distances gravitation could hardly hold them to a common orbit; and a common orbit of all the stars would prevent collision. The moon is held to the earth by a force equal to a steel cable fifteen or twenty miles in diameter; but attraction diminishes as the square of the distance, and the attraction of one star to another and to their common center would be insignificant as compared with their enormous projectile momentum. If,

then, they are moving directly thru space and not in an orbit, they must have past thru billions and billions of miles of space, and that affords likely proof that ether is infinite in space, for the strain of ether is supposed to be the source of all force. Another conclusion is that a swarm of stars not moving in orbits must even by slight attraction be gradually drawn together, and in time will, unless they have diverse velocities so that they will separate from each other, be brought to a common center. But this has not yet happened. The fact that they are still separate while still retained in their swarms, and are not yet drawn into one mass, is evidence that our stellar universe has not existed from all eternity, but had a beginning in time as well as a limit in space, and so is not eternal and self-existent, but had a cause, outside of itself.

This indication is from the side of motion. We may consider it somewhat further from the side of heat.

#### THE DISSIPATION OF HEAT

It is the nature of all other forms of energy to be transformed, under the well known laws of the conservation of energy, one into another and without loss. But when any other form of energy is transformed into heat, it can then be dissipated and lost. Thus a hot body is constantly

giving out heat, whether a candle or a sun. Its heat radiates into space, and may be captured by some body which it meets, or it may be lost because it meets no object to absorb it. Thus the earth and other planets intercept a little of the heat radiated by the sun, but most of it passes into space and is dissipated and lost. Equally every star possesses its individual quantum of total force, or energy, of which one part is its proper motion in space, say a dozen or more miles in a second; the other is its heat. Its heat is being constantly dissipated; it passes off into space, and at last will leave the star in the condition of absolute cold, possess of no force except its motion in space.

Thus the total amount of energy in the stellar universe represented by heat is certainly being dissipated, and if not regenerated in some way will be finally exhausted. The universe will run down; the stars will all be dead stars. But, as this has not yet happened, it must follow that the universe had a beginning in time, and therefore some cause for its beginning.

#### CAN THIS ENERGY BE RESTORED?

One way, however, in which it might occur to us to escape this conclusion is, as already indicated, by the generation of fresh force by the attraction of two approaching and colliding bodies. But this raises the question whether there is in the case of such attraction any real addition to the total energy of the universe. Does it contradict the law of the conservation of energy? From any source, like the attraction of gravitation, can dissipated energy be restored?

The attraction of gravitation is the greatest of all the mysteries of physics. We call it gravitation, but giving it a name does not explain why an apple falls to the ground. We know of no explanation. We only know that it does fall to the ground, and that in every fraction of an instant in its fall it gets an increment of its force and velocity. The earth does not touch it; nothing does touch it except air and ether. Something must move it that touches it, but it



THE ANDROMEDA NEBULA

"There are stars of all stages of condition; multitudes that are like our sun, some of lesser heat and dimmer light, some quite extinct"



is not air that does it, for it falls faster in a vacuum where there is no air, only ether. It seems to follow that ether moves it, either pulls it or pushes it, but why or how we do not know. I suppose that ether is the great storehouse of energy which supports the whole universe. I suppose that when an apple falls to the ground, ether moves it, or ether-strains, like the strain of a rubber band, pull or push it; that when the moon or earth is held down to its orbit ether-strains do it. And I do not see that this force has come thru any transformation of any previous force. We speak of potential energy, which is simply the expression for the amount of attraction which would draw an apple downward if it were free to fall from the tree. It is measured by what we call weight, and its amount depends on its distance from the attracting body.

Now a great gain in kinetic energy is acquired when two stars moving at the rate of ten or twenty miles a second approach each other until their velocity is increased to perhaps four hundred miles a second; and I cannot see that any corresponding amount of energy has been lost to balance it. It would seem that this new energy has been provided out of the inexhaustible source of all energy, the force within the ether. And this new energy of motion is being transferred by the collision of two stars into vast amounts of heat. This added energy thus created might in a measure balance the total energy lost by the dissipation of heat; and in this way the argument for a beginning in time might be more or less invalidated. Yet it is not clear that the constant loss of heat would or could be thus balanced and restored. The countless stars are giving out heat constantly, while the cases of new stars are not only few and rare, but so far as we have recorded them they are temporary. They soon fade away. They seem to have added little to the sum of energy in the universe during their brief existence, while the loss of energy by the dissipation of heat is constant and enormous.

In another way we could imagine a condition in which dissipated heat would be restored. If we could think of ether as limited in space, and its limits a sharp wall, then dissipated heat might be reflected back again; yet even so only an infinitesimal portion of it would be caught by the stars; and that heat of a low degree, unless we were to conceive of the dead stars as so numerous as to fill the whole sky. This is so improbable, and so destitute of evidence that we may dismiss it from consideration.

Even so the heat restored would leave the stars still invisible and dead, and would only increase the argument for the final extinction of the stars yet visible to us.

Thus the conclusion derived from as wide a study of the evidence as our present knowledge of the stellar universe yields to us, would make it appear pretty clearly that this universe must finally expend its energy and run down like a clock. The fact that, notwithstanding all changes and renewals, it has not yet run

down, is evidence that this universe had a beginning in time, and therefore had a cause for beginning, a great Cause outside of itself, some such cause as we have been in the habit of conceiving under the word God. The conditions of time equally with those of space indicate that the stellar universe does not exist by any inherent necessity of its being. It is limited in space, and it appears to be equally limited in time. It is finite, contingent, conditioned, had a beginning and a Cause.

## THE RESURRECTION OF KOREA

BY FRANK HERRON SMITH

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN CHINZEI COLLEGE, NAGASAKI, JAPAN

SOME time ago "The Passing of Korea" may have been a suitable theme. But not now. Today the age-old silence and calm of the Hermit Kingdom are broken by the shrill whistles of locomotives rushing well-equipped trains over the X-shaped system of railroads that center in Seoul and branch out over the country. The innocent-eyed people, in their absurd wide cotton bloomers and big umbrella-like hats, step aside with uncharacteristic sprightliness at the honk-honk of the automobiles speeding along the highway. Seoul of today has twenty-eight broad new streets, making all parts of the city easily accessible.

The greatest improvements have been made in administration, banking and commerce, civil engineering enterprises, communications, agriculture and forestry, sanitation and education. The Korean is having his financial sense developed. Formerly prone to borrow at the least encouragement, he is now learning from banks and postoffice savings departments to save. The people are beginning to show a bent toward industry. In the old days there was no inducement for them to make more than a bare living, since greedy officials always appropriated the surplus. Under the new regime, by means of agricultural schools, model agricultural and industrial farms, cotton planting stations, seedling stations and sericulture stations the farmers are being assisted to raise more and better crops. Fruit does especially well in Korea and already one may secure apples, grapes and pears in great quantities. The increase in the rice crop is about twenty-five per cent a year, wheat and barley forty per cent, native cotton eighty-seven per cent, and upland cotton (American) two hundred per cent! The area of cultivated land is increasing

at the rate of about fifteen per cent a year. On the other hand it is be noted that the total of cultivated land is less than one-eighth of the total area of the country.

Epidemics of cholera, smallpox, dysentery and diphtheria formerly swept the country regularly. Strict quarantine has changed all this. Wherever smallpox appears compulsory vaccination is enforced. In 1911 alone nearly three million people were vaccinated. Garbage boxes are everywhere and sanitary regulations are strictly enforced.

The beginnings of a strong educational system appear in the two hundred schools of the country with their three hundred Japanese and seven hundred Korean teachers and over twenty-five thousand students. Agricultural, commercial and industrial schools of low grade are maintained in many places and about sixteen hundred students are in training for practical work in life. In Seoul a small college and a medical training school are growing steadily.

The Japanese are not trying to exploit Korea. It has been made a part of their empire and they will develop it. As the Korean shakes off his perennial sloth and accepts the opportunities offered, he will take his own place in this new and great Far Eastern empire. The Scotch are still Scotch and the Welsh are still Welsh, but they are all proud of their common citizenship and each is making his own contribution to Great Britain. So the Korean by merging with the Japanese will find his best independence. By being a real Japanese he will become a greater Korean. The Japanese are entering Korea at the rate of forty thousand a year and the ratio is constantly increasing. Every figure in the increase means one more active factor in the transforming of Korea.





Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### A PHOTOGRAPH THAT SPANS TWENTY CENTURIES—POMPEII FROM AN AIRSHIP

Run a knife blade across a whole city below the level of the roofs, lift off the top slice, and photograph what is left from an airship. The result will be a unique revelation of the fabric of the city—its streets and open places, its landmarks and public buildings, its private houses to the very core. This is one of a set of photographs made from an Italian military balloon and published in *L'Illustration*. Such views have never been taken before. It shows the southwestern quarter of the city with the large buildings grouped about the Forum (the large rectangle). At the head of the Forum (which ran northwest and southeast) is the Temple of Jupiter. East of this (to the right) stands the *macellum*, or meat market, with a circular colonnade at its center, next to that the Sanctuary of the Lares of the city, then the Temple of Vespasian (or Mercury), then the large building erected by a priestess named Eumachia, the use of which is unknown, and just at the corner of the Forum, across the Street of Abundance, the *comitium*, also known as the School of Verna. Beside the basilica on the opposite side of the Forum (cut off by the bottom of the picture) runs a street to the Marine Gate, and just north is the large Temple of Apollo. The stately House of the Faun is in the extreme upper left hand corner of the picture, with an entrance on the Street of Nola, which cuts diagonally across the corner



# TWENTY YEARS WITH SHAKESPEARE

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER-DESCENDANT OF SHAKESPEARE'S FIRST PUBLISHER

**M**ORE than three hundred years ago, when Shakespeare, forced from the seclusion of Stratford by his father's financial difficulties, journeyed to London, he made the acquaintance of a printer named William Jaggard, who published some of the boy's work in a pamphlet called *The Passionate Pilgrim*. Since then there have been eleven generations in the Jaggard family, and today another William Jaggard of Stratford-on-Avon has just completed a Shakespeare bibliography containing 37,400 entries, including editions of the works, and biographical and critical books on Shakespeare. The work—in every sense a labor of love, done as an avocation in his spare time—has taken him twenty-two years.

Mr. Jaggard's life should be a profitable example to the Shakespeare scholar. When he left grammar school he entered the antiquarian book business, and shortly afterward was sent for by the Earl of Warwick to arrange the library at Warwick Castle. The Earl, seeing his intense interest in the Shakespeareana of the library and the care with which he listed the volumes, suggested to him the idea of compiling a complete Shakespeare bibliography—a work which tho often attempted had never been successfully accomplished.

From that time he has spent every spare moment searching the libraries



Photograph by Paul Thompson

## THE PRESENT WILLIAM JAGGARD

The compiler of the only complete bibliography of Shakespeare has devoted twenty-two years to the task

of the world, in an effort to make his book complete. The library of Warwick Castle gave him a start of 2000 entries including a number of folios and the most complete set of quartos in existence. The Stratford Memorial Library contained in all 9000 volumes in which he found many new entries. In Birmingham, Warwickshire, there were 13,500 volumes. The British Museum offered 10,000. In America, the Boston Public Library, which has the largest Shakespeare collection in the world, gave him 16,000 volumes to choose from.

Mr. Jaggard, however, has not been content with a mere list of volumes. Many of the books he has entered, he has studied with care, and he has found countless little romantic incidents connected with their publication, which he has told with such detail that the book has become a veritable encyclopedia. Under *Hamlet*, for example, he tells the following anecdote:

Until so recent a period as 1856, the only known copy of the original 1603 *Hamlet* was that named the "Devonshire" copy, bound up with twelve other old plays, bought by the duke in 1825. It formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Hanmer. From his library it passed eventually to the old book firm of Payne and Foss for £180, and thence to the Duke of Devonshire for £250, altho it lacked the last leaf. From the "Devonshire" copy William Nicol prepared a careful and accurate reprint minus the final leaf. Over thirty years passed until one day a Nottinghamshire youth, studying at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the shop of M. W. Rooney, a Dublin bookseller, with some old books for sale. Among these re-

posed another copy (unbound) of the "unique" 1603 *Hamlet*, this time lacking the title page but possessing the priceless last leaf. Rooney secured the copy for one shilling, reprinted the last leaf, and then sold the volume for seventy pounds to Boone, a London bookseller, from whom J. O. Halliwell bought it for £120 and transferred it to the British Museum at a further advance, where it now rests for aye.

This is only a sample of hundreds of discoveries made by Mr. Jaggard in the course of his work. At one time he proved the fraudulency of a set of volumes purporting to be 1619 quartos by showing, among other things, that the paper on which the books were printed was made at a considerably later date.

Mr. Jaggard's work, resulting in a book which is rapidly becoming indispensable to the greatest scholars of the world, is perhaps most remarkable in that it has been done by a man whose scholastic education extended no further than the grammar school. Circumstances deprived him of university study, and forced him to earn his living at seventeen. Nearly all his education, therefore, has come thru his work with Shakespeare. Shakespeare has been his teacher in everything intellectual, moral, and spiritual—and in gratitude to the master, he has given the Bibliography as his offering.

Mr. Jaggard has just visited this country, and tho his stay was too short—only three weeks—to give many people the benefit of his presence, he has promised to lecture here two months next winter.

## MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARES COMEDIES, HISTORIES, & TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the True Originall Copies.

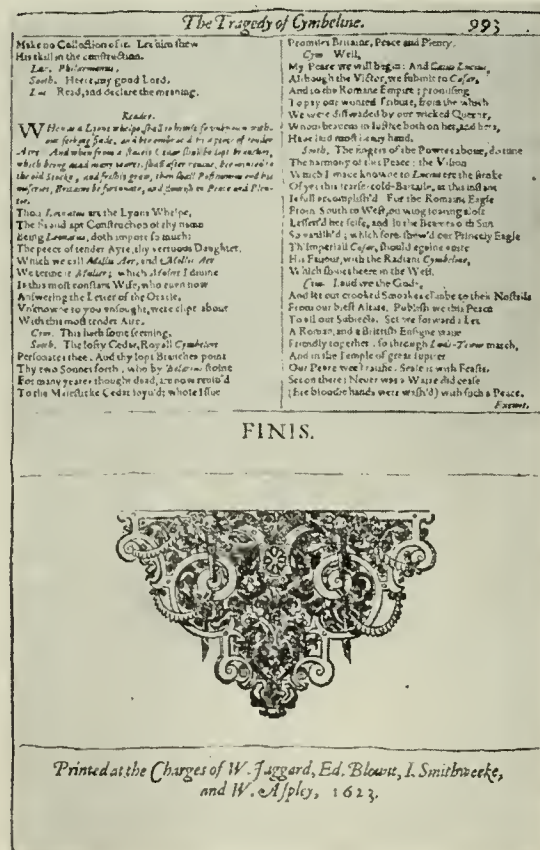


LONDON

Printed by Isaac Jaggard, and Ed. Blount. 1623

### THE FIRST FOLIO TITLE PAGE

As the edition was completed after his death, the name of William Jaggard does not appear here. The Droeshout engraving of Shakespeare is the most authentic picture we have



### THE IMPRINT OF THE ORIGINAL WILLIAM JAGGARD

The last page of the 1623 folio evidences William Jaggard's part in publishing the edition. It is probable that he was editor as well as printer of this first collection of Shakespeare's works



# THE PHEASANT IN AMERICA

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

AUTHOR OF "OUR FEATHERED GAME," EDITOR OF "THE GAME BREEDER"

**F**RESH killed pheasants are about to become abundant and cheap in the American markets. This may seem surprising, but the industry of pheasant breeding is growing rapidly; there is a big de-

strictive legislation. Here as elsewhere was proved the well-known rule that game cannot withstand destruction by its natural enemies and also by shooting.

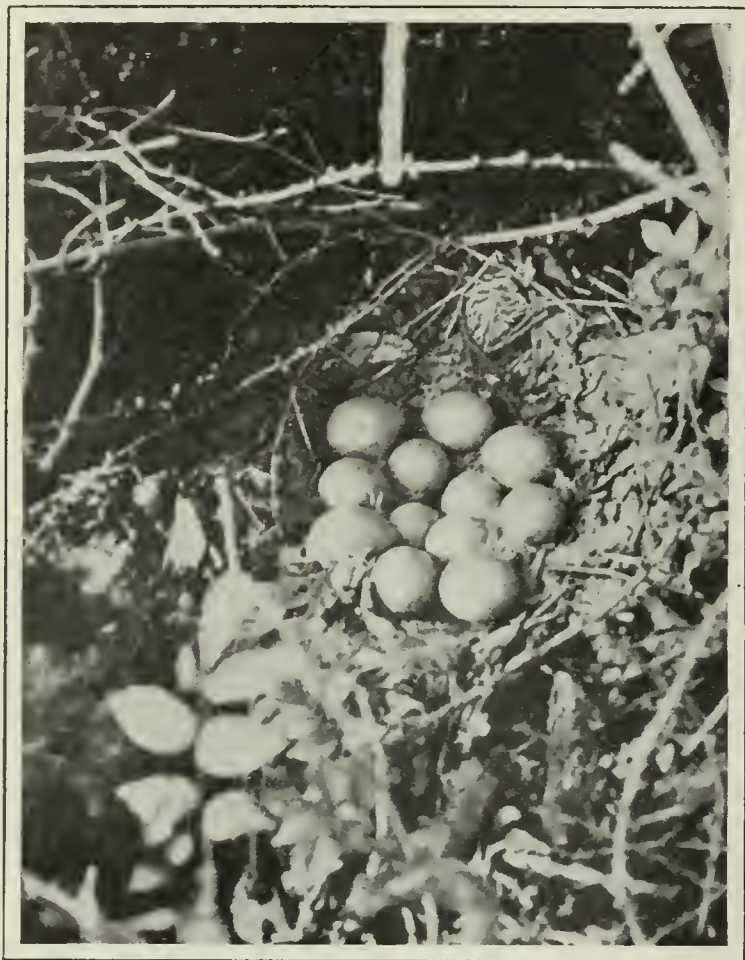
Two years ago it was a crime for the owner profitably to produce a pheasant as food on private lands in America, but this season several thousand birds were sold as food in the markets at excellent prices and tens of thousands of birds have been sold alive for propagation.

The Clove Valley Club in Dutchess County, New York, last season sold game birds for \$4500 at a cost of production of about \$5000. Members of the club, however, obtained 2200 pheasants worth \$5500 (they could have been sold for this amount in the New York market) and 1200 wild ducks worth \$1800 in the market. From 1500 to 2000 pheasants and ducks undoubtedly strayed from the preserve during the year, and since these losses would not have occurred had the place been conducted

as a commercial game farm where no shooting is permitted (such as are common in England), it is safe to say the profits could have been from eight to ten thousand dollars for the season. Most of the abandoned farms in America are suitable for such industry and will soon be made valuable. Employment will be given to thousands of people in the country.

The two pheasants most used for sport and for profit are the ring-necked and the green-necked or dark-necked pheasant. Both are beautiful birds, and they are equally prized as food. When hand-reared they quickly return to a wild state and, in fact, on the opening day of the shooting it is difficult to distinguish the hand-reared bird from those bred in the fields and woods. The pheasants present as difficult marks as our wild-bred quail and grouse do and, since often they do not lie well to the dogs, the shots are at long range and even more difficult on this account.

The prices for stock birds vary and uniformly increase as the breeding season approaches. Young birds for the shooting have been sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.25 each, but this season dead birds sold in the market at \$5 per pair, wholesale. In the fall stock birds are sold at from \$5 to \$6 per pair and last spring the prices advanced to \$8 per pair; many dealers reported they could not fill all of their orders. It is advisable to purchase stock birds in the autumn and early winter because if they are purchased too late the hens will not lay since they are not accustomed to



THE NEST OF A WILD PHEASANT

On game farms the eggs are gathered once or twice a day and hatched under barnyard hens

mand for game, and any demand will be met if there are good profits in the work. It is only within the last two years that pheasant breeding for profit has been a legal industry, but I know nearly a thousand breeders who are now rearing pheasants; some of them produce thousands of birds annually.

Prior to the year 1881 there were no pheasants in America excepting the wild turkey, which is classified by the ornithologists as a pheasant—the largest in the world. In the year mentioned a few pheasants were brought from China and liberated in Oregon, but the experiment was a failure. The following year Judge Denny imported a few more birds. Shooting was prohibited and the pheasants increased in numbers and became fairly abundant in some parts of the state. Our big game and feathered game were plentiful then in Oregon and gunners were not superabundant. But when pheasant shooting was permitted the birds rapidly decreased in numbers and soon the State Game Warden called attention to the fact and advised re-

stricted had the place been conducted as a commercial game farm where no shooting is permitted (such as



A PHEASANT PEN ON THE FARM OF THE GAME BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Small brush heaps or little covers made by placing cedar boughs in conical heaps in the center of the pen make attractive nesting places



their new surroundings. It is better to start with birds than with purchased eggs, but thousands of eggs are sold annually and if they are good they may hatch well.

In pheasant breeding, as in all other game breeding, it is absolutely necessary to control the natural enemies of the birds. Darwin says, "very frequently it is not the obtaining of food but the serving as prey to other animals which determines the average number of a species. Thus there seems to be little doubt that the stock of partridges, grouse and hares in any large estate depends chiefly on the destruction of vermin. If not one head of game were shot during the next twenty years in England and at the same time if no vermin were destroyed there would, in all probability, be less game than at present, altho hundreds of thousands of game animals are now annually shot."

On commercial game farms and preserves the vermin quickly gathers as the game becomes plentiful. In pheasant breeding there will be always some losses due to foxes, hawks, owls, crows, snakes and other enemies of birds, but these losses can be reduced to a minimum. Formerly the pheasants were penned at the breeding season in many small inclosures; one cock and three to five hens being placed in each. This was believed to be necessary to prevent the cocks fighting. In the modern pheasant pen, which is a large one, made of wire netting or of boards, many cocks and hens are confined, the proportion of cocks and hens being the same as under the old system of separate hens.

Small brush heaps or little covers made by placing cedar boughs in conical heaps open in the center, or against the sides of the boarded pen, provide attractive nesting places; the eggs are gathered daily, in some places twice each day. They are hatched under barnyard hens in large hatching houses which contain many nesting boxes.

The young pheasants when one day old are placed in coops on grassy rearing fields which are inclosed with wire netting. Fenders or small board inclosures are placed before the coops for a few days until the young birds become accustomed to their home and foster mother, when the fenders are removed and the young birds are permitted to roam and chase grasshoppers and other insects in the field. For the first few days the young pheasants are fed on pheasant meal mixt with grated hard boiled eggs, later on seeds, rice and grain.

The coops containing the hens should be moved every day or two to fresh ground and the young birds should have fresh water often and plenty of small grit. They are fed early and, for the first few weeks, often—every few hours—only a little food being

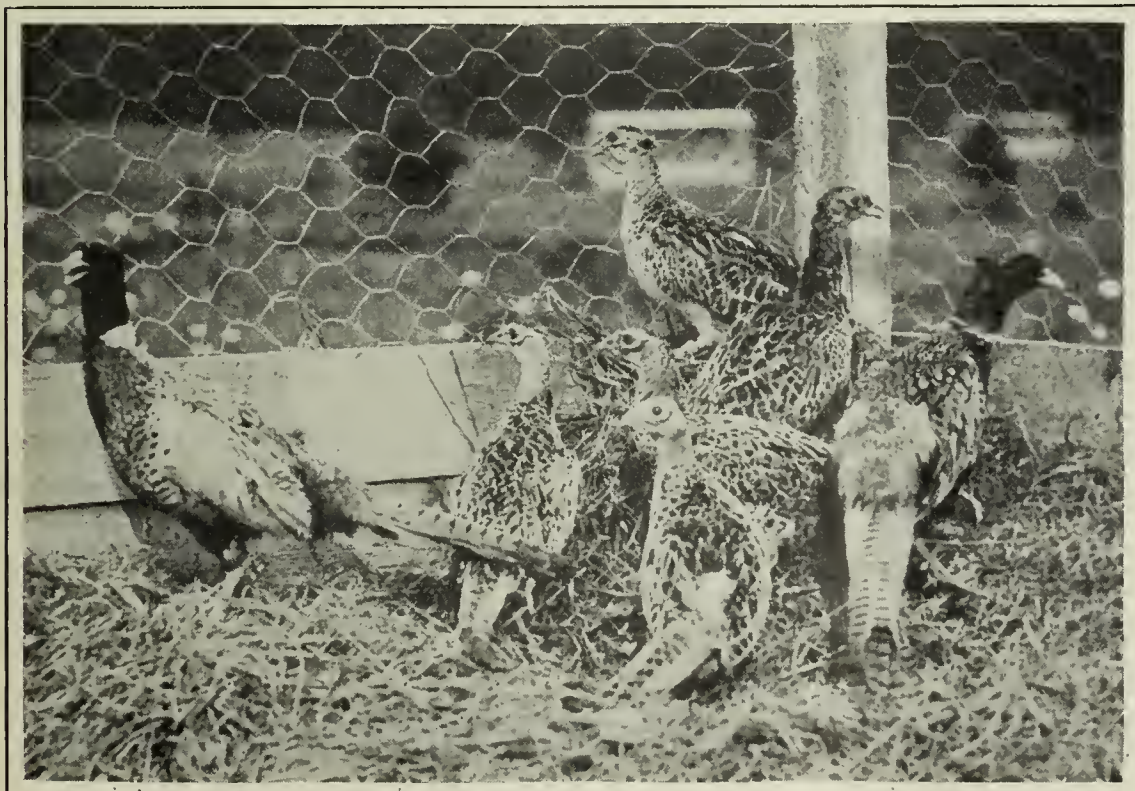
given at a time and in no case more than they will eat, since stale food is bad for the birds.

Many keepers have various remedies for sick pheasants, but the best way is to avoid diseases. This can be done by rearing on fresh ground, by proper feeding and care of the young birds. It is safer to underfeed than to feed too much, especially on



IN THE HATCHING HOUSE

Nesting boxes where the pheasants are hatched. The chicks are alert as soon as they leave the shell



A PRIZE PROPOSITION FOR THE GAME FARM

Several thousand birds were sold in this country last year; prices are good, and the demand exceeds the dealers' supply. Abandoned farms are suitable for this use

ground where insect life abounds. Owen Jones, a talented English keeper and author, tells of a keeper in whose accounts appeared an item for brandy, his explanation for such a diet being that it was to mix with his birds' food when the cold wanted keeping out.

Many keepers of my acquaintance now employed in America, who came both from the British Isles and from the Continent, have said that America is an excellent country for game. Its climate, for the most part, is better for rearing pheasants than that of England.

I am not opposed to the state game departments and to the laws restricting the taking of our vanishing wild game. I insist only that game produced by industry should be marketed after it is identified, and under rules prescribed and enforced by the state departments, which will become of great economic importance and represent the interests not of sport alone but of all the people when our markets are filled with cheap pheasants and other game.

Yonkers, New York





# THE NEW BOOKS



## ENGLISH FICTION

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY'S range and manner are so well known that readers of criticism will not be surprised to find in his latest product an extraordinary breadth of information, a supply of common sense and good humor, a kindling love of great books and a genius for getting fun out of dull ones, together with tricks of style and habits of conversation which provoke, but, like other individual things, also stimulate. The book is rich with personality. It suggests the fireside talk of a veteran reader who is so intimate with famous novelists that he takes liberties with them. When he remarks, for example, that "in Horace's case also, as in that of Frances," something or other happens; and when he says that "Charlotte (b. 1816) and Charles (b. 1819) were separated in their birth by but three years"; and when we are thereupon shocked to discover from the context that he refers to Horace Walpole, Frances Burney, Charlotte Brontë and Charles Kingsley—we at once reflect that this familiarity has for excuse a closeness of acquaintance to which most of us cannot pretend.

This account of the English novel is, however, neither garrulous nor diffuse; on the contrary, it is as compact as such an account could be. No other single book, Professor Saintsbury observes with justice, surveys the whole development of the novel in England, and none other, we may add, is likely soon to compete with it as an introductory manual for the general reader. The special student, also, however he may dissent from its conclusions, will probably find himself referring to it more often than he expects. The criticism in it is, if you choose, not criticism but comment, and some favorites, Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*, for example, are dismissed with a cavalier phrase; but on the whole the comment is illuminating, the conception of the novel as a type is sound, and the estimate of its career in England is just.

In this approval not all special students of the novel will join. Many of them distinguish the novel as a separate type from the romance, and therefore find no satisfactory example of the novel in English before the eighteenth century. A novel, they hold, is a story which analyzes character and manners; a romance is a

story of mere adventure. To Professor Saintsbury, however, any long story is a novel. Of course he distinguishes between emphasis upon character and emphasis upon plot, and he uses the terms "novel" and "romance" to mark the difference; but he insists, properly, that the difference is in emphasis, not in kind. You cannot conceive of character without potential plot, nor of plot without potential character. Starting with so broad a definition, Professor Saintsbury traces the art of story telling from Anglo-Saxon poetry and the medieval romances down to Meredith and Hardy. In passing, we wonder why he says nothing of Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*, which in all but its verse might be a modern psychological novel.

Even if its definitions are accepted, the general reader or the general student of literature may raise two other questions as to this book—questions which, altho illuminating, are yet perhaps unfair, since the first is equivalent to asking the editor of the series in which the volume appears why he did not plan an altogether different series, and the second is equivalent to asking Professor Saintsbury why he did not plan an altogether different book. Apparently a "channel of literature," as the editor understands it, is a chronological channel; that is, literature rises in a certain period as a river in a certain region, and flows continuously thru the centuries; or, in another metaphor, when once the roots of the novel have been planted, there is need of no further planting, but only of cultivating the tree and sorting out the fruit. Literature does, to be sure, inherit from itself, but it inherits in all ages; it is no nearer a "beginning" at one moment than at another; at all moments it owes more to what is contemporary than to what is ancestral. If narrative in ballad-making communities can be analyzed in terms of social conditions, no less should narrative today be studied in terms of our own society; the only reason why the method is usually analytical for the past and historical for the present is that it takes a genuine critical gift to analyze the present.

Moreover, it is bad history to represent any literary type as starting in any given age, especially when the type is traced in only one country, for the criss-cross of international influences often provides a fresh

stimulus in some measure equivalent to a new origin. In the Renaissance Lyly owed more to Castiglione, and similarly, two centuries later, Godwin and Holcroft owed more to Rousseau than to the previous state of narrative in England. Scott may be represented as a shoot from the old English tree, but Germany had some part in him. Thackeray owed much to Fielding, but something also to France, and Dickens inherited from Washington Irving more than is usually admitted. Be it added in fairness that Professor Saintsbury does take account of foreign influences, but in this respect the scheme of his book is against him; some readers, guided rather by their general impression than by special passages, will call its point of view insular. Or they will be bothered in another way by the chronological method; they will be confused in the double treatment of each important novelist, first as superior in some respects to his predecessors, and later as inferior in some respects to his successors—as tho every climax, enthusiastically hailed, should prove to be something of a fizzle after all. But from this inconvenience there is probably no escape if you believe that the novel, once started, moves thru time without interruption, and if you also believe optimistically, with Professor Saintsbury, that on the whole it moves upward, from excellence to super-excellence.

The second question which the general reader or the general student of literature may raise, is whether the history of any *genre* should not be the history of what has been admired in it; whether, in this case, the study of the English novel should not attend to those elements of plot or character which the English people have approved. The fact that a book is popular in any country means that for the moment that country finds in the book something congenial; the fact that a book becomes famous means that the country has found in it something permanently congenial. The character of a nation, therefore, its bases and its surfaces, may be found registered in the works of art to which it has accorded fame and popularity. To measure an old book—Sidney's *Arcadia*, let us say—by the technical standard of later narrative, and to discover thereby that it is to some extent a "failure," all the while ignoring those ideals of conduct in it which fascinated the



Elizabethan and many a later reader besides Richardson, is, both, for history and for literature, to miss its significance.

*The English Novel*, by George Saintsbury. (The Channels of English Literature.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

### LITERARY NOTES

A book of Max Beerbohm's startlingly comic pen and ink cartoons has just appeared under the title *Fifty Cartoons*. Mr. Bernard Shaw is delightfully posed standing on his head, and Thomas Hardy is shown in the throes of lyrical composition on a lonely hill-top with no other company than a wide-eyed owl.

E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

One may spend a pleasant evening with *Simpson* and the friends who made up his celibate club. It went the way of all such organized attempts to defeat nature. The tale is agreeably told, the characters have vraisemblance. The deeper notes of futility and tragedy are touched, amid some excellent fooling. (Elenor Mordaunt.)

Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.35.

A superb new edition of *The Open Road*, by E. V. Lucas, has recently appeared. This delightful anthology of poems and prose selections celebrating the joys of the out-of-doors was published some eight years ago as a pocket companion "for city dwellers who make holiday," and it has now been added to with new selections and published in a royal octavo volume of artistic typography and many full page pictures in color.

Henry Holt & Co. \$5.

Is it possible to transform a Frenchman, born in Bordeaux at that, into an Englishman? W. L. George in *The Making of an Englishman* would persuade us that it is, altho his very clever novel vividly contrasts the two types and conflicting ideals and customs. His hero becomes enough of an Englishman to pass for one—in France!

Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.35.

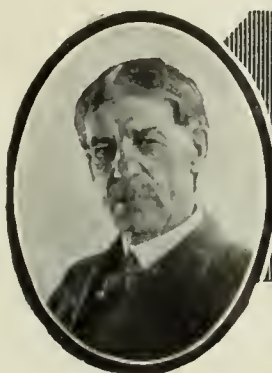
A novel published anonymously, *My Wife's Hidden Life*, has an unusual effect of verisimilitude from the fact that the author's final knowledge of the worthlessness of his wife's rival in his affections, colors his whole story, making it difficult to see how the girl he depicts could have had the slightest charm for him, or any man.

Rand McNally Company. \$1.25.

Prof. Frank Pierrepont Graves has published his third and completing volume, *A History of Education in Modern Times*. Professor Graves has succeeded in making a clear and fair presentment of most diverse views, and in giving honest recognition to the originality and value of American educators.

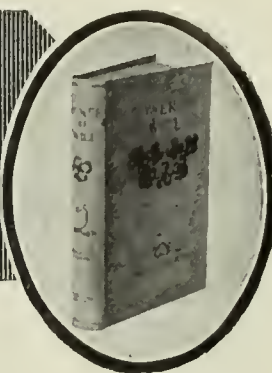
Macmillan Co. \$1.10.

*The New Era in Asia*, by Sherwood Eddy, is a summary of present conditions in Japan, China, Korea and India, for which fifteen years' residence in India and a tour of Asia in 1912-1913 have prepared the author in an unusual way. Even those who are not in-



# Strengthen YOUR Will

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By FRANK CHANNING HADDOCK Ph. D., M. S.,

Sent On FREE TRIAL For Five Days

Frank Channing Haddock Ph.D., M.S., is one of the most inspiring writers on Practical Psychology now living. His work glows with a deep, splendid, heartening philosophy that ranks him with James, Bergson, Eucken and Royce as a twentieth-century leader of thought. Below is the merest fraction of the long list of studies in this great work.

This great work on practical psychology provides a *thorough scientific course in Will-training*, consisting of 28 lessons. Its results have actually bordered on the marvellous. It has come as a great and vital force into the lives of thousands of men and women, showing them how to *make their brains serve them better*—making them more dominant in their dealings—giving them a sure, masterful grip upon their life problems. It has proved a veritable well of strength for people afflicted with ill-health and nervous weakness. It has *reawakened ambitions* in men and women who have been turned from their life purposes—and has shown its students how to CARRY FORWARD those ambitions into consummation.

Hosts of readers of this book have written to us, without solicitation, about its inspiring and helpful character. Below are a few extracts of some of the letters, which make a mass four feet high. These extracts serve, at least, to indicate the tone of intense enthusiasm in which all these absolutely unsolicited testimonials are couched.

### Partial List of Contents

- Law of Great Thinking
- Four Factors on Which it Depends
- How to Develop Analytical Power
- How to Think "All Around" a Subject
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- How to Overcome Indecision
- How Permanent Influence Over Others Is Secured
- Fifty-four Master Rules to Control Other People
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- How to Master Anger and Irritability
- The Mental Law of Habit Cure
- The Principles of Memory
- How to Develop Perfect Memory
- How to Banish Fear
- How to Overcome Hesitation in Speech
- How to Overcome Unhealthy Mind States
- How to Overcome Stage Fright and Embarrassment

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The self-conscious genius has a hard time of it, when he is young and making his first struggle to be recognized by other people. In *Richard Furlong* E. Temple Thurston depicts the early career of a boyish artist in London, with a forced gayety sometimes a little grim and not too fastidious in the choice of situations.

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Mary Cholmondeley in her latest novel, *After All*, raises the question of what sort of virtue that is which is snatched out of disaster by accident:

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154 pages, 16mo, cloth; \$1.00, postage extra (weight 12 oz.)

The University of Chicago Press  
Chicago, Illinois

### AGENTS

The Baker & Taylor Company, New York.  
The Cambridge University Press, London and Edinburgh.  
Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.  
The Maruzen-Kabushiki-Kaisha, Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto.

party to put up with." Lu pays heavily for her brief happiness, but her undaunted courage and self-respect win our admiration.

Sturgis & Walton Company. \$1.35.

In his *Maxims of Noah*, Gelette Burgess' whimsical humor is seen in another novel form. He gives in the preface, a decidedly clever and original account of antediluvian "history" with citations from the Scriptures, the Talmud and so on, and then in a series of about thirty brief chapters come, in strictly correct King James translation literary style, a series of semi-humorous, semi-philosophical satires and epigrams on human nature and the foibles of men and women of all ages.

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*Little Essays in Literature and Life*, by Richard Burton, are forceful through lack of the superfluous, and entertaining in their instantaneousness of impression, genial humanness and sparks of humor. They cover many subjects, from the Sierra Nevadas to the inevitable Shaw.

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Short, vivid sentences convey, after the manner of the rapid moving picture film, the gist of all important philosophy from its beginning with Thales to the present day in *Initiation Into Philosophy*. Emile Faguet has also injected into this book incidental comment of his own and some amusing quick characterizations.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

There is great ingenuity in the various hints given by Abbot McClure in his little volume, *Making Built-in Furniture*, on filling the inevitable waste spaces with cupboards, bookcases, window-seats, etc. He tells concisely of various methods of construction which combine fitness, usefulness and beauty.

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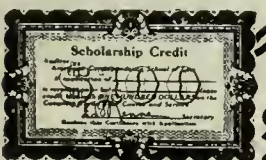
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### PRIVATE BANKS IN NEW YORK

Henry Siegel and Frank Vogel have been indicted in New York for grand larceny and for accepting deposits in their private bank when they knew it was insolvent. The Federal Court has closed their three department stores—two in New York and one in Boston—and it is expected that there will be not more than \$1,500,000 of assets to meet \$9,500,000 of liabilities. There are about 20,000 creditors, and 15,000 of these are the depositors in the private bank which was conducted by Siegel and Vogel in connection with their department stores. To this bank the money of the poor was drawn by the promise of larger rates of interest than they could get in an ordinary public savings bank. In this way these two men took from the poor \$2,400,000, which they used in commercial enterprises which were, and for a long time had been, unprofitable. They testified that they believed they had a right so to use it. Unfortunately, the State of New York had not by legislation undertaken to prevent such a misuse of money deposited in a "private" savings bank. These depositors may never recover more than twenty, or even fifteen, per cent of their money.

The downfall of the three department stores and this private bank took place while a commission appointed by the Governor of New York was making an inquiry about banking in the state. This Van Tuyl commission made a thoro investigation of the Siegel bank failure, and has recommended amendments to the laws. These recommendations are embodied in bills now pending in the Legislature at Albany. So far as they affect what are called private banks, they forbid the proprietors to use the depositors' money as Siegel and Vogel used the \$2,400,000 in their bank, and subject such institutions to careful supervision, examination and regulation, with ample provision for reserves and guarantees.

It is now said that these bills, or at least the parts of them which relate to private savings banks, are to be defeated. Mr. Goldstein, a member of the commission, says: "It has been reported to us that \$150,000 has been collected from private bankers for 'counsel services' in opposition to the bills." He points out that this sum is "far out of proportion to the services openly rendered" by counsel, as these services have been confined to the submission of a written statement to a committee. The opposing private bankers appear to be those who deal with the immigrant population in the city of New York.

It would be disgraceful and shameful for the Legislature of New York to cause or permit the defeat of the bills which are designed to prevent hereafter such robbery as has been committed in the bank of Siegel and Vogel. It is disgraceful to the State of New York

that it now has no law of the kind that is proposed. Long ago there should have been such a statute. We are not ready to believe that a fund of \$150,000, or even one much larger, can prevent the passage of the commission's bills.

### FOOD FROM ABROAD

The new tariff has given us the eggs of China as well as the beef and mutton of Australia and South America. In St. Louis, recently, 36,000 eggs from China were offered to retail dealers at 20 cents a dozen. They were part of a shipment of 300,000 dozen. In Philadelphia the state authorities ordered an inspection of another part of this shipment by sanitary officers. In California the local poultry interests are asking the public to believe that these imported eggs are unwholesome. It appears that about \$43,000 worth of them were shipped from Shanghai in the first half of January. The price there ranges from 12 to 15 taels (\$7.79 to \$9.74) per thousand, or from 9 to 12 cents a dozen.

Exports of beef and mutton from Argentina to New York have not been interrupted. Since January 1 they have amounted to about 120,000 quarters of beef and 60,000 carcasses of mutton or lamb. Butter, as well as beef, has been received at Pacific ports from New Zealand.

Exports of beef from Australia will be promoted by the Swift Company of Chicago. Recent reports from Brisbane, in Western Australia, say that the company has already expended \$2,500,000 upon a packing plant there, will spend \$1,000,000 more, and has invested about \$3,000,000 in ranches. It is said that the Armour Company, which has been buying and shipping Australian meat, will erect packing houses at Brisbane. These companies have large interests in Argentina.

Vice-President Bury, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, predicts that the area under cultivation in the Canadian Northwest will be increased by 2,000,000 acres this year.

Registration reports show that on October 1 there were 1,229,530 automobiles in this country. New York was first in the list, with 121,793, and California second, with 118,135.

The following dividends are announced:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1½ per cent; extra, common, 4 per cent, both payable April 1.

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, common, quarterly, 1½ per cent; preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable March 31.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable April 15.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable April 4.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, quarterly, 1¼ per cent, payable April 15.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, \$1.50 per share, common, quarterly, \$1.25 per share, both payable April 15.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 2d day of March, 1914:

#### RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value..	\$1,420,000.00
Other securities, market value..	9,882,865.00
Real estate owned.....	1,200,000.00
Mortgages owned.....	3,478,125.00
Loans secured by other collateral....	32,623,370.35
Bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	13,484,511.78
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers.....	5,461,687.12
Specie (gold certificates).....	6,000,000.00
Accrued interest entered.....	416,905.40

Total .....\$73,967,464.65

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits .....	14,417,272.62
Reserved for taxes and expenses....	133,150.00
Preferred deposits.....	13,548,013.92
Deposits not preferred.....	39,069,830.47
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	4,228,720.21
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered.....	570,477.43

Total .....\$73,967,464.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
Duly sworn to by Edward W. Sheldon, president, and Wilfred J. Worcester, secretary, March 2, 1914.

PHILIP L. WATKINS,  
Notary Public, Kings County.  
Certificate filed in N. Y. County, No. 84.

### The Bank of United States NEW YORK

Which Opened for Business July 1, 1913.

#### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

at the close of business on the 2d day of March, 1914:

#### RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds, viz.:	
Public securities, market value..	\$75,437.76
Other securities, market value..	216,874.17
Real estate owned.....	None
Mortgages owned.....	None
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral.....	None
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral .....	318,635.98
Loans and discounts without collateral .....	1,162,725.33
Overdrafts .....	8.45
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers .....	788,333.37
Specie .....	271,283.58
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks.....	69,844.00
Cash items.....	17,824.79
Other assets, viz.:	
Foreign money.....	4,176.24
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,174.36
Accrued interest not entered....	3,694.50

Total .....\$2,934,012.53

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits .....	60,737.10
Unpaid dividends, reserved for taxes, etc., viz.:	
Reserved for taxes.....	750.00
Preferred deposits.....	10,000.00
Deposits not preferred.....	2,736,118.98
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	10,626.37
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	8,161.06
Accrued interest not entered.....	7,619.02

Total .....\$2,934,012.53

JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President.  
W. F. H. KOELSCH, Vice-President.  
C. LIONEL MARCUS, Vice-President.  
BERNARD K. MARCUS, Cashier.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL  
BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the  
close of business March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$26,828,045.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..	169.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	517,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	700,000.00
Due from national banks (not re- serve agents).....	1,429,310.54
Due from State banks and bankers	139,067.76
Checks and other cash items.....	164,666.93
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	2,163,149.76
Notes of other national banks.....	585.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	4,170.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie .....	3,787,800.00
Legal tender notes.....	1,696,436.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5 per cent. of circulation)..	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.....	256,000.00

Total .....\$37,739,900.94

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,851,677.75
National bank notes outstanding....	46,600.00
State bank notes outstanding.....	5,678.00
Due to other national banks.....	9,998,133.54
Due to State banks and bankers....	1,428,371.93
Due to trust companies and savings banks .....	2,865,676.55
Dividends unpaid.....	10,813.00
Individual deposits subject to check	12,485,435.33
Demand certificates of deposit.....	590,000.00
Time certificates of deposit.....	700,000.00
Certified checks.....	161,922.11
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	67,982.22
United States deposits.....	1,000.00
Reserved for taxes.....	26,610.51

Total .....\$37,739,900.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named  
bank, do solemnly swear that the above state-  
ment is true to the best of my knowledge and  
belief.  
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day  
of March, 1914.

CHAS. E. MCCARTHY,  
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 12.  
Correct—Attest.  
EDWARD TOWNSEND, }  
JOHN J. WALTON, } Directors.  
CHAS. F. BASSETT, }

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,  
NEW YORK CITY

Statement of condition March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,289,066.84
U. S. bonds.....	50,000.00
Other bonds.....	61,674.12
Banking house.....	150,000.00
Other real estate.....	6,934.35
Due from banks.....	477,572.71
Cash and reserve.....	378,766.76

Total .....\$2,414,014.78

LIABILITIES.	
Capital .....	\$250,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	57,794.58
Circulation .....	49,400.00
Deposits .....	2,056,820.20

Total .....\$2,414,014.78

OFFICERS.  
VINCENT LOESER, President.  
OSCAR STINER, Vice-President.  
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier.  
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier.



**FARM MORTGAGES**  
Yielding 6% and 6 1/2% net. First mortgages secured  
by improved diversified farms in the Willamette, Wallowa,  
and Grande Ronde Valleys in Oregon. These valleys are  
the most fertile and prosperous diversified farming districts  
in the Northwest.  
Write for current mortgage list and pamphlet.  
**THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE CO.**  
1026 Spalding Bldg. PORTLAND, ORE.

For 36 years we have been paying our custom-  
ers the highest returns consistent with con-  
servative methods. First mortgage loans of  
\$200 and up which we can recommend after the  
most thorough personal investigation. Please  
ask for Loan List No. 710. \$25 Certificates  
of Deposit also for saving investors.  
**PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.**

PEBBLES

While walking down the street one day  
I heard a damsel squeal.  
I tried to stop the runaway  
And spoiled a lengthy reel.

I saw a brutal fellow shove  
A child beneath a van.  
I saved her, to the horror of  
The moving picture man.

At every turn you may invade  
The moving picture realm.  
Let others ply the hero's trade;  
Don't butt into a film.

—Pittsburgh Post.

A painter of the "impressionist"  
She—Oh, don't call me Miss Jones!  
Just Introduced (coily)—What shall  
I call you, dear?  
She—My name is Miss Smith.—Yale  
Record.

A painter of the "impressionistic  
school is now confined in a lunatic  
asylum. To all persons who visit his  
studio he says, "Look here; this is the  
latest masterpiece of my composition."  
They look, and see nothing but an ex-  
panse of bare canvas. They ask, "What  
does that represent?"

"That? Why, that represents the pas-  
sage of the Jews thru the Red Sea."  
"Beg pardon, but where is the sea?"  
"It has been driven back."  
"And where are the Jews?"  
"They have crost over."  
"And the Egyptians?"  
"Will be here directly. That's the sort  
of painting I like; simple, suggestive  
and unpretentious."—Tit-Bits.

While at the sea resorts, she thinks  
The men are flirty knaves;  
She will not walk upon the beach  
Because the ocean waves.  
—Cleveland Press.

"Let's take a walk down petticoat  
lane."  
"Where's that?"  
"Near the outskirts."—The Orange  
Peel.

"You are the manager here, eh?  
Well, years ago I dined here, and being  
unable to pay my bill you kicked me  
out."  
"Very sorry, sir; but business, you  
know—er—"  
"Oh, that's all right, old chap—but—  
might I trouble you again?"—Tatler.

Nut—Hello, Meg, what are you doing  
here? I thought you were taking a  
course at that school of chiropody?  
Meg—So I was, but I flunked out.  
Nut—Too bad. What seemed to be  
the matter?  
Meg—Why, I met defeat in every  
exam.—Froth.

Delighted Young Lady (to young man  
she has been dancing with)—Oh, I  
could dance to heaven with you.  
Young Man—And can you reverse?—  
Life.

He—What makes that fellow glare at  
me so?  
She—You're sitting on his ice cream.  
—Yale Record.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL  
BANK

at city of New York, in the State of New York,  
at the close of business, March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$5,670,070.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..	26.58
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..	500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	132,678.00
To secure postal savings.....	45,222.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	519,715.74
Due from national banks (not reserve agents) .....	394,207.81
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.....	95,077.28
Checks and other cash items.....	37,849.39
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	195,337.19
Notes of other national banks.....	11,750.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....	3,174.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie .....	1,464,660.80
Legal tender notes.....	265,833.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5 per cent. of circulation)..	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	21,000.00

Total .....\$9,382,602.44

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	600,000.00
Surplus fund.....	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	118,610.63
National bank notes outstanding....	454,350.00
Due to other national banks.....	1,654,514.57
Due to State and private banks and bankers .....	466,651.09
Due to trust companies and savings banks .....	574,212.61
Dividends unpaid.....	165.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,770,469.99
Demand certificate of deposit.....	17,650.00
Certified checks.....	177,838.54
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	17,047.92
United States deposits.....	100,000.00
Postal savings deposits.....	31,088.77
Internal revenue collector.....	3.32

Total .....\$9,382,602.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, E. V. GAMBIER, Casbier of the above-  
named bank, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true to the best of my knowledge  
and belief.  
E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day  
of March, 1914.

JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest:  
E. E. JACKSON, JR., }  
J. W. EARLE, } Directors.  
LORENZO BENEDICT, }

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$2,654,413.14
Securities .....	1,071,262.95
Banking house and safe deposit vaults .....	159,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	1,099,142.24

Total .....\$4,983,818.33

LIABILITIES.	
Capital .....	\$300,000.00
Surplus .....	500,000.00
Undivided profits .....	186,358.09
Circulation .....	293,600.00
Reserved for taxes.....	461.74
Deposits .....	3,703,398.50

Total .....\$4,983,818.33

JOSEPH HUBER, President.  
JOHN W. WEBER, Vice-President.  
WM. S. IRISH, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.  
ANSEL P. VERITY, Asst. Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON  
NATIONAL BANK

March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and investments.....	\$9,281,566.02
Due from banks.....	1,152,975.70
Cash and reserve.....	3,194,053.30
U. S. and other bonds.....	384,003.75

Total .....\$14,012,598.77

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock .....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	1,962,445.50
Circulation .....	77,900.00
Deposits .....	10,972,253.27

Total .....\$14,012,598.77

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.  
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice-President.  
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.  
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

By order of United States Government (Navy Department)

**Memorial Tablets**  
Are being cast of bronze recovered from  
**Wreck of U.S.S. Maine**  
By Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y.  
Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.



Do you select your **FIRE INSURANCE** with the same care as you give to your other investments?

It is just as important to examine the financial standing of the companies whose policies you hold as it is to insure at all.

To examine is to insure in

## The Home Insurance Company NEW YORK

Cash Capital	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 6,000,000
Assets, January 1, 1914	-	-	-	-	-	33,139,915
Liabilities (excluding Cash Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	15,266,896
<b>SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS</b>						<b>17,873,019</b>

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President.

FREDERICK C. BUSWELL, Vice-President.

CLARENCE A. LUDLUM, Vice-President.

CHARLES L. TYNER, Vice-President and Secretary.

AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary.

HOWARD P. MOORE, Ass't Secretary.

HENRY J. FERRIS, Ass't Secretary.

VINCENT P. WYATT, Ass't Secretary.

## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### MUTUAL COMPENSATION COMPANIES

There is no apparent reason why a number of strong mutual companies to transact workmen's compensation insurance should not be successfully organized and conducted in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the New England territory and other populous manufacturing states. There is plenty of room for companies of that class. It is highly probable that within the next twenty-five years the aggregate annual premiums derived from the sale of workmen's compensation policies will exceed those invested in life insurance.

The beneficence is of a nature peculiarly adapted to the mutual system; and the objects sought to be attained under it are not proper subjects for exploitation by capital seeking stock dividends.

As under some of the compensation laws enacted by several states, the business should be open to all who would engage in it—the individual employer carrying his own risk; associations of employers contributing to a state fund; stock casualty companies; and newly formed mutual companies. Experience is scarce in this new line of insurance, and the activities of these competitors will aid in supplying it rapidly. Eventually, as we see it, the contest will narrow to the casualty companies and the mutuals. Granted that both will be well managed by good underwriters and skilled financiers, the advantage will rest with the mutuals, for they will be able to do business at actual cost, unhampered by the expectations of stockholders for dividends.

### BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT

The aggressions of government on particular classes of private business multiply with the passage of time; and the apparent tendency of the people, as expressed by the attitude of their legislative representatives, is gradually to supplant the service of the latter with that performed by government.

We are beginning to appreciate the effect which the carrying of packages by the post office is having on the business of the express companies, and thoughtful business men are apprehensive of the ultimate possibilities. It must be admitted that in many particulars the parcel post is superior to the service performed by the express companies, and yet, as between the regulation of express rates by the Federal Government and the competition of the parcel post, made possible by the impositions practised by the latter on the railroads in the matter of compensation for transporting the mails, the express companies seem to be in a corner, with retirement from business as their only protection against bankruptcy.

Last year the Legislature of Missouri

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Less Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....	\$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed .....	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time.....	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

## NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD

Statement January 1, 1914

Capital Stock .....	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance.....	8,140,335.93
Reserve for Losses, Taxes and All Other Liabilities.....	962,984.72
Contingent Reserve Fund.....	300,000.00
Net Surplus .....	4,082,440.88

Total Assets .....\$15,485,761.53  
**SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS**  
**\$6,382,440.88**

JAMES NICHOLS, President.  
H. A. SMITH, Vice-President.  
G. H. TRYON, Secretary.  
F. D. LAYTON, Ass't Secretary.  
S. T. MAXWELL, Ass't Secretary.  
C. S. LANGDON, Ass't Secretary.  
E. E. PIKE, Ass't Secretary.  
F. B. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.  
W. J. FREDRICK, Ass't Treasurer.  
WEED & KENNEDY, 123-133 William Street, N. Y.

Ambitious, productive and trustworthy Life Agents may be benefited by corresponding with the

## BERKSHIRE Life Insurance Company OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Inc. 1851

New policies with modern provisions. Attractive literature.

W. D. WYMAN, President  
W. S. WELD, Supt. of Agencies



enacted a law the virtual effect of which was to deprive the fire insurance companies of the right to fix the rates at which they were to accept risks and, worse yet, placing that function in the hands of a state commission. Rather than take the chances on such a combination the companies suspended operations there and remained inactive until the legislative and executive departments made more reasonable conditions.

And now the same sort of thing is about to occur in the state of Kentucky, another unprofitable fire insurance field. The Legislature has past a rating bill and the companies are quitting. One of the largest New York companies addressing its Kentucky agents on the subject says that it perceives no shadow of hope that it can do business under the conditions which will be created by the law without adding, to a quite unjustified degree, to the already unprofitable experience resultant from its operations in that state. These views substantially represent those entertained by the managers of the hundred-odd companies writing in Kentucky, and it is probable that all of them will suspend business by April 1.

As observed in this department recently, there exists a desire in some sections of this country to make insurance a community enterprise—a function of government. Wisconsin opinion sets strongly in that direction. The fever for it will never abate until it is given a trial, and we earnestly indulge the hope that its Wisconsin advocates will have their way.

#### PHYSICAL DEFECTS

Had the combined inspection service which the fire insurance companies maintain generally thruout the country been availed of by the owners of the building occupied by the Missouri Athletic Club at St. Louis, it is probable that the thirty or more lives lost in the fire which last week destroyed the structure might have been saved. We are informed that the glaring physical deficiencies of the building were repeatedly exposed by the fire insurance experts engaged in that department of the companies' service, and that the courts had been successfully appealed to on several occasions to defeat the demands for betterments made by the underwriters. This is one phase of the fire insurance business the public hears but little about.

A bill is pending in the Kentucky Legislature designed to arrest the withdrawal of fire insurance companies from the state consequent upon the adoption of the new fire rate law. The penalty proposed for stopping business is ten per cent of the offending company's premium during the preceding year. The companies will probably be out of the state before the bill passes.

A bill before the New York Legislature would limit the annual expenses of New York life companies with less than eighty millions of insurance in force.



**"But Doctor—I can't get away now for a Rest"**

**W**HEN the nerves cry out—and when the bonds of business, home ties, or the expense of travel, hold the sufferer to the beaten path—a good tonic may bring timely, restorative help. The very aid the nerves need to *rebuild* them, to give back the health and courage drained by work or worry, is brought to them by Sanatogen. And this nourishing help comes in a form that makes it natural and easy for the depleted cells of the system to absorb it.

When more than 19,000 American and European physicians, over their own signatures, speak of this efficiency of Sanatogen as a restorative help, when famous men and women everywhere write grateful letters to tell of the great and lasting benefit Sanatogen has conferred upon them—need you hesitate to test the value of this help for yourself?

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from \$1.00.

**THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO.**  
26-R Irving Place New York  
*Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913*

**SANATOGEN**  
RECOGNIZED BY OVER 19,000 PHYSICIANS

**Prof. C. A. Ewald,**  
of Berlin University, Doctor honoris causa University of Maryland, states in his contribution on "Typhus abdominalis":  
"I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin) and have obtained excellent results."

Send for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is FREE. Address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26-R Irving Place, New York

1850 THE 1914  
**UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts  
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank  
Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

#### AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.



## DIVIDENDS

### AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO. Common Stock Dividend.

New York, March 10, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable March 31, 1914, to stockholders of record March 20, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

### AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO. Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, March 10, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. from the current earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1913, payable March 31, 1914, to stockholders of record, March 20, 1914.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1914, at the office or agency of the company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1914.

A dividend of One and three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1914.

An extra dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent. was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, March 11, 1914.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1914.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, which will be held April 15, 1914, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3.00 p. m., March 20, 1914, and reopened at 10.00 a. m., April 16, 1914.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

### OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

11th Av. and 26th St., N. Y. C., Mar. 11, 1914.

The Board of Directors of the Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock and also a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable at this office on Apr. 15, 1914, to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of record, at the close of business on Mar. 31, 1914.

W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 59.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26th, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

### UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. (37½ cts. per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2 per cent. (50 cts. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 4, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

## THE FIELD OF ART

Thru the present season the MacDowell Club of New York is continuing to hold group exhibitions in which the exhibitors are their own jury of selection. It invites the support of all American artists for its endeavors to make its galleries as nearly as possible an open field for expression of the various movements in art, whether old or new. The club offers its galleries to groups of not less than eight and not more than twelve artists for exhibitions of paintings in oil and of small sculptures, with the understanding that each group must be well organized and will select and hang the pictures in accordance with such plan as the exhibitors themselves shall prescribe. In the last two seasons under this plan twenty-nine groups, comprising 254 artists, have availed themselves of the club's hospitality for presenting their work to the public in this manner. About 1500 paintings and pieces of sculpture have been shown. Among the exhibitors have been many whose names are well known, but many others heretofore unknown were thus enabled to bring their work to public attention. Steadily increasing attendance at the exhibitions has demonstrated the growth in public favor of the group idea which proves the possibility of direct contact between the artist and the public in selective exhibitions.

## Obituary Notice

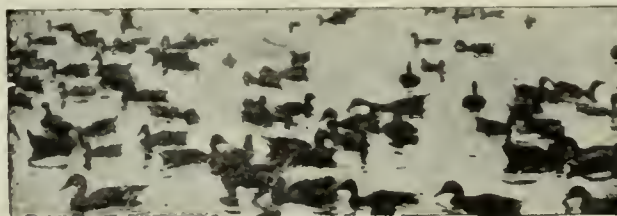
Prof. Rufus Byam Richardson, the well known Greek scholar and archeologist, died March 10, from pneumonia, at a sanitarium in Clifton Springs, N. Y. He had been in poor health for some years.

Professor Richardson was born in Westford, Mass., April 18, 1845. He was the son of Joseph and Lucy M. Byam Richardson. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was graduated from Yale in 1869 and received the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1878. He was a student at the Yale Divinity School from 1869 to 1872, and at Berlin from 1872 to 1874. He received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Yale in 1883. Professor Richardson married Alice Linden Bowen, daughter of the late Henry C. Bowen, of New York, proprietor of THE INDEPENDENT, September 6, 1876.

Professor Richardson was professor of Greek at Indiana University from 1880 to 1882 and Dartmouth from 1882 to 1893, when he accepted the call to be the head of the American Classical School at Athens, Greece, where he remained for a number of years, until he returned to America. Since then his home has been in Woodstock, Conn. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the British Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the German, Greek, and Austrian Archaeological Societies and of the Century Club of New York. He was the editor of Aeschines's Oration Against Ctesiphon and a contributor of the American Journal of Archaeology.

Professor Richardson wrote much about the excavations of the American School at Eretria and Corinth. He was the author of "Vacation Days in Greece," "Greece Through the Stereoscope" and "History of Greek Sculpture."

Professor Richardson leaves, besides his wife, three children, Mrs. Albert Lythgoe, wife of the Curator of Egyptology at the Metropolitan Museum of New York; Gardner Richardson and Miss Dorothy Richardson.



MALLARDS

Send 25 cents for 4 months' trial subscription to The Game Breeder.

## MEETINGS

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1914.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will be held at No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on the 15th day of April, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m. to take action upon the following resolution which was adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting duly held on March 5, 1914, to wit:

"Resolved, That it is advisable to increase the capital stock of this Company from thirty-six million eight hundred and eighty thousand two hundred dollars (\$36,880,200) to forty-four million two hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars (\$44,256,300) by adding seven million three hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred dollars (\$7,376,100) divided into seventy-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-one (73,761) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, of preferred stock, in form identical with and in all respects of the same class, character and parity, entitled to the same preferences and subject to the same terms and conditions as the preferred stock of the Company now outstanding, to be issued and sold by the Board of Directors of this Company at any time or from time to time."

The Transfer Books of both preferred and common stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, M., on the 21st day of March, 1914, for the purposes of this meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

### GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

### HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK



## The Best Way

The use of the INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE has increased the attendance at the Lord's Supper in thousands of churches. It will do so for your church. Send for illustrated price list.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO.  
1701-1703 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

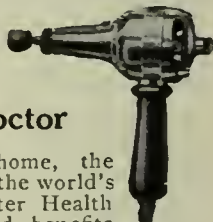


### WARREN H. COLSON 184 Boylston St., Boston

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A new method for making exact copies of applications filed has been adopted by several large insurance companies, the result being a great saving of time as well as increased accuracy. By means of a special stand and camera the applications are photographed, thus producing an exact facsimile and avoiding the labor of hand copying.

A German scientist has at last succeeded in making an optical glass containing fluorine, a substance which has heretofore produced striæ and bubbles to such an extent as to prevent the use of the glass for lens making. The new glass is said to have the properties of the quartz lenses, and objectives of a working aperture of *f. 1* or *f. 2* are predicted.

Work with the x-ray has long been attended with considerable danger of the peculiar burns caused by long exposure to the rays thereof, which affect the human tissues much as does cancer. Many experiments have been made in an effort to discover some protective covering, silk proving the most efficient. This efficiency, however, is not due to the silk itself, but to its property of taking up or holding metal, and protection is therefore secured by means of silk garments heavily impregnated with lead.

The English concern which recently produced a paper upon which Autochrome or other color plates might be printed, the print having the natural colors of the original, has produced a paper for ordinary work giving either brilliant red, blue, violet, brown, green or black by simple variations in the developer. While the paper for use with color plates was defective in that the image was not permanent, the newer product intended for use with ordinary negatives is reported both stable and artistic.

Every successful portrait studio has a vast quantity of negatives taking up valuable space and weighing enough to make handling inconvenient. To obviate these difficulties a special portrait film has been placed upon the market; this is not only superior to the ordinary dry plate for studio use, but it reduces bulk to a minimum. The only drawback might be the inflammability of the celluloid upon which such films are coated, but the manufacturers have provided for this by supplying fireproof envelopes with each lot of film.

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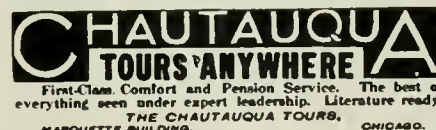
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# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

## CREDITABLE KNOWLEDGE AND IGNORANCE

If any one asks us again that old question "Why do not people read their Bibles nowadays?" we will firmly reply, "They do," and in support of the statement point to a stack of letters so high calling attention to a mistake recently made by Mrs. Harris. We print below the shortest of these communications:

What does Mrs. Corra Harris mean when she writes "as Ruth followed Moab"? (*Independent*, February 2, 1914). And what does she mean by "called the bluff," twice used in the same paper?

In answer to the first question we should surmise that she meant Naomi. The second question is more difficult. All we know about it is what we find in the Oxford Dictionary, which we quote in full:

*Call. b. in Poker* to call upon one's opponents to show their hands.

*Bluff. 2.* In the game of *poker*: To impose upon (an opponent) as to the value of one's hand of cards, by betting heavily upon it, speaking or gesticulating or otherwise acting in such a way as to make believe that it is stronger than it is so as to induce him to "throw up" his cards and lose his stake, rather than run the risk of betting against the bluffer. (Of U. S. origin.)

And she a preacher's wife, well! well!

## NEW STYLES IN REJECTION SLIPS

Why will you insist in joining the gang of brutalizers of American youth? Mr. O. W. Smith's article on "Rabbit Hunting" in your number of February 2d, to a lover of animals, is rot. Speaking of his ilk, he says, "After all, scratch the skin of the most civilized of us and a savage will bleed." That is too true and if Christ had been in the editorial chair of *The Independent* his article would never have appeared in print. The note returning the manuscript would have read, I judge, something like this: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, ye brutes, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? Your article is, therefore, respectfully declined, as you are an acknowledged 'savage.'" T. C. PURDY.

Boca Grande, Florida

We hear much nowadays of "the slavery of the kitchen." Columns are filled with the complaints of the unfortunates who are "chained to a cook stove for life" and young women, warned against becoming household drudges, are crowding into those vocations that promise light and lady-like employment even tho the compensation is also light and lady-like. But it seems from the following that there are actually still surviving in certain parts of the country old

fashioned women who do not feel themselves overburdened by house work even on a farm. It appears, too, that the writer gets up early enough to give her men folks real food for breakfast instead of the "continental" roll or the American ready-cooked and predigested and paper-packed substitute.

## THE DELIGHT OF DRUDGERY

The woman who does not love to delve around a clean kitchen and house is an abnormality. System makes easy things which otherwise might seem hard.

I live on a farm, but am not the proverbially "overworked farmer's wife," because work if arranged is not exhausting nor debilitating. The first consideration is to rise early enough to make the accomplishment of all duties unhurried. . . . A fireless cooker is a great boon for the woman who must rise early for getting breakfast, but it is not a necessity. I rise and slip into a clean kimono, start my fire, a quick one of wood, chips, cobs or gasoline, put tea kettle over, potatoes to warm (which were sliced the night before), put on skillet to heat for frying the ready-sliced bacon, and if I am to have oatmeal or other cooked cereal, this is put on, the oatmeal in cold water, other things wait for the boiling kettle. Now breakfast is well started, and it has not taken more than five minutes to do it, because things were prepared for quick action. I then make my toilet, never neglecting hair or teeth, and wear a one-piece house dress. By the time I am drest, the bacon is ready to turn, the potatoes are warm, the oatmeal is cooking and the kettle boiling ready to make the coffee. The coffee pot is clean, and the hand-mill ready for action, and the grinding takes but a moment, and the hot water is poured over the freshly ground coffee.

The table was made ready the previous night, so breakfast is served in half an hour after rising, and that without haste or worry. The dishes are piled after the meal and placed under a running faucet, in sink, and left to wash themselves, the picking up, sweeping, dusting are done, and then the dishes receive attention; it takes but a few minutes to put them thru clean hot water and turn into a dish drainer to dry. Skillets, kettles, etc., have been soaked and are easily cleaned. If there is baking to do, I rise early enough to make my pie before breakfast, and bake it with that fire. A cake can be baked with the dinner fire. The dinner vegetables are prepared early, and the dinner is no severe task, the afternoon is practically all free, after the dishes are done and the needful brushing up. I read, rest, write or sew, as inclination moves, and after resting, a sponge bath and clean clothes makes one fresh for any other duties.

Beans, peas, berries, sweet corn, etc., for the next day's use are picked and prepared in the cool of the twilight, and the work is a pleasure instead of a drudgery. With the labor-saving devices of the present day, housekeeping is shorn of its difficulties, and the cost of a maid's keep and wages for six months would install many of them in any household. MRS. A. H. MILLER.

Ipswich, South Dakota

## ANTHROPOMORPHISM?

To my mind *The Independent* has always been the magazine which accepts fully the results of thought. Why don't you accept fully the results of Darwinism?

In your issue of January 26, 1914, on page 134, the writer of that profound and startling article, "The Fly's Tongue" is allowed to say, "Nature recognizes the fact that the insect has enemies and must take up in the shortest possible time the food that it has discovered." That, of course, is nothing but maudlin anthropomorphism and Puseyism, and, worse yet, "bromidic." It is high time that *The Independent*, which is nearly if not quite as old as the idea of survival by fitness, should learn to speak in its language. If you must be bromidic, it is just as easy to say, "The numerous enemies of the fly made necessary the development of some means to take up in the shortest time the food that it has discovered."

F. L. NUSSBAUM

University of Pennsylvania

We accept fully the results of Copernicanism yet we ordinarily say "The sun rose at 7:10 a. m." instead of "The eastward revolution of the earth on its axis brought the seventy-fourth meridian west of Greenwich in the vicinity of the fortieth parallel north within range of the sun's rays at 7:10 a. m. Eastern time, not allowing for atmospheric refraction."

Anthropomorphism is not necessarily a crime, nor even bromidism. We must, however, repudiate the charge of Puseyism for our heresy, if such it be, is paganism, and goes back some three thousand years beyond Pusey to the days when the Phrygians set up the worship of Mother Nature or Mater Deum Magna. They were not altogether wrong in their point of view, these primitive personifiers of nature, and we are in no haste to have all trace of it eliminated from the language we use.

Humanly speaking—and we can speak no otherwise—it is difficult if not impossible to avoid anthropomorphism. Mr. Nussbaum himself falls into the error he condemns when he speaks of the "enemies" of the fly. Is the bird an enemy of the fly? Has man any enmity toward the lamb he eats? Is he not on the contrary fond of it? Is the sun the enemy of the meteorite which it draws to itself and absorbs? Does not Mr. Nussbaum believe that bird and fly as well as sun and planet are merely swarms of electrified corpuscles moving irresistibly and unconsciously on their predetermined paths? That is one point of view, very convenient to take at times, but by no means excluding other ways of looking at the same thing equally useful in their place.



# The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE  
FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

Monday, March 30, 1914

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*If the figures 164 appear on your address label, your renewed subscription should begin with the fourth issue from this. It requires at least three weeks for routine, so kindly re-new now—lest you forget.*

### JUST A WORD

The awakening of the people of Russia to the vast potentialities of their country forms the basis of an article soon to appear in The Independent by James Davenport Whelpley.

Another article by Mr. Whelpley will describe the inner workings of the United States Diplomatic Service, with some of its limitations, and inefficient methods.

*Justice Our Aim* is the title of an article prepared for The Independent by Attorney-General James C. McReynolds. He tells of new methods of efficiency in the Department of Justice.

That even so useful an institution as the Postal Savings System is not without flaws is shown by Postmaster General Burleson in an article shortly to appear in The Independent. The fact that the Post Office will accept part of a man's savings and not all of them is productive of "confused thought and consequent lack of confidence . . . among foreign-born people." A clear history of the system since its beginning three years ago is given in *Uncle Sam, Banker*.

In an early issue of The Independent, Mrs. Booker T. Washington will contribute an article on the mental and industrial progress of colored women in this country and on the present and future of the negro race. After a recapitulation of the facts, as she sees them, she asks the pertinent question, "I wonder if there are still those who ask—Are negro women making good?" A perusal of the article in question will enable the reader to make an intelligent response to this question.

## C A L E N D A R

The annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will be held on *April 3* and *4*. The subject for discussion will be The International Relations and Obligations of the United States.

The first National Efficiency Exposition and Conference will be held in New York from *April 4* to *11*, at the Grand Central Palace.

The eighth annual meeting of the Simplified Spelling Board will be held in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on *April 7* and *8*.

The forty-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Cincinnati from *April 7* to *10*. Address Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C.

A Better Industrial Relations Exhibit will be held from *April 18* to *25* at 2 West Sixty-fourth street, New York City. It will show the devices in modern business which tend to make more harmonious the relations between employer and employee.

On *April 18* the eight-oared crews of the Navy and the University of Pennsylvania will race on the Severn.

The triennial meeting of the Sons of the Revolution will be held in Washington on *April 19*.

The collection of sculptures and paintings by Constantin Meunier is being shown at Chicago until *April 19*, and will be at the City Art Museum, St. Louis, from *April 25* to May *25*.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law will be held at the New Willard, Washington, from *April 22* to *25*. The Monroe Doctrine and the teaching of International Law will be discussed. Address James Brown Scott, 2 Jackson Place, Washington.

Harvard's Varsity crew will meet the Navy on the Severn on *April 26*.

The eighty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York will be open until *April 26*.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of 1812 will be held at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, on *April 30*, May *1* and *2*.

The annual horse show in Washington lasts from May *2* to *8*.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Academy in London opens on May *4* and will continue to August *3*. Suffragets intent on reform please take notice.

On May *13* the Southern Baptist Convention meets at Nashville, Tennessee. Address Lansing Burrows, Americus, Georgia.

On May *17*, 1814, Norway adopted a Constitution as a free and independent kingdom, having just been released from Danish control. To commemorate this event a Centennial Exposition will be held at Christiania from May *15* to October *15*.

The famous Derby will be run at Epsom on May *27* and The Oaks on May *29*, the summer meeting being scheduled for May *26-29*.

The Cunard's new liner, the "Aquitania," will leave Liverpool on her maiden trip on May *30*, sailing from New York in return on June *10*.

The Second Universal Races Congress will be held in Paris in 1915. Mr. G. Spiller is honorary secretary, 63 South Hill Park, London.





PORTRAIT IN BLUE: BY RICHARD F. MAYNARD  
From the Exhibition of the National Academy of Design



# The Independent

VOLUME 77

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1914

NUMBER 3408

## THE ADMINISTRATION'S TRUST PROGRAM

### I—THE INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION

**P**RESIDENT WILSON, in his address to Congress on the trust question, proposed five main lines of legislation. Bills were drawn embodying these suggestions and introduced in Congress. They were promptly dubbed the Five Brothers, in reminiscence of the Seven Sisters, Mr. Wilson's New Jersey trust laws. The bills are undergoing revision at the hands of two committees of the House and will be reported in amended form at short intervals. We shall discuss the provisions of these bills in a series of editorials of which this is the first.

**T**HE first of the Administration trust bills to arrive at anything like final form, is that establishing an Interstate Trade Commission. It has received the approval of every member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce but one—Congressman Lafferty, a Progressive.

The bill creates a commission of three members. Only two of them may belong to one political party. The commission will absorb the Bureau of Corporations. It will be essentially an investigating body. Every corporation doing an interstate business and having a capitalization of five million dollars and over must make regular reports to the commission. These reports must cover the facts about the corporation's organization, its bondholders and stockholders, and its financial condition, and such additional facts concerning its relations to other corporations and its business practises as the commission may require. Any interstate corporation with a smaller capitalization must make similar reports if it falls into one of the classes which the commission is empowered to make.

In addition to the receipt of these annual reports the commission may make investigations of corporations for two purposes. Upon the direction of the President, the Attorney-General or either house of Congress, an investigation shall be made to determine whether any corporation is violating the Sherman act or any other act relating to restraint of trade. In reporting the results of such investigation, the commission may make recommendations for the readjustment of the business of the corporation to comply with the law. The reports made after such investigations as these may be made public at the discretion of the commission.

The commission may also be requested by a court to make an investigation. When any suit in equity is brought by the Attorney-General under the Sherman act, the court may refer to the commission for investigation and report any question arising in relation to the case itself or the proposed decree of the court.

As we have said, the new commission would be purely an investigating body. It would be established, in the words of President Wilson's address to Congress on the trust question, "as an instrument of obtaining information and publicity, and as a clearing house for the facts by which both the public and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided." The proposed commission is good as far as it goes. It is a marked advance, because of its largely increased powers and duties, upon the present Bureau of Corporations. It would afford information as to the methods and practises of great interstate corporations. That is good. It would provide a means for turning the light of publicity upon those corporations which were inclined to adopt oppressive practises. That also is good. It would help the President and Congress to legislate and the courts to adjudicate by giving them facts to go upon. Still good. But all this is not enough.

**A**N Interstate Trade Commission with no greater powers than these would doubtless have its uses. So would the Interstate Commerce Commission if it had no greater powers. But it would fall lamentably short of being the effective regulator of the railway service of the country that it is today. The Interstate Commerce Commission is valuable—it were closer to the mark, perhaps, to say invaluable—because it has great power and independent power. The function of the Interstate Commerce Commission is not merely to investigate, to advise, to recommend; it is to regulate.

It is such a body that is needed in the field of interstate commerce outside the realm of transportation as well as within it. It is not such a body that the Administration bill proposes to establish.

The Interstate Trade Commission should have power to act upon its own initiative. It should be compelled to wait neither for the courts nor Congress nor even the President. It should be empowered to regulate business, not merely to investigate it. It should be able to issue orders, not merely to give advice. It should be able to compel right doing, not merely to discover and report upon wrong doing.

There are two divergent theories of dealing with big business. Both seek the same end—the prevention of private monopoly, which, as President Wilson has effectively said, is indefensible and intolerable, and the protection of the public against combinations formed or carried on for their exploitation. The purpose of these theories is the same, the methods by which they would achieve that purpose are essentially different.

The one method is by prohibition and punishment;



the other method is by administrative regulation. The one has been aptly called "regulation by law-suit." This is the method which we have tried for twenty-four years. Some of the grosser evils of monopoly it has checked and punished. But that it has really solved the problem of monopoly few would be willing to contend.

The other method is regulation by commission. This method has proved successful in dealing with the railroads, it has proved successful in dealing with public service corporations in the states.

President Wilson and his party associates are wedded to the idea of regulation by law-suit. They propose to improve the existing machinery for such regulation, to improve the laws directed against the evils of monopoly and to strengthen their administration. We believe that they are not moving in the right direction.

An Interstate Trade Commission is an admirable thing. We should have it speedily. But it should be a body with real powers, able to speak with the voice of authority. Its mission should be twofold, to put an end by the irresistible force of regulation to the evil practices of those business men who seek the unfair advantages and the ill-gotten gains of private monopoly, and to assist and encourage the legitimate activities of those business men—vastly more in number—who wish only to deal fairly with their neighbors and to deserve well of the community.

#### A PANAMA PRIMER

MUCH of the present controversy over the question of Panama tolls is a misunderstanding due to ignorance of the factors of the problem. It has often happened that prominent men in speaking on the subject both in Congress and out have betrayed the fact that they had never read the treaties whose interpretation they were discussing. It must be remembered that this is no new question. The Panama Canal has been under discussion for nearly four centuries and the rivalry between Great Britain and the United States for the control of the interoceanic routes began some seventy years ago. Perhaps the best way to present the salient points of this long diplomatic history is in the form of the old-fashioned catechism with proof-texts.

Q. Why can't we do what we like with a canal constructed on our own land?

A. The Canal Zone is not our own land. It belongs to the Republic of Panama. We have "the use, occupation and control" of it for canal purposes. (Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, Art. II, III.)

Q. But at least it is our own Canal, for we built it. Why have we not the right to discriminate in favor of our own shipping in the matter of tolls on our own Canal?

A. Because we promised both Great Britain and Panama to open the Canal to the vessels of all nations "on terms of entire equality." (Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Art. III, Clause I; Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, Art. XVIII.)

Q. Has not the change of sovereignty due to the secession of Panama released us from the obligations of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty?

A. No, because that treaty expressly provides that "no change of territorial sovereignty" shall affect its provisions. (Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, Art. IV.)

Q. Why did we have to get the consent of Great Britain in 1901 before undertaking the Canal?

A. Because in 1850 the two nations had agreed that neither would obtain or exercise any exclusive control or acquire any dominion or take any advantage over any interoceanic canal or railroad. (Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Art. I, VIII.)

Q. What was the state of affairs at the time when the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was negotiated?

A. Great Britain had control of the Nicaragua route and the United States had control of the Panama route.

Q. How did Great Britain secure control of the Nicaragua route?

A. Because our Government refused to confirm the treaties signed by our envoys, Hise and Squiers, in 1849, by which Nicaragua gave to the United States the exclusive right to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua and to protect it by fortifications.

Q. Has such an opportunity come to us since?

A. Yes, a treaty with Nicaragua of even greater advantage to us is now held up in the Senate.

#### ARTICLES READY INDEXED

THE suggestion made in The Independent that some day periodicals would print their articles in such a way that they could be separated complete and filed according to subject by its index number has been adopted by the New York University for its new journal, *Business Education*. The efficiency experts of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance—which for some mysterious reason includes journalism—have devised a standard classification of business with about three hundred titles on the decimal system and each article has on its lower left corner a number by which the reader may put it into its proper envelope. For example, an article on the Business Organization of Plant and Office will be numbered 2.124 and in that envelope will find its fellows.

#### NO CENSORSHIP

THE purpose of those who are trying to impose a national censorship on motion pictures is so commendable that it may easily obscure the insidious danger of their proposal. It is, however, in such innocent guise that the most serious encroachments upon human freedom have made their appearance. The censorship of the press was established with the best of intentions and to remedy flagrant evils, yet it was not a good thing on the whole and it became in many ways an instrument of intolerable tyranny. A long and hard-fought struggle was required to overthrow it. In England John Milton dealt it a deathblow in his noble plea for freedom of the press, *Areopagitica*. In Russia it still prevails and is one of the causes of Russian ignorance and revolution. Our own country was born free and altho the evils of unrestricted journalism are undeniably serious, any open attempt to interfere with this well-established right would meet with instant condemnation.

In England there is still a censor of plays and as he is a member of the King's household the Government cannot readily abolish the office. But its abolition will doubtless come before long, for vigorous protests are being made against the vexatious and arbitrary rulings



of the censor and it is becoming generally recognized as an absurd and antiquated institution. The vilest things are put on the music hall stage with impunity while plays of high literary value have been debarred from the English theater. For instance, no Biblical plays have been allowed until recently. Among the plays debarred by the censor in England are Maeterlinck's and Heyse's plays of Mary of Magdala, Sudermann's *John the Baptist*, Shaw's amusing political skit *Press Cuttings*, Kennedy's *The Servant in the House* in its original form and Brioux's *Damaged Goods*, which was given in this country as a moral lesson. An historical play by a modern writer which deals in an uncomplimentary way with any English sovereign is prohibited and even *The Mikado* was for a time suppressed lest it hurt the feelings of the Japanese, altho its satire was by no means directed at them.

In regard to many of these plays it is a disputed question whether they are harmful or beneficial. It would be decided in different ways by different people. It ought to be decided in different ways by different people; not by one person for the people as a whole. History proves the danger of entrusting to any officials, however well meaning, the power to prohibit what they disapprove. A compulsory and official censorship is rarely beneficial, always vexatious and often oppressive.

Now what experience has proved in regard to the censorship of the press and the stage applies with double force to the bill before Congress. For the motion picture is both journalism and drama, already the most popular form of the latter and likely to become of equal importance in the former field. To hamper this art in its infancy by shackles from which the older arts of representation have with difficulty freed themselves is to do untold harm to its future development. The cinematograph is being introduced in schools and homes. Within a few years anybody may be able to take motion pictures as he now snaps a kodak. But if before he can show his films in public he must submit them to a national censor, he will be debarred from this interesting pastime and instructive pursuit. This will aggravate the tendency, already serious, toward the monopolizing of the motion picture by a few powerful companies and the elimination of the amateur. What is needed now is not more restriction, but greater freedom for the individual producer.

Against indecent exhibitions any community can protect itself by its ordinary police powers. If there must be a censorship it should be local rather than national and voluntary rather than compulsory. The existing National Board of Censorship has done good without any official authority. Producers are not obliged to submit their films to its inspection, but as a matter of fact about ninety-five per cent of them do come under its supervision and most of the rest are special films of an innocuous character and no general interest.

To avoid the evil influences sometimes exerted upon children by motion pictures of violence and vice the best way is to establish special theaters for children or to have programs suited to them provided at certain hours of the day. To prohibit all plays and current events unsuited to children is to condemn the motion picture to perpetual childishness.

We believe in freedom of the press altho we know that newspapers are sometimes vulgar and contribute to crime by the publication of its details. We believe in

freedom of speech altho we know that public speakers are denouncing our Government and inciting men to the violation of law. We believe in freedom of the drama altho we know that many plays are designed to pander to licentiousness. We believe in freedom of art altho we know that many pictures are far from elevating. We believe in freedom of motion pictures altho we do not doubt their injurious influences in some cases. None of these freedoms is absolute. There must be laws against libel and indecency and other public outrages of the community standards of morals and manners. These laws should be more strictly enforced than they are. But we do not believe in an official compulsory censorship of press, platform or plays. History shows that some people will inevitably abuse their freedom. History also shows that a censor will inevitably abuse his power, and this is a greater evil than the former.

### HAYTI'S FINANCES

THE reported inclination of Hayti's new revolutionist Cabinet to seek an agreement with the United States for a supervision of the collection of Hayti's revenues by our Government probably is due to the reported desire of the resident Ministers of European powers that such an agreement shall be made. And this desire, as well as the Cabinet's inclination, is probably related to the failure of Hayti's new Government to pay the interest (due on February 1) on the bonds of the railway construction loan which were guaranteed by one of the Governments which preceded that of General Zamor, which has now held power for several weeks. The adjoining republic of Santo Domingo has paid more than half of its foreign debt by means of its fiscal agreement with the United States, procured six or seven years ago. Foreign creditors of Hayti, having in mind the effect of recent revolutions, quite naturally would like to see their claims satisfied in the same way. We presume that an official application at Washington for a duplication of the Santo Domingo fiscal protectorate would receive due consideration. We should be glad to hear of a favorable response to such an application.

Very few of our readers object to our really too limited use of the improved simplified spelling. The universities are coming into line. We notice that lately the faculties of Ohio State University, the University of Illinois, the Northwestern University and the University of Missouri in its School of Education have adopted a considerable number of simplified spellings in their publications. A number of colleges and normal schools have taken similar action, and more will follow.

A surprised correspondent from Florida asks if we would allow fellowship with negroes in social relations in school and church. Why not? In Public School No. 3, Brooklyn, the other day a colored girl took the bronze medal for completing the course in six and a half years, the first time it has been done in the school; and another colored girl of fourteen in a class of 108 took the silver medal for proficiency in German; and the German gentleman who presented it nearly lost his breath when he saw her color. These were the only two medals given, and the audience of three thousand roared with applause.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Villa at Torreon After Villa's army had moved southward to attack Torreon, the first reports from the front were not favorable to the rebel cause. It was said on one day that Villa's forces had been defeated and driven back at Escalon, 100 miles north of Torreon, and on the following day that they had suffered another defeat at a point sixty miles further south. It was evident that defeat had not checked their progress. On the 20th it became known that Villa, with 12,000 men, had invested Torreon, and that he had easily overcome the opposition of small Federal detachments north of the city. The forward aggressive movement ordered by Huerta had not taken place. In two brief engagements, Federal forces had been driven back with a loss of about 200 men.

In the suburbs of Torreon, Villa placed his heavy field pieces and prepared to shell the city, which was almost surrounded by his army. With food for a month and 2000 cartridges for each of his men, he could bide his time. The field pieces were placed under the direction of General Angeles, an expert artillery officer, who had been loyal to Madero.

Villa says to the correspondent of a New York newspaper that he has absolutely no ambition to be President. "I am only a commander of soldiers," he adds, "a fighting man who wishes to be in the thick of battle. I obey the orders of my chief, General Carranza. I am an uneducated man. After Huerta is overthrown, Mexico will greatly need a man of letters and education and diplomacy. If General Carranza himself should ask me to be President, I would refuse."

Rojas Confers with Lind Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Portillo y Rojas, went to Vera Cruz last week and had a conference there with Mr. Lind. It is reported that he proposed, as the agent of Huerta, that the latter should withdraw from the Presidency and lead his army, and that he himself should become provisional President. There are some indications that this would be acceptable at Washington, where Rojas is in good repute. But it is also said that Huerta desires to be a candidate at the election which would be ordered, and this is not in accord with the conditions originally proposed by President Wilson.

What is said to be an official re-

port about the killing of Benton has arrived in Washington. It asserts that Benton offered to help Villa to procure arms, if Villa would help him to sell cattle; that the two quarreled while discussing the terms; that Benton was stabbed to death; that his body was mutilated in a revolting manner, and that the location of the grave in which it lies, at Juarez, is known. Some say that this is the report of Charles A. Perceval, the British consul at Galveston, who completed, last week, an inquiry for the British Government.

Foreign investors are alarmed by Huerta's virtual cancellation of street railway franchises in the suburbs of the capital, where the rights have been given to Lord Cowdray. In Tamaulipas the rebels have killed five priests and hold three for ransom.

## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Leading subjects of debate were the River and Harbor and Agricultural appropriation bill, the pension bill and Panama tolls.

The Urgent Deficiency bill (about \$10,000,000) carrying \$500,000 for feeding Mexican refugees at El Paso, was past, and the immigration bill, retaining the literacy test, was reported in the Senate.

Resolution for woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution had a majority vote, 35 to 34, in the Senate, but a two-thirds vote was required.

The Trust Commission bill was reported in the House by one committee, and the text of the Administration bill concerning holding companies was made public by another.

Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, was again accused in the House, and a committee will consider an impeachment resolution.

A committee of the House reported that the evidence against Representative McDermott did not call for expulsion, altho his conduct (in connection with lobbyists) should be severely condemned. There will be an attempt to expel him.

Mr. Tillman gave a curious lecture to the Senate on the rules for prolonging life. Among other things he prescribed a series of kicks in bed before rising in the morning.

Among the subjects considered by committees were the following:

- The Nicaragua treaty.
- Charges about lobbying.
- Rural credits.
- Price fixing.
- The copper mines strike.

They have also burnt a convent and two churches. Raids across the border in several places are reported. At Tecate, California, Mexican bandits killed the postmaster and burnt the custom house and post office.

Woman Suffrage In the Senate, last week, the resolution for a woman suffrage constitutional amendment was lost, altho the vote, thirty-five to thirty-four, showed a majority of one for it. A two-thirds vote was required. After the rejection of this resolution, Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, an advocate of woman suffrage, introduced another, requiring a popular vote on the question in any state where more than five per cent of the voters petition for it. This resolution has the support of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

In the last days of the debate, much was said about the negroes. Mr. Borah, of Idaho, asserted that the suffragists could never get the required number of states without repealing the fifteenth amendment. He asked whether any one thought the Southern States would vote for an addition of 2,000,000 to the number of persons whom they sought to disfranchise. Incidentally he said that he was not in favor of giving the franchise to Japanese on the Pacific Coast or of yielding to the Federal Government a state's control of its school system. He would be in favor of repealing the fifteenth amendment if woman suffrage could be obtained in no other way. Mr. Vardaman, of Mississippi, asked the Senate to modify the original resolution by adding provisions which would virtually repeal the fifteenth amendment. This the Senate, by a vote of nineteen to forty-eight, refused to do. Mr. Williams, also of Mississippi, moved that the suffrage be restricted to white women. The vote on this proposition was twenty-one to forty-four.

Panama Tolls It was expected that the debate in the House on the bill to repeal the exemption of our coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls would begin in the closing days of last week, but delay was caused by a dragging discussion of the River and Harbor bill. In the course of this discussion several members spoke against repeal. It was asserted that



the repeal bill was a fee for British friendship in our foreign policy. Mr. Murdock, of Kansas, published a statement to the effect that the Progressives in Congress are substantially a unit in opposition to repeal. Denying that exemption violated a treaty, he spoke of "the machinations of the transcontinental railroads and their foreign allies," and remarked that if "dollar diplomacy" was to be "succeeded by a foreign policy of peace at any price," and if our domestic affairs were to "wait upon the dictation of foreign Ministries" the time had come "for a new declaration of independence." In the Senate the repeal bill has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, whose chairman, Mr. O'Gorman, is the leader of the opposition.

It is evident that the debate is to be one of much bitterness. In the Senate, Mr. Jones, of Washington, has already accused the President of bargaining with Great Britain to prevent European interference in Mexico. A majority for repeal appears to be assured in the House, but in the Senate there will be a close vote. The influence of Irish-Americans and their societies thruout the country is being exerted against repeal. Congressmen are told that if they support it no Irish-American will vote for them.

**Two Treaties** The treaty negotiated with Nicaragua by the Taft Administration and so amended by the Wilson Administration that it provides for a kind of protectorate, was taken up again last week in the Senate committee, where Secretary Bryan was heard in support of it. Some time ago the committee virtually rejected the protectorate features of it. These have been disapproved emphatically by other Central American countries and by one or two South American republics. Reports from Nicaragua say that they are disapproved by a majority of the people there. Opponents in that country assert that President Adolfo Diaz, who accepted the treaty, represents only a minority of the people, and is held in office by the support of the United States. They ask for a treaty negotiated by "a representative Government, chosen at a free and fair election."

Negotiations for a treaty with Colombia, which were interrupted, have been resumed. Various reports say that Colombia asks for \$30,000,000, or even \$50,000,000, and that our Government will talk of nothing more than \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. Colombia at first proposed that the United States should acknowledge a wrong done to her in the mat-

ter of the Panama secession, and virtually apologize for it. There are no indications that our Government will do anything of the kind. No one in Washington believes that a treaty containing such an acknowledgment could be ratified by the Senate.

#### Colonel Roosevelt's Explorations

A despatch received in New York on the 22d from Santarem, which is about 500 miles from the mouth of the Amazon, and signed by Anthony Fiala, the explorer, who is with Colonel Roosevelt, said "We have lost everything in the rapids. Telephone my wife of my safety." It is assumed, of course, that all other members of the party are safe. Colonel Roosevelt had entered the wilds of Central Brazil eight days earlier. Going up the Paraguay River to the head of navigation, the party set out on horses to cross the Brazilian plateau, to reach the headwaters of "an unexplored river," and to follow this river down to its junction with the Amazon. It appears that in the rapids of the unexplored river they lost their equipment.

#### Indiana Democratic Convention

Before the recent Democratic State Convention in Indiana, some predicted that the influence of Thomas Taggart would be successfully exerted to prevent anything more than a merely formal approval of the Wilson Administration and to exclude from the platform any support of proposed legislation for statewide primaries. The state's two senators and several of its congressmen returned to Indiana, and Senator Kern bore with him letters (which were published) from the President and Secretary Bryan, favoring such primaries. The President said he was surprised to learn that so great and wideawake a state had no statewide primary law and was so far behind in the procession. There is said to have been an attempt to prevent the election of Senator Kern as a delegate. It was unsuccessful, and he was the permanent chairman.

Senators and representatives argued with and appealed to the platform committee during an all night session, and a statewide primary plank was reported by the close vote of seven to six. The committee's chairman afterward said that twelve of the thirteen members were really opposed to primaries; that the plank had been adopted only in response to the plea that rejection of it would be a reflection upon the President's policies, and that the seven who voted for it had become their party's pallbearers.

No opposition was shown in the convention, which adopted the platform by unanimous vote. In the addresses made by the temporary chairman, Governor Ralston, and others, the President and his policies were most heartily commended, and in the platform emphatic approval was expressed. It is well known, however, that influential local politicians resented the presence and activity of the delegation from Washington. The nomination of Senator Shively for another term was ordered by the convention.

**South America** Detectives looking for hidden ammunition in Port of Spain (Trinidad) found 40,000 rounds in a hotel frequented by exiled Venezuelans. In an adjoining house they brought to light ex-President and ex-Dictator Cipriano Castro, who had been concealed there for some weeks. He disappeared in August last, after the collapse of a revolt in Venezuela, which was introduced by a proclamation in which he appealed to the patriots of his country. The local authorities have asked the British Government to say how he shall be treated. Great Britain will coöperate with the United States in keeping him out of Venezuela. In that country there is much unrest, with little revolts against President Gomez in two or three states, but no concerted uprising. There is pronounced disaffection in the army. The report that General Mendez, governor of Zulia, was assassinated at Maracaibo is denied. It is asserted that he died of heart failure. General Hernandez (El Mocho), a noted revolutionist, has returned to New York from Porto Rico, where he was in conference with prominent foes of Gomez.

Our Government recognized the provisional Government set up in Peru by the men who deposed and exiled President Billinghurst, expecting that a constitutional election would promptly be held. But there has been no election, as the present rulers say they cannot get a quorum of Congress. Vice-President Roberto Leguia, who recently returned to Peru, should now be President, by the provisions of the constitution. But the people hate him, and mobs have attacked his residence, where his life was saved only by a large guard of soldiers.

**The Ulster Crisis** The compromise on the Home Rule question proposed by the Prime Minister, that any county might by a majority vote be excluded from the Irish parliament for six years, met with no favor from the Opposition. Mr. Bonar Law demanded a referen-



dum of the whole country on the Home Rule bill as amended by the option clause and promised that the Unionists would abide by the result. He declared that if Mr. Asquith refused to submit the question to the electorate it could only be "because the Government thought, in the words of Mr. Churchill, that the question should be settled by bullets rather than by votes." On the question of the loyalty of the troops Mr. Law made a somewhat startling declaration:

What about the army? If it is only a question of disorder, the army will and ought to obey, but if it is a question of civil war, the soldiers are citizens, like the rest of the people. The army will be divided, and that force be destroyed on which we depend for our national safety.

The vote of censure on the Government moved by the leader of the Opposition was voted down by 345 to 252. In the course of the debate Joseph Devlin, Nationalist member for Belfast, said that Sir Edward Carson, now leader of the Ulster revolt, had been at one time a Home Ruler, whereupon Sir Edward shouted "That is an infamous lie." Being called to order by the speaker he changed the expression to "a wilful falsehood." In the midst of the session Sir Edward Carson left the House amid Unionist cheers to take the train for Belfast, where the Ulster Volunteers, said to number 110,000, await his orders.

**Troops for Ulster** The Government being anxious to avoid provocation has not attempted to arrest any of the leaders of the Ulster movement or to prevent the open preparations for armed resistance. The volunteers are allowed to parade the streets with arms and ammunition without interference of the police. But when it was perceived that the Opposition would not accept the concessions proffered by the Government the War Office began to reinforce and provision the Ulster garrisons and to station the troops at strategic points so as to be prepared for any emergency. The soldiers who have been stationed at Belfast will be removed and replaced by others who have not been associating with the people they may have to fight. There are now about 25,000 British troops in Ulster.

In order to make sure of the loyalty of the officers Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Paget, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, sent out a notification that any officers not prepared for active service in Ulster should send in their resignations within twelve hours. It is said that a large proportion of the officers resigned rather than fight against

Ulster but reports are conflicting as to the number of the resignations. Among the most prominent of those who resigned are Brig.-Gen. Hubert de la Poer Gough, commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade, and Gen. J. E. Gough, chief of staff in the Aldershot Command.

Sir Edward Carson is using his influence to keep the Orangemen from any outbreak, and John Redmond induced the Nationalists of Londonderry to forego their Sunday parade for fear of provoking a riot. The King is watching the situation with great anxiety and is in close touch with the leaders of both parties. The efforts made by the Unionists to induce him to make use of his royal prerogative to prevent a conflict are hotly resented by the Liberals. It is said to be due to his intervention that the Government declined to accept the resignations of the officers.

**The Premier's Statement** In order to allay the alarmist reports in circulation Mr. Asquith took the unusual step of issuing thru the *London Times* the following explanation of the attitude and acts of the Government:

First, the recent movement of troops in Ireland was of a purely precautionary character, as it is obvious that the policy of disposing small bodies of troops in Ulster would be perfectly useless from a strategic viewpoint. The intention was simply the protection of the arms and ammunition depots from a possible raid. As for the so-called naval movements, they simply consisted of the use of two small cruisers to convey a detachment of troops to Carrickfergus, without marching them thru Belfast. No further movements of troops are contemplated.

Second, the rumor that warrants had been issued for the arrest of the Ulster leaders never had the very slightest foundation. Doubtless Sir Edward Carson and his supporters honestly believe the rumor; but the Government never has taken and does not contemplate any such step.

Third, there seems to be a widespread impression abroad that the Government contemplates instituting a general inquisition into the intentions of officers in event of their being asked to take up arms against Ulster. No such action is intended, if only for the reason that the employment of troops against Ulster is a contingency which the Government hopes may never arise.

**Editor of the Figaro Shot** The campaign which the *Figaro* has been making against Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, came to a fatal issue thru the murder of the editor of that journal, Gaston Calmette, by Madame Caillaux. She went to the office of the *Figaro* at five o'clock and sent in her card in a sealed envelop. Paul Bourget, to whom Calmette showed the card, advised him not to see her, but he said that it was impossible to refuse to

see a lady and so she was ushered into his private office as M. Bourget past out. She at once drew a revolver from her muff, fired five shots and M. Calmette fell mortally wounded to the floor. Four bullets had entered his body and he died at midnight. When the police came Mme. Caillaux calmly offered them her automobile and in it she was taken to the St. Lazare prison.

She explained that she had shot M. Calmette on account of his publication in facsimile of a letter by her husband and for fear that other letters might follow. The letter which caused the attack was exceedingly damaging to Caillaux for it showed that he had played a double part in the discussion of the income tax bills. The part published in the *Figaro* was as follows:

In spite of my utmost good-will it was impossible to write you yesterday. I was compelled to endure two trying sittings of the Chamber in the morning from ten to twelve, and in the afternoon from two to eight o'clock, which left me exhausted. However, I scored the finest success, and demolished the income tax, while apparently defending it. I earned applause from the Center and Right and yet did not displease the Left too greatly. I succeeded in giving a turn of the helm toward the Right, which was indispensable.

Another sitting of the Chamber finished only at 12:45, and here I am in the Senate, where I shall obtain the passage of the direct taxation law. The session will undoubtedly close this evening. I am harassed, worn out, and almost ill, but I shall have rendered a real service to the country.

The letter was signed *Ton Jo* (Thy Jo) and was presumably written to Mme. Dupré some time before 1906, when she became divorced from Jules Dupré and married M. Caillaux, who had divorced his first wife for the purpose. In 1912 M. Caillaux got a divorce from her and married as his third wife the present Mme. Caillaux, who had shortly before been divorced from her husband, Leo Claretie. Her victim, M. Calmette, had just secured a divorce, but it had not been recorded. It will not be necessary, however, to pursue these matrimonial entanglements further, since enough details have been given to show the importance of the personal factors involved. The scandals of Caillaux's financial and political career are as shameful as those of his social life.

**Caillaux's Career** Caillaux owes his success to his unscrupulous use of all possible modes of advancing his own fortunes as well as to his unusual ability to handle financial affairs. He showed this ability while a mere inspector in the Treasury Department and he was soon promoted by Premier Waldeck-





#### BOWLERS AND GUNS IN ULSTER

Here is the whole farcical—but sober—incongruity of the situation in epitome. These solid citizens, being reviewed at Dungannon, may turn the play into tragedy before this picture reaches your hands



#### ULSTER IS DOING FAR MORE THAN PARADE

Men of the Ulster Volunteer Force filling sandbags to protect trenches at Barnscourt. The military organization is well rounded



#### THE ORANGE FLAG FLIES AGAIN

The banner carried at the Battle of the Boyne 224 years ago. Sir Edward Carson is among the leaders of this procession to the City Hall in Belfast to sign the Ulster pledge



#### A SIGNAL CORPS FOR THE DEFENSE OF ULSTER

Wig-wagging across Belfast from the dome of the City Hall. A hospital corps of women volunteers is training as vigorously as the other branches of the service

*Photograph at top of page copyright by Underwood & Underwood. Other photographs by Paul Thompson*





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

JOSEPH CAILLAUX

The French Minister of Finance, who fell from power as only a Frenchman could fall

Rousseau to the Ministry of Finance in 1901. He held the same office in the cabinet of Clemenceau in 1906, of Monis in 1911, and of Doumergue at the present time. When Premier Monis was wounded by the aeroplane which cut off the head of Minister of War Berteaux, the meetings of the cabinet were held for a time in the bed chambers of the premier. A photograph of one of these sessions was taken at the suggestion of Caillaux and then published to show the incapacity of the premier to exercise his office. M. Monis was persuaded by Caillaux that President Fallières wanted him to resign. He did so, after which Caillaux became premier in his place.

It was while he was at the head of the Government that the controversy with Germany over Morocco took place and the overthrow of the Caillaux ministry was due to the discovery that while he was carrying on the negotiation resulting from the Agadir incident thru the regular diplomatic channels, he was secretly intriguing for a settlement on other lines thru a German syndicate of bankers without the knowledge of his ministers of foreign affairs. He is also accused of similar negotiations on the side with Spain on the Morocco question.

It was, however, against his financial record that the late editor of *Figaro* directed the attacks that he has been publishing almost daily ever since Caillaux became Minister of Finance in the Doumergue cabinet.

He was charged with having asked the Priou heirs for a rake-off of eighty per cent of their claim of \$3,000,000, which the French Government obtained from Brazil on account of the seizure of French ships.

He also was involved in the gigantic swindles of Henri Rochette, who got \$30,000,000 out of French investors, largely of the poorer class. Rochette was a young waiter in a country hotel when he received a bequest of \$1,000, and with this he started a chain of stock companies, paying the dividends of one with the money subscribed for the next. He controlled banks, newspapers and some seventy industrial and commercial concerns. In 1908 he was exposed and arrested but being released on bail he resumed his fraudulent operations with the same success as before. In 1910 when the Public Prosecutor, Maître Fabre, was ready to bring Rochette to trial he received peremptory orders from Premier Monis to postpone the case. This order M. Monis denies having issued and whether he did or not it is thought to have been instigated by Caillaux with intent to have the case outlawed by keeping it from being brought to trial for three years. Rochette fled to Mexico on the fall of Caillaux.

Of the other charges of graft

brought by M. Calmette, such as the admission to the exchange of Argentine and Egyptian securities in which he was interested, there is here no space to speak.

**The Fall of Caillaux** The exposure of these scandalous proceedings on the part of public men has naturally played into the hands of the enemies of the republic and will profoundly affect the elections to be held in a few weeks. The funeral of the murdered editor was attended by nine thousand persons, including ex-President Loubet, the ex-Premiers Briand and Barthou, and others prominent in politics, art and letters. The royalists seized the occasion to make a demonstration and came into conflict with the police, in which one royalist was shot and thirty were arrested.

M. Caillaux, and later M. Monis resigned from the Ministry; their places being taken by Raoul Renault as Minister of Finance and Senator Gauthier as Minister of Marine.

An investigating committee has been appointed from the Chamber of Deputies and has called Caillaux, Monis, Fabre and others as witnesses. It is headed by M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, who declares "I shall be a judge of bronze with a sword of steel."



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MADAME CAILLAUX COULD GET EXPERT HELP OVER HERE



# HOW IT FEELS TO BE PRESIDENT

FROM THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB  
AT WASHINGTON, MARCH 20, 1914

I WAS just thinking of my sense of confusion of identity sometimes, when I read articles about myself. I have never read an article about myself in which I recognized myself, and I have come to have the impression that I must be some kind of a fraud, because I think a great many of these articles are written in absolute good faith.

I tremble to think of the variety and falseness of the impressions I make—and it is being borne in on me so that it may change my very disposition—that I am a cold and removed person who has a thinking machine inside which he adjusts to the circumstances, which he does not allow to be moved by any winds of affection or emotion of any kind, but turns like a cold searchlight on anything that is presented to his attention and makes it work.

I am not aware of having any detachable apparatus inside of me. On the contrary, if I were to interpret myself, I would say that my constant embarrassment is to restrain the emotions that are inside of me.

You may not believe it, but I sometimes feel like a fire from a far from extinct volcano, and, if the lava does not seem to spill over, it is because you are not high enough to see into the basin and see the caldron boil.

Because, truly, gentlemen, in the position which I now occupy there is a sort of—I do not know how else to express it than to say—passionate sense of being connected with my fellow men in a peculiar relationship of responsibility. Not merely the responsibility of office, but, God knows, there are enough things in this world that need to be corrected.

I have mixt, first and last, with all sorts and conditions of men—there are mighty few kinds of men that have to be described to me, and there are mighty few kinds of experiences that have to be described to me—and when I think of the number of men who are looking to me as the representative of a party of hope, with the hope of all varieties of salvation from the things they are struggling in the midst of, it makes me tremble.

It makes me tremble not only with a sense of my own inadequacy and weakness, but as if I were shaken by the very things that are shaking them; and if I seem circumspect it is because I am so diligently trying not to make any colossal blunders.

If you just calculated the number of blunders a fellow can make in twenty-four hours if he is not careful and if he does not listen more than he talks you would see something of the feeling that I have.

I was amused the other day at a remark that Senator Newlands made. I had read him the trust message that I was to deliver to Congress some ten days before I delivered it—and I never stop “doctoring” things of that kind until the day I have to deliver them.

When he heard it read to Congress he said: “I think it was better than it was when you read it to me.”

I said: “Senator, there is one thing which I do not think you understand. I not only use what brains I have but all I can borrow, and I have borrowed a lot since I read it to you first.”

That, I dare say, is what gives the impression of circumspectness and of the “velvet slipper.”

I am listening, I am diligently trying to collect all the brains that are borrowable in order that I may not make more blunders than it is inevitable that a man should make who has great limitations of knowledge and capacity. And the emotion of the thing is so great that I suppose I must be some kind of a mask to conceal it. . . .

In between things that I have to do as a public officer I never think of myself as the President of the United States, because I never have had any sense of being identified with that office.

I feel like a person appointed for a certain length of time to administer that office, and I feel just as much outside of it at this moment as I did before I was elected to it. I feel just as much outside of it as I still feel outside of the Government of the United States.

No man could imagine himself the Government of the United States, but he could understand that some part of his fellow citizens had told him to go and run a certain part of it the best he knew how. That would not make him the Government itself or the thing itself. It would just make him responsible for running it the best he knew how.

The machine is so much greater than himself, the office is so much greater than himself, the office is so much greater than he can ever be and the most he can do is to look grave enough and self-possessed enough to seem to fill it.

I can hardly refrain every now and again from tipping the public the wink as much as to say: “It is only ‘me’ that is inside this thing. I know perfectly well that I will have to get out presently. I know that then I will look just my own proper size and that, for the time being, the proportions are somewhat refracted and misrepresented to the eye by the large thing I am inside of, from which I am tipping you this wink.”

There are blessed intervals when I forget by one means or another that I am President of the United States. One means by which I forget is to get a rattling good detective story, get after some imaginary offender and chase him all over—preferably any continent but this. Because the various parts of this continent are becoming painfully suggestive to me.

The post offices and many other things which stir reminiscence have “sicklied them o’er with a pale cast of thought.” There are post offices to which I would not think of mailing a letter, which I cannot think of without trembling with the knowledge of all the heart burnings of the struggle there was in connection with getting somebody installed as post-master.



# THE CASE AGAINST INTERVENTION

BY JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D.

*No American is better qualified to discuss the foreign relations of the United States than General Foster. He has served his country as United States Minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain. He was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison. On the invitation of the Emperor of China he participated in the peace negotiations with Japan. He was a member of the Anglo-Canadian Commission, 1898, and the United States Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, and a representative of China at the Second Hague Conference.* — THE EDITOR.

THE attitude of the administration on the present Mexican situation is the only wise and safe one to assume. There is nothing in the present situation to warrant intervention.

The appeal to the Monroe Doctrine so often made in the press and by public men to justify intervention is entirely unwarranted. It is no part of our duty under that Doctrine to regulate the domestic affairs of any other American republic. Nor can we derive from that Doctrine any mandate to assume for European governments the settlement of their complaints against American republics. We have always allowed those governments full liberty to enforce their claims on this hemisphere, provided they did not seek to overthrow the existing form of government or permanently occupy territory.

It is true that the United States has a greater interest in the affairs of Mexico than any other Government, but that interest arises from our contiguity and the predominance of our commercial and industrial relations. But the present situation



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does not justify intervention on that account, altho American citizens and their interests in that country are often put in jeopardy on account of its internal disorders. When our citizens made their investments in Mexico they knew the past history of that country and took the risks arising from revolutionary conditions. Besides, it is the testimony of our consuls that the chiefs of both sides of the revolution have shown no indisposition to protect as far as possible American interests, and that the injuries suffered by them have been at the hands of bandits, and the result of the prevailing disorder. The injuries inflicted on Americans in Mexico are not to be compared to

those suffered by Great Britain and France during our Civil War, and yet our Government at that time would not tolerate the suggestion of intervention, Secretary Seward even refusing to receive a joint visit from the ministers of the aggrieved countries.

Our past relations with Mexico furnish a safe guide for the present situation. Between 1856 and 1860 Mexico was in a worse state of disorder and anarchy than at present, and American citizens in Mexico were the victims of greater outrages than those suffered in the recent internal conflicts. Those outrages were so intolerable that President Buchanan urged upon Congress to grant him authority to send American troops into Mexico to protect our outraged citizens, and altho these recommendations were twice repeated, each succeeding Congress declined to authorize the entrance of American troops into Mexican territory. The disorders continued until after the close of our Civil War, when under Juarez peace was restored. Soon thereafter a commission was appointed which adjusted the claims and losses of Americans, and for a period of more than forty years friendly and peaceful relations were sustained between the two neighboring nations.

If the people and Congress of the United States will sustain President Wilson in his policy of non-intervention, we may anticipate a like result in the not distant future. A strong man may assume power like Porfirio Diaz, and, avoiding his mistakes, may bring the Mexican people into a regime of order and constitutional government.

Washington

## FOR ENGLAND: THAT SHE MAY HAVE A SENSE OF HUMOR

BY JOHN ERSKINE

What sounds are these  
From England overseas,  
What marshaling of arms?  
For what strong foe  
Her captains to and fro  
Rush, striking grim alarms?  
The Slav, the Teuton still  
Thwarts her imperious will,  
Or ambushes her path?  
Afric or India,  
Uneasy 'neath her sway,  
Provokes her wrath?  
Ah no! she loads her guns  
For loyal sons.

We were her children once, but we  
Wrestled with her to be free.  
Surely on the shadowy coasts  
Where lifelong foes are friendly ghosts,

Washington is asking North  
What whirligig leads England forth,  
What wildfire obligations make her  
Now thrash the sons who *won't* forsake her!

England our Mother! Shame not now  
The Roman grandeur of thy rule;  
The ages whiten on thy brow,  
Crown them not with ridicule!  
A little laughter timely learn,  
Annex the humor of the Celt,  
Be patient—soon his mood will turn;  
Be just—at once his pride will melt.  
Or if thou still must think of war,  
Think of the Nile, of Trafalgar,  
Of Blenheim or of Malplaquet;  
Let not the foes of England say,  
*Now her battle-glory ends*  
*In bouts with women and with friends!*



# THE LITERARY SPECTRUM OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK AS SEEN FROM THE VALLEY—SEVENTH PAPER

BY CORRA HARRIS

AUTHOR OF "A CIRCUIT RIDER'S WIFE," "EVE'S SECOND HUSBAND," "THE RECORDING ANGEL"

THE sort of people one actually meets in New York does not depend so much upon who you are as upon what they think you are. And they are very shrewd in their judgments. I have always been sorry for that man from Philadelphia who feeling that his native city was too slow came to New York. At the end of a year he returned to the Quaker City, a sadder and wiser man. "I spent twenty-five thousand dollars, and, by cracky!—they didn't know I was there!" he said by way of explanation. He bucked the wrong crowd. For those people to have recognized his existence, he should have spent a hundred thousand dollars. The moral is, Don't be a "bounder" in New York. The competition is too keen.

If you are a good man or a good woman, you can meet more actively good people to the square foot here, I believe, than in any other place in this country. You can work yourself to a frazzle in "settlements," in "diet kitchens," on "welfare committees," in labor unions, and even in church bazaars. But you cannot really accomplish any good. It is like trying to sweep the Atlantic ocean back with a broom, or with two or three brooms. At the end of each year you face more wicked conditions in the "settlements," more starving children in the diet kitchens, more men and women out of employment, more outrages committed by capital against labor which the "Peace Protocol" has failed to correct, and more bedridden beggars whom your church charities must shelter and care for. As I have said all along, the conditions of life are wrong here—too many people in one place, too great a concentration of unscrupulous wealth, too much poverty reduced to pauperism and to equally unscrupulous crime.

If you are not good, you have an even greater choice of associations in New York: you can be anything from a gunman to a bohemian. If you get into the latter class your social and moral and intellectual latitudes reach all the way from idealism to depravity.

If you are just an average person, with no kind of bee in your bonnet, you had better go back home. You will not know any one here. You will be very lonesome. Not that there are not about four million of the same kind in this city, but that is the very reason. They wish they were not.

The instinct of New York is to italicize human nature, not to accept it as the sane prose of life.

IF you are an author, or even an authorine (this is a parody upon the wit of a certain charming woman whom I heard call herself an "editorine") you may meet the most distinguished men and women in this country with only a nickel in your pocket, and with your last winter's suit on your back, and you will be cordially received. Your crotchety notions will be patiently endured, and you will return home—if you do return!—refreshed, encouraged, with your breast pocket full of ideas—which fade as soon as you are out of this tingling atmosphere. New York is especially friendly to these strangers within her gates. The proof is that so many of them never go back home at all except to pack their things and return here to live.

This is especially true of southern authors. The South breeds these poor devils, and then she expels them if she can. And in the main she is right about it. She can still claim them as her sons and daughters, whatever distinction there is in that, without supporting them, or approving of their "works." The reason is that no author has yet been born here big enough to interpret the Southern people. Homer could not do it. Shakespeare would have been mobbed if he laid his scenes there, and chose Southern types for his characters. When one of us does return to them, we sneak back with our tail between our legs knowing that we shall get what is coming to us for not writing better, nobler books about life in the South.

There are notable exceptions, of course, like Joel Chandler Harris. But Mr. Harris was not merely an author. He was one of the greatest men this country has ever produced. He had the tenderest heart, a wisdom founded upon an understanding of the least of these, so that the least became what they often are—the greatest in love and sweetness. This took him out of the range of Southern criticism. He interpreted that which was harmless, elemental, good, with an infinite tenderness, with a whimsical wit that has never been equalled in this world. So far as I know he is the one author of any real distinction upon whom the South has set the great seal of her loving, worshiping approval, which shows how

right she is in her judgments. For he is the only one born there, blood of her blood, who is worthy of so much appreciation. The rest of us are glad to kneel in the light of his ineffable fame, and those of us who have the proper sense of proportion know that we do not belong anywhere else.

THE purpose I have in mind is to mention some of the distinguished people, more particularly authors and editors, whom I have seen here. Observe, I use the word "seen," not "met." One should never mention meeting a celebrity. It is considered bad form by those who have no association with this kind of people. My observations are made from the Zaccheus altitude of a small person who climbs a sycamore, figuratively speaking, to get a sight of them at all.

The number of authors in New York is amazing—enough to make a good-sized city if they all lived together in one place. Fortunately they do not. Can any sane person conceive what a community would be, composed of and governed entirely by men and women of just genius? There would be a revolution every time the town council met, but there would never be any real fighting. They would depose the mayor with arguments. They would destroy each other with bombs of fiery ideals. A nation and every unit of it is lasting only when it is founded and controlled by the great mass of the normal common people, whose intelligences are properly modified by their instincts and disciplined by narrow, personal convictions concerning what is right and what is wrong.

The stranger does not see it, but there must be an author's bread line in New York. It is composed of struggling reporters, hacks who live by getting an occasional story, a sort of loaf of bread assignment from some newspaper or magazine. They are probably the bravest and the hardest workers, and the least recognized. There is also a rogue's gallery among authors. Nothing much is said about the faces to be seen here. They are carried in the memory by those who have had experience with them.

The regular members of the profession vary all the way from the author who is conspicuous upon all public occasions, where he makes a speech if he can, to Mr. Robert



Chambers, who is never seen at all at any foregathering of the literary clans. It is said that he associates only with those people in society about whom he writes. Doubtless this is a malicious slander.

The stranger who does not know Mr. Lincoln Steffens is likely to feel an instinctive prejudice at the first sight of him. But upon closer and more thoughtful consideration one sees that it is not Mr. Steffens, but his whiskers which produce this unfavorable impression. They are cut in a fashion too wide above the mouth and too long on the chin to be worn successfully except by a man of enormous stature. And he is far from being that. Some inner sense of himself must have caused him to commit this facial exaggeration. John Luther Long is a slender dark man, with an agreeable manner which is exclusive. He is one of the best story writers in America. Mr. Winston Churchill looks and speaks exactly as the author of *The Celebrity*, *Coniston* and *The Inside of the Cup*, should look and speak—very grave, very dignified, a little dull, and always right. He is the one author in this country who approaches the charm of Sir Walter Scott in some of his novels—especially in his descriptions of natural scenery. Charles Dana Gibson is one of the cleanest, freshest, pinkest, most genial-looking men imaginable. I do not know what his creed is, or if he has any, but with that countenance, so radiant of kindness and good will, he should have no difficulty entering anywhere from a drawing room to Paradise. Montgomery Flagg is an exceedingly well groomed young man, exactly like ten thousand other young men. There is nothing in his appearance to intimate that he is probably our most gifted caricaturist since Phil May. He works by bringing the skeleton out on top of the countenance of the victim he chooses. It is the opposite of bringing the spirit out. And the effect is always startling, usually awful.

**EDWARD SANFORD MARTIN** is not only one of the best known essayists and editorial writers in New York, but he is universally beloved. He looks like the very fine portrait of one of our excellent forefathers, carries himself like a brave soldier bent upon a mission connected with peace, and is gifted with that gentle effulgence of spirit which comes from a mixture of scholarship, good will and very keen humor, which never shows the snaggle-teeth of biting irony.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer is a very fine and dignified figure in the

literary circles of New York. A woman with a serene presence, one of those old fashioned royalties sometimes seen in the great court of literature and art. Jeannette Gilder is another deservedly famous figure in literary New York. For many years she wrote the most delightful and interesting gossip about the drama, actresses, playwrights, artists and literary folk. She was a brilliant critic, and always a kind one. It was her whim to make herself appear plain, but she was never able to conceal that genial good nature which is so large a part of her attractiveness.

**T**HE published pictures of Ida Tarbell have never done the woman of her justice. They represent her with a severe, almost masculine countenance. As a matter of fact she is distinctly feminine in appearance. Her expression is gentle and engaging. The miracle is that it should conceal a mind which has so tenacious a grip upon affairs usually left for men to discuss. Aside from her writings upon economic conditions, Miss Tarbell was for a long time engaged in teaching the rich women of the Colonist Club sane inklings of the social consciousness. I do not know if she keeps up this missionary work, nor how well she succeeded with it. There is no direct evidence in fashionable life here that she succeeded at all. But one woman cannot in one generation do everything which needs to be done among such people.

Mary Austin is a Californian who lives a part of every year in New York. She is in the prime of life, endowed with a strange repose, and bears an astonishing resemblance to the famous Dai Butsu statue of Buddha in Japan. She has a phenomenal mind, which is her weakness when it comes to dramatizing certain social conditions. There are issues of life which must always be determined according to a certain instinct, which is older than reason, and often saner. Her new story, *Love, The Soul Maker*, the initial chapters of which are appearing in *Harper's Weekly*, is an illustration of this. It is a startling psychological study of the human pathway of love. If she keeps up the present rate of logic, she will lose the path. Love is the one perfect illusion which clothes life and protects it. One may write about it, prove it, confess it, abide by it, but one who dares to part the veil of it as Mrs. Austin does is likely to commit a sacrilege.

I do not know why Carolyn Wells looks like a Christmas tree, but she

does. It may be the association of ideas, of the woman with her jingles, but I must always think of Miss Wells as being a descendant of the famous old lady in the nursery rime:

Ride a cock horse  
To Banbury Cross,  
To see an old lady  
Upon a white horse.  
Rings on her fingers  
And bells on her toes,  
She shall have music  
Wherever she goes!

But if there is a suggestion of tintinnabulation about Miss Wells, there is nothing of the sort about Agnes Repplier. These two women are extremes who could never meet if they faced each other eternally. Miss Repplier has every appearance of having been born in Philadelphia on the right street, and on the right side of that street, and of being what she is—the best woman essayist in this country, according to the opinion of many critics. She is a very reserved, dignified person, with cold storage manners. You receive a proper idea of her from a remark made about her by another equally distinguished woman at the recent annual dinner given by the Authors' League in New York:

"Thank heavens, Agnes Repplier has got her elbow on the table!" the latter exclaimed with a sigh of relief. The guests in Miss Repplier's neighborhood relaxed at once. Noble women and proud men followed her example with her elbows, even if they could not in the purity and evenness of her literary style, though for my part I have never been the one to test essays with a spirit level in order to determine their excellence. However, this simple, natural tablecloth confession of her elbow was the one touch of nature which made the rest of us kin to her, of course in a far off seventy times seven removed fashion.

**I** THINK editors should wear horns, or whatever is the most suggestive symbol of their profession, so that humble authors and other people, far less humble, may recognize them by sight. This is impossible now. Editors look so much like other men in New York that the earnest stranger ambitious to return home and boast of having seen the great Mr. So-and-so cannot do it. The fact is one begins to doubt if there is a great Mr. So-and-so, among them at this time. What I mean is this: they have undergone a singular change of character. There is no longer the magazine editor who returned your story with this simple but effective criticism: "It does not appeal to me." Because the test of a



story now is not whether it appeals to a gentle, scholarly refined old gentleman in an easy chair, but whether it appeals to the average reader, who is not distinguished in his literary taste for gentleness, scholarship nor refinement. He wants something that will amuse him, something quick and short, no long dissertations between scenes upon nice issues.

In the old days this gentle but autocratic editor determined the taste of the reader. He gave the subscribers to his magazine what they ought to like and what they ought to have regardless of what they wanted. It was a beneficent paternalism in literature.

But this is an outrageously free country. The people in it will have what they want, regardless. And they want "popular" literature, the kind that fits their day's doings, and their night's doings, their struggles, their problems, their peculiar heroisms and their old vices, which are the only things that never change in men and women. So they got what they wanted in the popular magazines. And they were right about it. Readers are entitled to see *themselves* sometimes, not their ideal selves all the time, in what they read.

THE revolution caused by this fact in New York magazines is astonishing. In the old days why did we buy the *Delineator*, for example? Merely to choose an easy shirtwaist design, a garment we could make at home. Only women bought it at all. Now, a Supreme Court judge may be caught reading the rumpus William Hard is kicking up in it concerning the legal status of women in the various states. The *Pictorial Review* was published to illustrate advanced fashions for women. Now you buy it to read one of Margaret Deland's stories! Margaret, you understand, who used to appeal so strongly to the paternal editor! The *Metropolitan* is another popular magazine—the editors of it are all young fellows, and all of them have bees in their bonnets, good bees. They want to help solve problems. They are doing their best, tho one does not see much decrease yet in the problems. They are endeavoring to be fair minded, clean, wholesome, in spite of Anthony Comstock—who in my opinion is a moody man when it comes to seeing what is decent and what is not. The *Century* was until quite recently one of the old order of magazines. Richard Watson Gilder was a fine gentleman, and he made this periodical show all the delicacy and virtues of a very fine lady with in-

tellectual tendencies. Now the *Century* has a new editor. I mean a new editor of the new kind. And one must not go so far as to say that this dignified periodical is showing almost a tango glide toward light literature, but there is certainly something rollicking and gay in its manner, a little rouge upon its face, a little simpler in its pronunciation of the love-notes of life. And there is a general opinion that the new editor may "pull it out." The inference being that it needs pulling out.

When S. S. McClure was the whole thing besides being the editor of *McClure's*, it was the man's magazine of the country, long-legged and muscular in its literary style. Every now and then it leaped up and smacked its thigh and gave a man-whoop in literature. Now, far be it from me to say what *McClure's* magazine stands for. There are too many current opinions about that for a stranger to choose one. As for the *American Magazine*, only recently it had a sort of faculty in its "Interpreter's House," including a Poet, a Worldly Wiseman and a Responsible Editor, who gave all their attention to a dignified consideration of the problems of the day. Now, well, now the *American* is wearing a fashionable minaret, composed of exceedingly light fiction. And why not—with one half of the population of the country wearing minarets?

THE point is this, that we speak now of the magazine, not of its editor. The editor's business is simply to supply what is demanded of him. This is the result of the new democracy of current literature. The readers, not the editor, determine what the character of the magazine shall be. This is why the editor is no longer so well known by his work. The work may not represent him so much as it indicates his acumen in finding out what the reader wants and in giving it to him as far as he dares. One thing is certain, that while he may still sustain his old relations to authors, he is no longer so autocratic in his relations to the reader. Magazines are the mediums now, not of literature as an art, but the mediums thru which the moods, lives and problems of the times find expression, which takes a great deal of responsibility off the editor's shoulders and places it where it really belongs—upon the people who demand what he gives them.

*Scribner's* and *Harper's Magazine* are the most important examples here of the former policy that literature must be "nice stuff," the kind which is still the "gentle reader's" sedative. Colonel George Harvey is

the head of the Harper publications, and the editor of the only third degree periodical published in New York. I refer to the *North American Review*. He is not what I would call a handsome man, but there is a portrait of him painted by a famous artist which shows all that grace and delicacy which Colonel Harvey himself shows in his purely literary compositions. He has made a rapier of logic and unsheathes it with extraordinary vim out of one of the finest Anglo-Saxon vocabularies to be found in this country. Only a fool or a brave man would risk antagonizing him, and in either case the Colonel would be found at the end of the encounter wiping the remains off his logic, saying calmly: "Next!" Otherwise, he is distinguished for his genial friendships.

DR. WILLIAM HAYES WARD was the editor of *The Independent* when I first became a contributor to its pages in 1899. He has recently resigned his office work, but has been induced to accept the title of honorary editor.

There are some men and some women so simply good, so greatly wise, so unfrigidly right, so everlastingly patient and kind that it is never a presumption to claim their friendship. I have known Dr. Ward this way for nearly fifteen years. He is not the one to suspect that this is a privilege, but it is. No matter who enjoys his friendship, however humble or however distinguished—and he is no respecter of persons in this matter—that one is honored. He is himself a celebrated scholar, with that kind of modesty. But over and above this, he has a knowledge of life which confers peace. He has that rare and beautiful sense of all men which enables him to be for every man, and against no man. He knows God, not in the restricted sense of creeds and doctrines merely, but as one without fear—with a blameless Faith; nothing in any other world where God is will be strange to him. His series of papers now appearing in *The Independent* on "What I Believe and Why," is written in a spirit so sublimely mild, so faithful to All Good that the humblest Christian may read them, with comfort, and the highest of the higher critics cannot successfully refute a single argument he makes. The angels have long attended him, and he shows it without knowing that he does. He is one of the few men I have seen here whom the people I know in *The Valley* would instantly recognize and claim. This is no reflection on the others. It is designed to place Dr. Ward.

New York City



# A Number of Things

An Occasional Page by Edwin E. Slosson

A ministerial friend of mine has the happy habit of embellishing and emphasizing his sermons by the introduction of fits of poetry. So have other ministers, but in this case the quotations are not taken from the *Homiletic Repository* or Bryant's *Library of Poetry and Song*. It is new poetry, most of it, "Georgian verse," as our British cousins call it in their quaint way; at any rate, if not new, unfamiliar to most of his congregation.

I wondered where he got such a lot of good, fresh, quotable material and the other day I discovered the secret. I was in his study browsing about the books, when I happened upon a shelf full of volumes of verse, a lot of them since they were mostly small, "a thin red line of heroes," as the saying goes.

"Where did you get all these?" I asked, for I had never seen such a congress of minor poets except on a reviewer's shelves, where they stand waiting their turn to be thrown into the discard.

"In a little second-hand bookshop on Vigo street," he replied. "I buy a dozen or two whenever I go to London. They only cost a shilling apiece and I can get something worth quoting out of almost every one."

I opened a volume entitled *Insurrections*, by James Stephens, and there was a poem which had been echoing in my memory ever since I had heard it in one of his sermons many months before. Here it is:

## HATE

My enemy came nigh,  
And I  
Stared fiercely in his face.  
My lips went writhing back in a grimace,  
And stern I watched him with a narrow eye.  
Then, as I turned away, my enemy,  
That bitter heart and savage, said to me:  
"Some day, when this is past,  
When all the arrows that we have are cast,  
We may ask one another why we hate,  
And fail to find a story to relate.  
It may seem to us then a mystery  
That we could hate each other."  
Thus said he,  
And did not turn away,  
Waiting to hear what I might have to say.  
But I fled quickly, fearing if I stayed  
I might have kissed him as I would a maid.

I confess I don't know who James Stephens is. He isn't in the London *Who's Who* for I have just looked. But if he writes much of that sort of thing I am going to be mightily ashamed of myself some time that I put into public print my ignorance of him in A. D. 1914.

But it is interesting to learn that some one has discovered a method for the utilization of minor poets, hitherto a wasted by-product of our civilization. The idea of it is simple enough, when you come to think of it, that is, to read them. It might pay, too; I mean really pay, that is, bring in money, for the minors often modulate into majors and their first editions, printed at the author's expense and sold out as remainders, bring high prices at the book auctions. But to be able to pick out real poetry from the mass of mediocrity requires a real appreciation of poetry and that is not so common to be come by or so easy to be learned. It is, therefore, safest for most of us to stick by stocks listed on the exchange and avoid rash speculation in unknown verse.

The position of a judge is like Cæsar's wife. He must be all things to all men.  
—From a newspaper report of ex-President Taft's address to the Boston University Law School.

Cæsar's wife has always been held to be above suspicion, except by Cæsar, but it is an unprecedented honor to compare her to St. Paul.

People have heads for the same reason that pins have, to keep them from going too far.

When men were forced to make bricks without straw they discovered that straw was not good for bricks and so it is no longer used.

It might be well for an editor to have printed on his letter heads or rejection slips this passage from Bacon:

To write at one's ease what other people may read at their ease comes to very little. What I want is the wholesome and well-bottomed contemplations that bring a better order into actual life and enter into men's business with all the turmoil of that business.

I may be a bit old-fashioned, but I must confess that it sounds queer to hear one lady say to another, "What color is your Easter hair going to be?"

The real estate boomer is sighing for new worlds to conquer. Vacant land for settlement is hard to find anywhere in the wide world. Sooner or later the polar regions will be brought to the attention of the land-seeker. One could easily get up a booklet that would, like most real estate literature, be both truthful and attractive. As a prospective prospectus I would submit the following:

## ANTARCTICA: THE CONTINENT OF THE FUTURE

The Pleasure Ground of the World—  
The Coolest Summers Anywhere  
—An Earthly Paradise without a Snake

Antarctica has an area of over 4,000,000 square miles, very little of which is yet under cultivation. This area is greater than that of Australia, the United States or all of Western Europe. If populated as densely as England it would contain a population of over two and one half billions! Much of this great area still awaits development, but geologists assure us that there may be untold mineral wealth buried under the ice and the resources of irrigation in developing agriculture remain to be tried. It is safe to say that there are few portions of the earth's surface about the extent of whose possibilities we know so little or where land can be had at such reasonable rates.

Population is the greatest need of Antarctica. If there were people enough industries and amusement would spring up as if by magic.

Climatic conditions are unequalled by any other part of the world. Most of the region is a high and picturesque plateau where cooling breezes blow the year around. During the hotter months of the year Antarctica should be a Mecca for tourists. In the far interior (as at Polheim) the winters are somewhat long and sometimes rather severe, but on the coast these months may be made not unendurable by the use of warm clothing and a mode of life adapted to the country. Among the natives of the country the death rate is zero, thus making it the healthiest country on earth. The cool, dry air is fatal to mosquitoes and tropical diseases.

Education is free and compulsory. With the coming of children schools will be built.

Liberal land laws. Glaciated soil is notoriously rich, tho, unfortunately, in some districts at least, this fertile soil is encumbered by thick coatings of ice. The Antarctic Government therefore offers land free in any amount up to 50,000 square miles, on condition that at least 40 per cent of the land be cleared of ice within fifteen years.

Government. The commission form of government exists in Antarctica. There are at present three commissioners: of immigration, of climatology and of the interior. Every woman in the country has a vote.

Rainfall. This varies from about 25 inches on the coast to less than 10 in the far interior, measured melted.

Crops. A great future is expected for mosses, lichens and algae.

Fishing. Seal and whale fishing are still the chief industry of the country.

Hunting. There is good penguin shooting near the coast.

Social Life. Altho large centers of population are yet lacking, social life is pursued with as much enthusiasm as anywhere. People forced back upon their own resources make the most of them. There are no classes in Antarctica. There is no tenement house problem.

Scenery. See pages 3 to 500.





From *La Vie au Grand Air*

THE PYRAMIDS DWARFED—PHOTOGRAPHED BY MARC POURPE IN HIS CAIRO-KHARTUM FLIGHT

## AROUND THE WORLD BY AEROPLANE

BY HENRY WOODHOUSE

MANAGING EDITOR OF "FLYING"

**T**HE Panama Pacific Exposition has determined to offer prizes amounting to between \$150,000 and \$300,000 for an air craft race around the world, to start at San Francisco in May, 1915, and end at the starting point within ninety days.

The plan outlined is purely tentative and President Charles C. Moore, of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has stated that both the time limit of the race, the route to be followed, and the number of controls to be made will be left to the experts and aeronautical authorities, whose opinion will be asked. It is expected that stations where the aviators can land and obtain supplies and make repairs will be established at intervals of between one and two hundred miles in localities where transportation is not rapid, and air scouts will be stationed at important points who will be ready to go to the assistance of contestants who become stranded. Each aeroplane will be equipped with the regular wireless telegraph outfits used on military aeroplanes, which have a radius of seventy miles.

A glance at a map shows that the racers will have to fly over mountains, across barren plains and across the Atlantic and Pacific seas. There seem indeed to be insur-

mountable obstacles, but as we look back on the achievements of the past years we dare not say that the feat is impossible.

Every mountain range of importance in Europe was flown over last year. Oscar Bider, the Swiss aviator, started the ball going by flying from Pau, France, over the Pyrenees, to Madrid, Spain, crossing those forbidding mountains at their widest point. The day after, January 25, Jean Bielovucci, the Peruvian aviator, flew over the Swiss Alps from Brig to Domodossola. In both cases

the flights were performed easily under the most severe weather conditions. Scores of other aviators followed these examples and at the close of the year flying over mountains had become so ordinary an achievement that it was no longer reported by the press. For instance, the following events all happened within a few days at the close of the year:

Major Piazza, the Italian military aviator who, it will be remembered, was the first aerial scout in the Italian-Turkish war, started from the aerodrome of Mirafiori, near Turin, and flying over the Alps, landed on the summit of Mt. Cenis, 2300 meters high. Next morning he started off again and flew back.

Lieutenant Magnin, of the French army, flew over the Beni-Snassen Mountain, in Algeria, over Ain-Sefra, Taforalt, Berkana and Martimprey, returning to his starting place by the Guergous Pass.

Philip Cevasso, the Italian aviator, to demonstrate the practicability of linking those Italian lakes which are separated by mountains, flew in a hydroaeroplane across the Apennines from Sesto-Calende, on the Lago Maggiore, to Genoa. This trip took only fifty minutes, while by any other means it requires the best part of a day.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE TENTATIVE ROUTE AROUND THE WORLD





*From the Illustrated London News*

#### CROSSING THE TAURUS MOUNTAINS IN A

Marc Bonnier flew at a height of 12,000 feet over this snow-covered range, with a passenger, his mechanic, who took the panorama he  
insurmountable o

Oscar Bider, the Swiss aviator, who had flown over practically all the European mountains, on Christmas Day flew from Bern, over the Jura, the chain of mountains separating France and Switzerland, then over the Jungfrau, crossing the Alps at their widest point!

With these wonderful demonstrations who will say that in fifteen months from now aviators equipped with special aeroplanes will not be able to cross the mountain ranges that lie on the route of the world's race?

Needless to say storms will have to be faced at some period of the race. But airmen do not fear storms; the aeroplane of today is capable of facing the fiercest of gales and weathering them. Most of the aviators who

have made long flights in the past have had to face weather. Brindejone des Moulinais, for instance, in flight from Paris to St. Petersburg and back to Paris had to face a fierce storm. He started with a wind at back, which made it possible for him to fly for two hours at a speed of over 215 kilometers an hour, but this soon turned into a tempest. In Berlin on that day wind panes were broken by the violence of the wind and were torn to pieces; at Warsaw for four hours in the afternoon everything was dark and the city was covered with clouds of dust. During this time this supposed frail winged craft, manned by a young hero twenty years old, was speeding along with and against the





#### IN A GREAT FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO EGYPT

is looking toward the rudder of the monoplane. Every important mountain range in Europe was flown over last year; the mountains offer no  
ound-the-world flight

ments, utilizing those that favored it and conquering  
nose which opposed it—and triumphing over all. When  
rindjone arrived at Berlin, at the moment of landing  
t Johannisthal, the storm had reached its climax, and  
hen, as he tried to land, one of the wheels of the appa-  
atus had touched the ground a puff of wind lifted him  
p in the air over one hundred feet. But to the wonder  
f the German aviators he landed without trouble. They  
ave him an enthusiastic reception; but when he an-  
ounced his intention of going on to Warsaw they  
hought he was crazy and did their very best to per-  
uade him to desist. He laughed at their advice and  
tarted and landed at Warsaw that evening, where he

received an enthusiastic reception. We remember the  
rest: how he went on to St. Petersburg, then to Stock-  
holm and, after crossing the Baltic Sea, flying 460 kilo-  
meters over water, to Copenhagen and The Hague, and  
returned to Paris to be received by an enthusiastic crowd  
and there decorated with the cross of the Legion d'Hon-  
neur—the first to be pinned on the breast of a man only  
twenty years old!

Flying across the Atlantic is the one big problem.  
Not that it is considered impossible, but it has never  
been done before and it is a gigantic task. But there are  
near-precedents: the Mediterranean, Baltic and Adri-  
atic seas have been crossed repeatedly, and always with



## THE TENTATIVE ROUTE FOR THE AEROPLANE RACE AROUND THE WORLD

	<i>Miles</i>
San Francisco to Cheyenne.	1,000
To Chicago .....	1,000
To New York City.....	1,000
To Belle Isle, Canada.....	1,000
To Cape Farewell, Greenland, over Atlantic Ocean.	610
To Reykjavik, Iceland, over Atlantic Ocean.....	670
To Stornoway, Hebrides, over Atlantic Ocean .....	570
To London, via Edinburgh..	550
To Paris .....	300
To Berlin .....	500
To Warsaw .....	350
To St. Petersburg .....	675
To Moscow .....	450
To Tomsk, Siberia, over Steppes .....	1,200
To Irkutsk .....	900

	<i>Miles</i>
To Harbin .....	1,300
To Vladivostok .....	500
To Kobe, via Korea and Japan Sea .....	800
To Tokio .....	350
To Broughton Cape .....	750
To Kamchatka .....	1,100
To East Cape, over Bering Straits .....	800
To Cape of Wales.....	30

	<i>Miles</i>
To Sitka, Alaska.....	1,250
To Vancouver, British Columbia .....	600
To Seattle, Washington....	150
To Exposition grounds, San Francisco .....	1,300
	22,760

Alternative route from Kamchatka:

Commander Island via Aleutian Chain .....	1,290
To Cape Elizabeth, Alaska.	500
To Sitka .....	670
To Vancouver, British Columbia .....	600
To Seattle .....	150
To San Francisco.....	1,300
	21,080

(A saving of 1,680 miles.)

ordinary aeroplanes. That the Atlantic can be crossed with a specially constructed aeroplane is the opinion of experts; the authorities feel justified in saying that it can be done and sportsmen are willing to finance the undertaking. Since Lord Northcliffe offered the \$50,000 prize for the flight across the Atlantic, to which Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of the Women's Aerial League of Great Britain, added \$5000 to be given to the first aviator who crossed the Atlantic, the Aero Club of America, the governing body in aeronautics in America, has been asked to consider no less than one dozen plans of people who intend to attempt to make the flight. Most of these plans are kept secret, but one, that of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, has been made public. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker has commissioned Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, the inventor of the flying boat, to construct a flying boat ca-



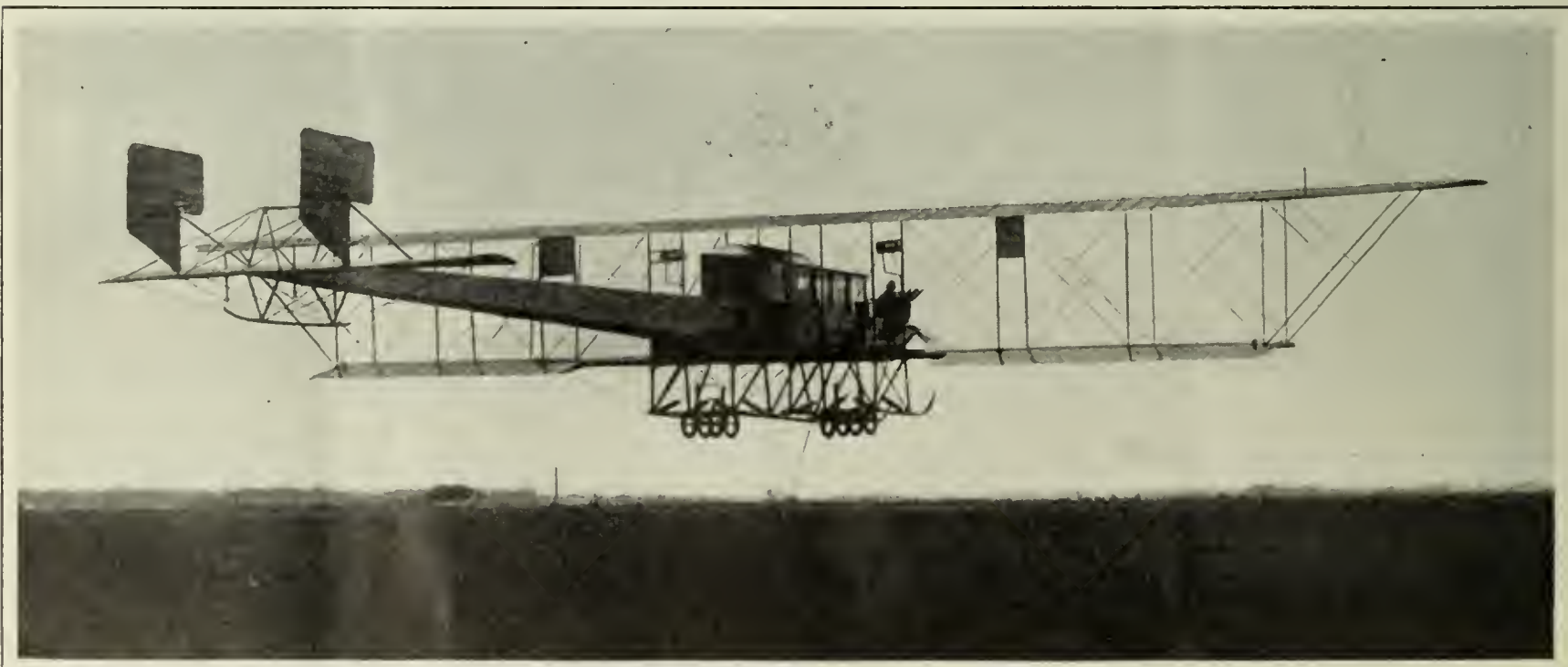
WILL THEY ACHIEVE THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT?

Lieutenant Porte (on the left), who will sail Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat, being built by Glenn H. Curtiss (on the right)

pable of making the trip across the Atlantic Ocean in a single flight, estimated at twelve to fifteen hours. This flying boat is to be about twice the size of the average aeroplane or about 80 feet from wing tip to wing tip. Its shape is that of a torpedo and its power is to be 200 horsepower or over, so as to insure a speed of 100 miles an hour. The distance to be covered is about 1500 miles, which can be covered at a single flight by taking advantage of swift air currents to be found at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Success in flying across the Atlantic this year will insure success in the race around the world next year, because the flight across the Atlantic is the most difficult part of the project. Will this be realized? The experts say that it is possible, and in the light of the developments of the past few years it seems actually to be so.

*New York City*



AN AEROPLANE THAT CARRIES TEN PASSENGERS

This aerobus, constructed by the Russian aviator, Sikorsky, has made a number of successful flights with that phenomenal load. Another to carry seventeen people is being built. The weight necessarily carried in the round-the-world flight is no obstacle to its success



# THE INVENTOR AND THE PATENT OFFICE

BY THOMAS EWING

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

COMPLAINTS against our patent system are no new thing; but in the last few months they have been given special publicity in the magazines and newspapers. Some of these complaints are directed at the patent laws, many of them at the courts, and some at the Patent Office; but the nucleus about which they all seem to gather is the alleged difficulty which the inventor finds, first, in securing a patent; and, second, in protecting it against infringement after he has secured it.

With the complaints against the patent laws and their administration by the courts I do not undertake to deal here. But I wish to make some suggestions that may lead to a better understanding of the cause of such dissatisfaction as exists with the Patent Office, and to make it easier for inventors to avoid difficulties often encountered.

The idea seems to be more or less prevalent that if a man is intelligent enough to make an invention he is intelligent enough to describe and define it properly; and if he is not able to prepare and prosecute the application the office must be at fault. This idea is the cause of most of the trouble inventors encounter with the office. For, as a matter of fact, it almost never happens that an inventor, if left to himself, is able to define his invention adequately.

One might as well say that because a man is intelligent enough to make a contract, he is intelligent enough to draft it without the assistance of an attorney. In fact, this understates the point, because of the difficulties inherent in the preparation of an application for a patent. The late Mr. Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of the United States, once called attention to these difficulties in the following words:

The specification and claims of a patent, particularly if the invention be at all complicated, constitute one of the most difficult legal instruments to draw with accuracy, and in view of the fact that valuable inventions are often placed in the hands of inexperienced persons to prepare such specifications and claims, it is no matter of surprise that the latter frequently fail to describe with requisite certainty the exact invention of the patentee, and err either in claiming that which the patentee had not in fact invented, or in omitting some element which has a valuable or essential part of his actual invention.

Fundamentally an inventor must have some one point of advantage over all the rest of the world. If his invention is of commercial value, it

is a point of advantage which in almost every case others have sought, but have failed to attain. It is, of course, necessarily novel. To define a new thing accurately so that it may all be embraced within the description, but at the same time nothing included which is not essential, is an art of itself, requiring long and careful training in such writing and in the study of the useful arts.

It is true that the inventor probably knows better than the attorney ever will know just what he is trying to accomplish; and no careful attorney, who has the interest of his client at heart, would undertake the drafting of an important patent, if it could be avoided, without close study of the specification, the claims and the drawings with the inventor himself, so that between them they may define the invention satisfactorily.

This fundamental requirement of any patent system, which is inescapable whether the description or definition of the invention is required to be summed up in formal claims or not, is not created by the rules of practice or administration of the Patent Office. While this office is assisted in its business by the knowledge and experience of good attorneys, it is not the rules of practice of the office that make these attorneys' services necessary, but the necessity of correct and satisfactory description of the invention.

The office constantly sees that expense, trouble and loss are occasioned to inventors by inexpert writing of their specifications and handling of their cases, and therefore advises inventors to employ attorneys. This advice has been in the published rules for years. There is a popular feeling that in giving it the office is trying to help the attorneys make a living, but it is really given for the reasons already indicated.

Another frequent cause of complaint is the number of invalid patents granted. There has recently been published a count of the number of patents issued in six different years which were sued on and adjudicated. There were a little over one hundred for each year, one quarter of which were declared invalid. As the years are not stated it cannot be ascertained how many patents were granted in those years, but the probability is that the number was close to 200,000. Roughly, one patent in 300 was judicially past upon. Of course the 300 did not receive as close scrutiny and careful

search by the Patent Office as the one received in the courts. That is not physically possible, nor would it be economically desirable. The cost would be excessive. While in private practice, I personally supervised the expenditure of more than \$5000 in searching against a single patent (which has expired) and ultimately turned up an unprinted but public patent of Austria which anticipated the invention. There was, moreover, strong indication that both the patentee and his attorney knew of this anticipation before his patent was granted or even applied for.

In another instance I sold a patent to a large corporation which, before closing the purchase, not only spent thousands of dollars in examining all the literature at its command, but actually sent an expert to every important university in Europe to make inquiry for knowledge of such an invention. This patent is today of immense value to its owners and has never been litigated or infringed.

Manifestly the Government cannot treat cases in any such way. It is equally manifest that it cannot guarantee the results of its searches nor the validity of patents granted. The business should be treated in a way which has been found, in the great majority of cases, to be adequate. This is all that can be expected. In fair measure it is accomplished. The sweeping conclusions of critics are based, as a rule, on misunderstood or exceptional cases.

But it is insisted that the German patent office makes better searches than our office makes. Possibly. I should like to see better searches made. I should like to have larger salaries, better facilities, a new building, and an increased force. But the attainment of these desirable ends is not assisted by exaggeration of the defects of the work now being performed.

Then there is the vexatious question of interferences. One of them has been the subject of a recent magazine article. It makes one think of a cloud that started no bigger than a man's hand and finally filled all the sky. It was an extreme case. But the article about it is entertaining reading and is difficult to answer satisfactorily.

If every tribunal before which an interference comes could see the end from the beginning, it would be easy to cut the whole thing short and hand out the patent to the original and first inventor. We labor under responsibility and therefore fear





AFTERGLOW: PAINTED BY JONAS LIE

Awarded the First Hallgarten Prize, one of three given at the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York "for the three best pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age." Mr. Lie is a Norwegian by birth, thirty-four years old, whose vigorous canvases have gained him a place among the leading younger American painters. He came to New York when still a boy and entered the Ethical Culture School. Turning from music—to which he at first hoped to devote himself—he studied painting in the night classes of the National Academy of Design and had a canvas hung in the Academy's exhibit in 1900. His early work in landscape was strongly flavored by the Norwegian out-of-doors and not until after a winter spent in the back-country of Norway in 1909 did he begin to paint the bridges and buildings and street and river scenes for which he is best known. A remarkable group of paintings of the works at Panama, exhibited recently in New York, shows at its highest his power of picturing industry. His vigor and freedom are no less fine than the soundness of his drawing, for which he has been recognized to be "scientist as well as poet"

cocksure judgments which magazine writers love to indulge in. They seek to please and it is pleasant to read an exposition of the law stripped of all technicalities, uncertainties and delays; which you can follow in fact, with the aid of comic sketches, from start to finish without having to stop and think. We, on the contrary, are placed in the difficult position of having to displease half of every audience which we address, and the question—which half shall suffer—gives us pause.

But the reviewer finds another way of disposing of the whole matter: Have no interferences; grant the patent to the first to file an application; that is what the Germans do. This is true enough, and it is one way of dispatching the business. It would, however, result in many patents being denied to true inventors

and valid patents being granted to men for inventions which others had produced before them. It would also increase the number of ill-considered applications, which are already numerous and troublesome enough.

I have no quarrel with any one who is trying to help us and can interest the general reader in the Patent Office and its work, even by criticism of it. It is of course fair subject for criticism. It deals with the enthusiasts and pioneers of industry. Its importance is derived entirely from the work which they bring to it. Its value depends entirely upon the character of the service which it renders to them. But it is of the utmost importance that it be judged by the sum total of its achievement.

What we need is not exploitation of exceptional cases. Those who bring us their business exhibit the

familiar infirmities of judgment of men of original genius. We need to exhibit more hard work, more thoroughness, less waste of effort, less abuse of privilege. We can then demand and secure the physical equipment and the force required to do the work as it should be done.

I have known the office for twenty-five years. I know its honesty as the custodian of secrets of untold value. I know that much faithful work is done in its business both inside and out of it. I know the discouragements of inadequate facilities, crowded quarters, low salaries and small force of workers. Yet I urge everybody interested in what is being done, not to waste time in complaints, but to join in making better use of the really great facilities which are now at our command.

Washington



# MAGAZINE READING IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

BY E. C. HARTWELL

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN

*It is a fact which our educators must recognize that the greater part of the reading done nowadays, both for pleasure and information, is in periodicals rather than books, and that the youthful mind needs guidance in this new field even more than any other. The child must be taught to discriminate between articles of value and pretentious trash, to exercise his critical judgment on new material which has not yet been authoritatively classed. The textbooks usually leave off about the time the student was born, so the world he learns about is not the world he lives in. His success in after life depends upon his ability to understand the meaning of current events and rightly to appraise contemporary accounts of them and he should have training in this at school. A few progressive schools have already introduced courses in the study of current literature, much to the profit of the students. In the following article the superintendent of the public schools of Petoskey, Michigan, shows what can be done in a practical way with this new study.—THE EDITOR.*

THE fact that high school students know so much less about the present than they do about the past has excited the comment of very many people interested in education. But there is nothing surprising in the situation. Most of the students' reading is devoted to the literature and happenings of the past.

When he has satisfied the requirements of the curriculum in these particulars, performed his stunts in the manual training department, worked his problems in mathematics, and done his laboratory work, if he reads at all, he is very apt to select a matter of a lighter sort. His school courses in which he must receive credit in order to graduate are very exacting as to what happened years ago. Very rarely is there offered a course in present day affairs. The student's ignorance concerning them may be deplored, but it is not corrected. The class in "Current Events" is a feeble effort to improve the condition, but it has been attended with no great success, because it usually gives a scant amount of credit, and requires a disproportionate amount of time for preparation. Many high school students receive nothing which corresponds even to the work in Current Events. In the light of these facts it is not surprising that so few of the students form the habit

of reading serious discussions in the weekly or monthly magazines.

In an effort to improve the quality of reading done by high school students, the curriculum of this high school has been enlarged to include a regular five-hour course in magazine reading. It is an elective for freshmen and sophomores and carries with it the same amount of credit given for any other course in which the students recite five times a week. The Independent is used as the text, but constant use is also made of many other magazines. In organizing this course, certain definite objects were sought. It was hoped that a systematic study of good magazines would—

1. Cultivate intelligent reading.
2. Inform students on questions of the day and furnish topics for conversation in their out-of-school hours.
3. Encourage the formation of a taste for good reading.
4. Stimulate excellence in oral and written expression.

So far the experiment has more than justified itself. Daily preparation in this class compares favorably with the preparation made in other courses. The recitations are characterized by attentive listening and intelligent questioning. There is no doubt that the students who have taken this course read more understandingly. Their vocabularies are enlarged; their use of the dictionary and atlas is more frequent; their general knowledge and information is increased; their oral and written expression is much improved. The faculty report that class discussions in literature, history, and science are more interesting because of the contributions made by members of the magazine class. Correlation of various subjects is easier. The number of possible illustrations for class use is multiplied. There is reason to believe that the interest in the magazine class does not end with the course. Just how much has actually been done toward forming tastes and habits is difficult to estimate. However small the amount may be it is much greater than what was accomplished in the direction before the course was offered. The number of students who read magazines for instructive articles steadily increases. The work in the girls' literary societies and in the student House of Representatives has decidedly improved since the magazine course was added to the curriculum.

The objections which many super-

intendents and principals would offer to such a course may be summarized under three heads:

1. The curriculum is already too crowded.
2. The task of holding the pupil to definite preparation is too difficult.
3. The various colleges and universities will not accept credit given for such work.

Of course it is true that the ordinary course of study is crowded, but there should always be room for work that is really valuable. In our case, magazine reading displaced a subject the results of which seemed small and of doubtful value. There is no question that the change was wise and helpful. The trial demonstrated to us that it is possible to secure definite preparation of daily assignments in this class as well as in others. The best test of whether good work is being done in any class is to determine how much of the daily period is used by the pupils in recitation and in intelligent questioning. Nearly any class is good in just the proportion that the students use the time. Judged on this basis, the magazine class compares favorably with the other classes.

The fact that colleges and universities will not accept credit for magazine reading should really have no effect on school authorities if they decide that the work is beneficial. Most of the students will not go to college anyway. Colleges do not recognize credit given for music, forensics, domestic science or manual training, but public schools offer this work because they believe it to be worth while.

Only continued experimentation will determine the best method of conducting such a class. For some time, at least, schools may have difficulty in finding teachers competent to get from it the best results. These same objections have applied in the past and frequently apply today to courses long established. The most satisfactory way for a schoolmaster to settle for himself the question of whether to have a class in magazine reading in his particular school is to compare the actual results achieved in some of his present courses with those which one year of experiment with the new class will produce. Even with all the imperfections of an experimental course, it is sure to justify itself in comparison with any one of a half dozen other classes. Such being the case, what should the schoolmaster do?

Petoskey, Michigan



THE modern girl, in spite of everything that is laid at her door, is not all frivolity and selfishness. She is making an effort, tho not always a well-directed or a sustained effort, to be a useful member of society and to help her less fortunate fellow citizens. Is it not possible to guide her impulses and efforts, and turn them to good account? The organization called the Junior League exists to do this very thing. Its objects are stated as follows: "To foster among its members interest in undertakings for the betterment of the social, economic and educational conditions in New York; to help them to study conditions and to find their own work; to raise funds to carry on the work."

The Junior League was started thirteen years ago by a group of young girls interested in the College Settlement, who decided to combine their separate efforts and work together toward the same end. The following year they took in, from among the younger girls of their acquaintance, new members interested in other settlements. The work still continued to grow, and we now have seven hundred members, divided into eight committees, an office with a paid secretary, and a budget of about fifteen thousand dollars a year. The committees are as follows: Settle-

## HELPING GIRLS TO HELP GIRLS

BY HARRIET ALEXANDER

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUE



THE JUNIOR LEAGUE HOUSE

A model hotel for New York working girls at Seventy-eighth street and East River

ments, charity organization society, hospitals and district nursing, visiting teachers, music and entertainment, flowers, lectures, and Junior League House. The work under these various heads includes routine clerical work, teaching classes in sewing, teaching backward children, providing supplies and luxuries for the sick, giving entertainments of singing or playing, etc. We have every year a course of lectures on economic sub-

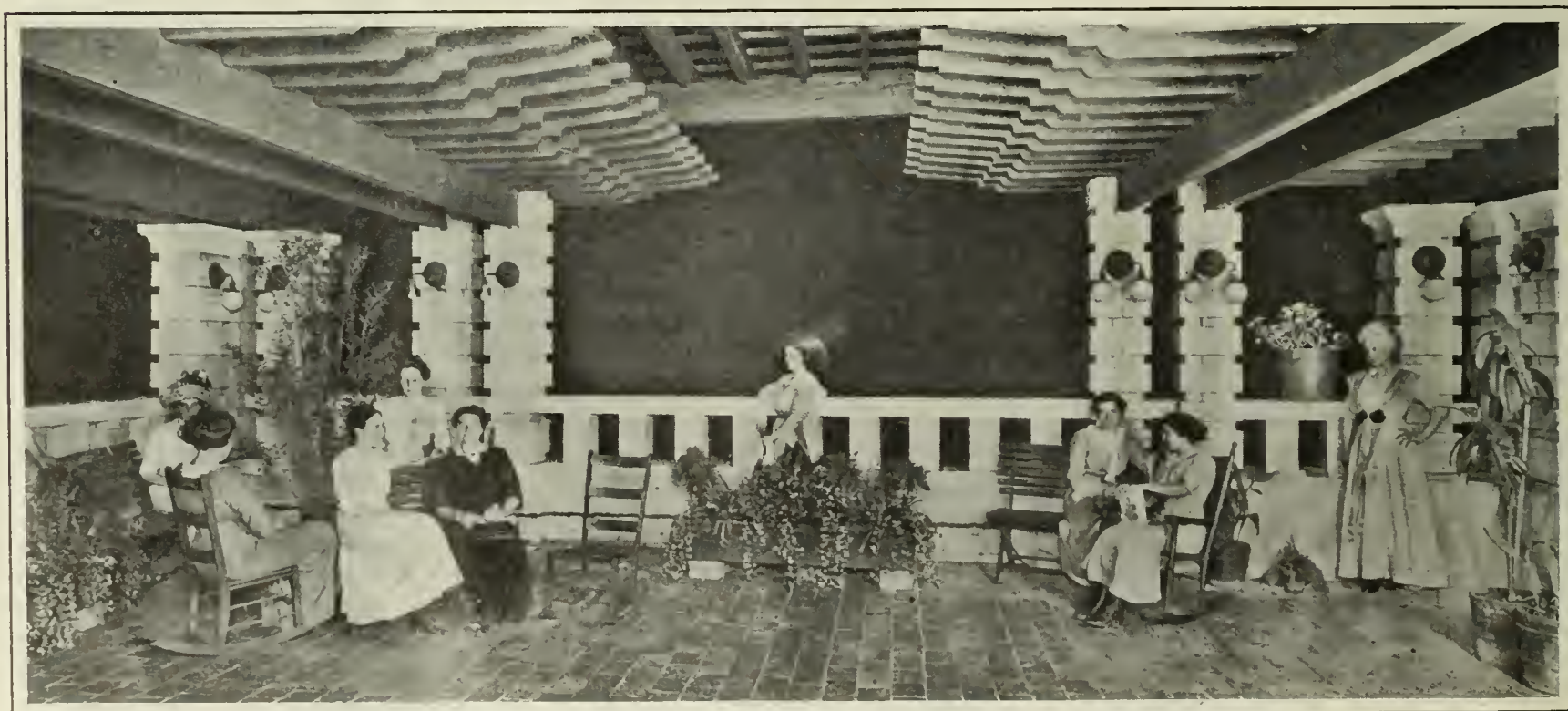
jects, which are largely attended. We subscribe to many of the settlements, notably Greenwich House and the College Settlement. We pay the salaries of four district nurses, and of two visiting teachers thru the Public Education Association. The balance not annually pledged to these purposes is generally distributed in the field of investigation or of experimental philanthropy.

Three years ago a large group of members interested in housing conditions, thru the City and Suburban Homes Company, financed the building of the Junior League House, a model hotel for working girls, at Seventy-eighth street and East End avenue. It is run by a joint committee of the company and the League.

It is not the financial side, but the personal side of our work which makes the League unique. We form a sort of clearing-house for volunteers. On

the one hand the settlements and charitable societies come to us with requests for help and service; on the other hand we find girls who wish to do something useful and don't quite know how to begin, and we bring the girls into touch with the work. The success of the Junior League idea has been proved by the establishment of leagues in eleven other cities in this country and Canada.

New York City



BREEZES FROM THE EAST RIVER SWEEP ACROSS THE JUNIOR LEAGUE HOUSE ROOF-GARDEN



## THE PULSE OF IMMIGRATION

**T**HE calendar year 1907 was a mile-post in the history of American immigration. Not only was it notable for its record of 1,334,166 who came, but also because in November of that year an exodus of immigrants began which was so great that it attracted the attention of students of the subject and served to establish the fact that the ebb and flow of the human tide are governed by the law of supply and demand. The flow of immigration in the course of the last year, especially in the course of the last few months, has perplexed not a little those adherents of this well-established theory that the volume of the stream is an index of the industrial activity of the country. There has been much talk of a reduction of industrial activity, yet immigration did not fall off correspondingly. In fact, a new immigration record was established in 1913. The total was 1,387,318.

Until early this year, there was no evidence, either thru an undue slackening of the incoming tide or a marked increase in the outgoing, to show that the economic condition of the country was unsatisfactory. In February there was a falling off of several thousand as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but the total was greater than in the corresponding month in 1911. In view of the recognized economic condition existing in this country for several months past, what is the explanation of the record flow of immigration in 1913, and the average flow since January 1?

There are three directions in which an explanation may be sought. Either one must conclude from the testimony that the stoppage of the wheels of industry was considered by the immigrant workers as a brief one, or else particularly unsatisfactory economic conditions existing in Europe and the prospect of an imminent adoption of the literacy test were the spurs. Taking the last first it may be said that investigation in Italy has shown that the prospective literacy test has had an effect upon immigration from that country. It is possible also that economic conditions following the recent war with Turkey and the loss of trade with the Balkan region may be included among the causes. A new record of Italian immigration was established in 1913. The total coming from Southern Italy alone was 291,979.

One of the most interesting phases of the immigration of 1913 was the volume of Slavonic immigration. The invasion of Poles and of true Russians was particularly noteworthy.

Economic conditions had much to do with the coming of both. The danger of war in Central Europe brought the peasantry of Galicia to the colors in such numbers that much land was idle. Curiously, Galicia felt the economic effects of the Balkan war more

than did Serbia, one of the participants. In the latter country, the land being held in small parcels, the women, children and old men tilled the home acres while the able-bodied men were fighting. In Galicia, made up of large estates in which the peasants have little personal interest, much of the soil was left uncultivated. Floods added to the agricultural losses. The resulting unfavorable economic condition drove many to America. It was because of this that Austria ordered the detention of all the able-bodied Poles fit for military service who were on the point of leaving the country. The economic and political conditions in Russian Poland, culminating in the Jewish boycott, have stimulated emigration from that section of the ancient Polish kingdom. The Russians, it is reported, after an official investigation, are in many instances coming here in the hope of finding an improvement in living conditions and better opportunities for farming, conditions being unsatisfactory in Russia.

Nearly all of the Balkan states show marked increases in emigration since the close of the war.

In view of the unsatisfactory economic conditions in Europe, it is not easy to estimate how far economic conditions here have influenced immigration. It is probably safe to say, however, that better conditions in the immediate future are more promising here than they are in the chief emigrant countries of Europe, and present conditions are superior, or there would be a greater movement toward Europe.

## HEDGEROWS FOR CALIFORNIA

**T**O plant four thousand rose bushes along their leading thoroughfare is the recent accomplishment of the residents of Van Nuys, California, a small city about fifteen miles north of Los Angeles. In that section the citizens try all sorts of schemes to make their community appear attractive to the newcomer and homeseeker and in an effort to give their city an exclusive touch the residents of this city have established this elaborate system of roses. Two rows of these bushes are planted near the center of the street, one at either side of the two-track electric line which runs along the center of the street. Running parallel with this electric line at either side is a forty-foot macadam roadway of the very latest type. In the parkings between these roadways and the sidewalks and the sides of the street two other rows of trees have been planted. For a distance of about five miles these rose bushes border the street, a bush every five feet.



PRESIDENT CABRERA

## BOLIVAR'S DREAM FOR PANAMA

THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA  
SEES IN THE CANAL THE FUL-  
FILMENT OF PROPHECY

**T**HE transcendent benefits which the opening of the Canal will bestow on the states of Central America are so well known and appreciated that we can believe in them without argument.

Only one observation I feel called upon to make, and that is, not one of the thinkers of Europe nor of the New World ever imagined that the very genial representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race would transform into beautiful reality the thought of the Father of South American liberty when he said:

*Central America will be the bridge of the universe and the emporium of the civilization of the world.*

It is for the people of the United States, then, to have the honor and the glory of making tangible, practical and eternal the dream of the great Bolivar, all of which proves clearly that Genius, whatever be the race to which it belongs, looks ever toward the welfare of mankind. In those terms I am pleased to answer your kind letter, and I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you that I am

Your obedient servant,

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA  
Guatemala





# THE NEW BOOKS



## A ROMANCE OF THE ATOM

**W**E might have known that as soon as science discovered the new world inside the atom the story-writer would follow close behind. We might also have known that H. G. Wells would be the first to exploit this new territory, annexed to human knowledge, for he has always kept an eye on scientific progress even while seemingly engrossed in British politics and marriage problems. He began by writing short stories on scientific themes after the manner of Poe. Then he took up social prophecy and foretold various direful destinies for humanity. The most appalling calamity he could think of in those days was a collision of the world with some wandering star. Now, however, a weapon quite as spectacular and more convenient is put into his hand by twentieth century science.

In his latest novel Mr. Wells has returned to his earlier story types and combined them. *The World Set Free* is social prophecy with a scientific motif.

Mr. Wells has done many things in his time to the world to come. He has painted its future in so many and such varied ways as to throw a shadow of doubt over his own theory that the future is predictable with some exactness. Always he loves to trace our modern world in reaction after some huge and unprecedented force has taken it unawares. Martians, comet gases, giantism, aerial warfare or swift communication. Our sleepy earth has been caught napping by every great change that has thus far reached humanity, and probably Mr. Wells is quite right in supposing that a sudden release of the vast stores of energy hidden in the atom would find civilization as unprepared for the social, economic, political and intellectual results of the new energies in industry as it was for the effects of the great industrial revolution which followed the introduction of steam power not much more than a century ago.

But Mr. Wells has the alertest literary imagination of any modern writer; the significance of the new physics has not escaped him as it has the common run of novelists, intently searching for good plots and neglecting entirely the rich ore awaiting any writer who happened to have an elementary knowledge of modern science. Many short stories and one or two novels have intro-

duced more or less accurate accounts of radium as a side-show to a love story or an incident in a detective tale. But it required the boldness of Mr. Wells to throw overboard entirely the conventional novel plot and make a hero of the cosmic energies. *The World Set Free* resembles *The War in the Air* in its vivid account of world-wide war, nations armed with novel weapons and forces, appalling power for destruction and attack in the hands of every nation, together with complete incapacity for defense by any nation, the resulting collapse of credit, panic, starvation, anarchy and a general social débâcle. But while the "war in the air" meant the end of civilization, the war with "atomic bombs" in the present book results in a general treaty of peace, the foundation of a world state under a provisional government and a successful reorganization of society in which the forces which had been used by nations and empires to conquer each other are directed to the task of subduing nature to human aims.

Like the reconstructed world of *In the Days of the Comet* the future state is very faintly depicted, hinted at rather than described. It differs from the numerous other Utopias of Mr. Wells in that, whereas the world states of *Anticipations*, *A Modern Utopia*, *In the Days of the Comet*, etc., could be brought about by nothing more than taking the author's advice on politics, law, economics and social customs, *The World Set Free* depends upon scientific discovery. A new hypothesis, in short, has given the inhabitants of this Utopia an advantage over all previous Utopias. They have energy at their command almost as freely accessible as water or air and so the labor question is annihilated, the whole world becomes a leisure class, and everybody is free to devote his life to gardening, artistic decoration and scientific research. Country life becomes a constant delight. The agriculturist shrinks to less than one per cent of the population. The lawyer follows the warrior into extinction. "Contentious professions cease to be an honorable employment for men."

The Parliament of the World, which came into existence after the atomic explosions of 1950, was simple and sensible; fifty new representatives elected every five years; proportional representation; every man and woman with an equal vote; elec-

tion for life subject to recall; each voter putting on his ballot the names of those he wishes elected and those he wishes recalled; a representative recallable by as many votes as the quota that elected him. But political machinery does not count for much in this most modern of Utopias. A scrap of the conversation between the President of the United States and King Egbert, "the young king of the most venerable kingdom in Europe," will illustrate the point of view:

"Science," the King cried presently, "is the new king of the world."

"Our view," said the President, "is that sovereignty resides with the people."

"No," said the King, "the sovereign is a being more subtle than that, and less arithmetical; neither my family nor your emancipated people. It is something that floats about us and above us and thru us. It is that common impersonal will and sense of necessity of which science is the best understood and most typical aspect. It is the mind of the race. It is that which has brought us here, which has bowed us all to its demands."

The agency which effects this transformation is the discovery of how to release the internal energy of the atom, which we now know exists altho we do not know how to get at it. Since wealth is essentially nothing but energy this means that we have within reach enough to make multi-millionaires of all of us; a tantalizing thought. The new disintegrating element, according to Mr. Wells, is carolinum, an element that Professor Baskerville also discovered on paper a few years ago. This exhaustless supply of energy being utilized in machinery sets free the laborer and swells the army of the unemployed; and since, incidentally, one of the by-products of its decomposition is gold, the financial systems of the world go to smash. But naturally carolinum finds speedy employment in war. A bomb of it buried in the soil becomes a perpetual volcano, half of it exploding every seventeen days. A few bombs of this radio-active element dropped from aeroplanes demolish Paris and Berlin and throw the world into a chaos of confusion, which Wells's characteristic style, with its flashlight visions, its tumultuous phrases, and its shifting points of view, its alternations of generalization and detail, is particularly adapted to depict.

The value of Wells's romance, aside from its interest, lies in the emphatic way in which it teaches the



lesson that civilization is primarily a matter of the utilization of natural energy and is measurable in horsepower. Unfortunately we have to depend upon the sunshine, either that of the present or of the carboniferous era; we have no key to the treasure-house of the atom. Radium gives out its energy without haste or rest, just as fast at the temperature of liquid air as at the temperature of liquid iron, always keeping itself a little hotter than its surroundings, however hot these may be. If only we could get at this source of exhaustless energy—but let Wells say what that would mean:

Not only should we have a source of power so potent that a man might carry in his hand the energy to light a city for a year, fight a fleet of battleships or drive one of our giant liners across the Atlantic; but we should also have a clue that would enable us at last to quicken the process of disintegration in all the other elements, where decay is still so slow as to escape our finest measurements. Every scrap of solid matter in the world would become an available reservoir of concentrated force.

It would mean a change in human conditions that I can only compare to the discovery of fire, that first discovery that lifted man above the brute. We stand today toward radio-activity exactly as our ancestor stood toward fire before he had learnt to make it. He knew it then only as a strange thing utterly beyond his control, a flare on the crest of the volcano, a red destruction that poured thru the forest. So it is that we know radio-activity today. This—this is the dawn of a new day in human living. At the climax of that civilization which had its beginning in the hammered flint and the fire-stick of the savage, just when it is becoming apparent that our ever-increasing needs cannot be borne indefinitely by our present sources of energy, we discover suddenly the possibility of an entirely new civilization. The energy we need for our very existence, and with which Nature supplies us still so grudgingly, is in reality locked up in inconceivable quantities all about us. We cannot pick that lock at present, but—

Then that perpetual struggle for existence, that perpetual struggle to live on the bare surplus of Nature's energies will cease to be the lot of Man. Man will step from the pinnacle of this civilization to the beginning of the next.

*The World Set Free*, by H. G. Wells.  
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.  
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It—Well, she's laying for me, all right. (Editor's Note.—We were egged on to this yolk.)—*Yale Record.*

Old Beau—When I was a tiny boy with long golden curls, they called me Archie!

Mrs. Golightly—And now they call you Archibald?—*Judge.*

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And silently stole a-weigh.  
—*Cornell Widow.*

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The Waiter (confidentially)—Would you mind just letting me 'ave another look at the bill, sir?—*Sketch.*

Consumer—Are these pork or mutton chops?

Waiter—Can't you tell by the taste, sir?

Consumer—No!

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THE high cost of food is something that the chemist could do much to relieve if he were allowed a free hand, but unfortunately he is not. After having conquered the technical difficulties of a process he has still to overcome popular prejudice against any novelty and the antagonism of vested interests which ordinarily invoke the power of government in their defense. The great economies in manufacturing have come from the utilization of waste products, but the efforts to effect similar economies in the preparation of foods meet with opposition instead of the encouragement which they deserve.

A curious instance of this is now seen in France, where the Government is vainly trying to suppress a cheaper olive oil made from the inferior olive oils of Spain and the Levant. These by reason of their disagreeable taste and offensive smell could not be used for food, but a method has recently been discovered by which they can be purified and rendered palatable. The crude oil is first washed with alkaline water, which removes the acids; then it is decolorized by filtration thru fuller's earth or animal charcoal; and lastly it is freed from the volatile ingredients of bad odor by treatment with steam under low pressure. Unfortunately the pleasant odoriferous constituents are also lost in the process, so the resulting oil, tho pure and nutritious, is insipid. But by the simple expedient of mixing it with a small amount of natural olive oil the product cannot be distinguished from the ordinary.

This is the trouble. The French Minister of Agriculture would willingly rule out this new product which threatens to ruin the groves of Provence and Tunis. He would declare it an adulteration, but what is the use when he cannot prove it? The official chemists to whom he has submitted the question confess that they have not been able to discover any test capable of distinguishing the natural from the processed oil. The only practicable solution proposed is to raise the duty on all imported oils.

Here as usual the interests of the consumer are not considered. That he could get a table oil equally good at lower price is regarded as a misfortune to be averted by all means. Of course no one would defend the surreptitious substitution of an inferior article, but if neither the senses of taste and smell nor the analysis of the chemist can distinguish between them are they not the same? If there

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isn't any difference what is the difference?

A similar effort is made in this country to suppress the sale of oleo-margarine, whose only crime is that of so nearly resembling butter that it is hard to distinguish from it. Therefore in order to prevent it from competing with butter and cutting down its price it is handicapped by a government tax of ten cents a pound and various vexatious restrictions.

However, there is hope of relief in another direction. The oil of the coconut formerly unusable except for soap on account of its odor, has also been made available for food by the skill of the chemist. The treatment is much the same as that used for the olive oil, except that in addition nascent hydrogen is used to convert the unsaturated fatty acids into the saturated and more solid compounds. The product is coming into the market under the name of vegetaline, cocose and other fancy designations and, used for cooking, will tend to relieve us from the pressure of butter prices.

## CONCERNING COLLEGES

Harvard believes that good English is not a perquisite of the English department alone. William R. Castle, formerly assistant dean of the college, has been appointed by the Corporation to make a special investigation of the way Harvard men are writing, in entrance examination papers, in reports, in theses and in the ordinary work of the courses. An interesting experiment in freshman English is the division of the class into squads of men who are taking other courses in common—government, philosophy, etc. The joint interests of the men in each group will be utilized in theme and reading assignments.

Virginia is attacking the mountaineer school problem by sending the best and most experienced teachers who can be secured into the mountains for summer schools. An experiment at Irish Creek Hollow, where twenty-one teachers had refused to teach the regular school, brought out eighty children and thirty adults in the summer of 1911, led to a school and civic league and athletic association in 1912 and will result in a more general campaign for educational facilities in isolated communities.

Athletics, contrary to the enthusiastic belief of many an alumnus, do not pull very strongly as a factor in attracting men to a particular college, provided, of course, one can believe the undergraduate in an introspective mood. A Dartmouth investigation showed only five men out of nearly four hundred who confest that athletics brought them to Hanover. The influence of Dartmouth graduates and undergraduates was the largest factor.

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## DIVIDENDS

### THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

New York, March 12, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 35) and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 10) have been declared, payable April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 23, 1914.

THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

### OFFICE OF

## Kelsey, Brewer & Co.

Bankers, Engineers and Operators  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock and three-quarters of one per cent. (¾%) on the Common Stock, payable April 1, 1914, to stockholders of record March 16, 1914. Books close March 16, 1914.

The Stock Books will be closed March 16th to March 31st, 1914, inclusive.

BLAINE GAVETT, Secretary

March 14th, 1914.

### American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 20, 1914.

On account of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, the Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 20th, and reopened at 10.00 A. M., on April 1, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON.

Preferred Dividend Notice.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record March 25, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

### LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable April 20, 1914, to shareholders of record as of March 31, 1914. The transfer books of the Company will close March 31, and reopen April 18, 1914.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

### NIPISSING MINES COMPANY.

165 Broadway, New York, March 16, 1914.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable April 20, 1914, to shareholders of record as of March 30, 1914. The transfer books will close March 30, 1914, and reopen April 18, 1914.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

### REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

New York, March 12, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the First Preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Second Preferred stock of this company, payable April 1, 1914, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1914.

G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Extra Dividend on Common Stock.

The date of payment of the extra dividend on the common capital stock of this Company, declared on January 8, 1914, has been postponed from April 1 to July 1, 1914, subject to such further postponements as shall be deemed necessary or advisable by reason of litigation.

### UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., March 17, 1914.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 59.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26th, 1914.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

## UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. (37½ cts. per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2 per cent. (50 cts. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 4, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1914.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.





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At the close of Business on the 2nd day of March, 1914.

#### RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value..	\$1,815,880.00
Other securities, market value..	11,628,329.58
Real estate owned.....	1,530,043.04
Mortgages owned.....	5,384,073.05
Loans secured by other collateral..	3,416,613.87
Bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	11,973,021.29
Overdrafts (secured).....	30,301.08
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	1,183,465.80
Specie .....	3,700,000.00
Legal-tender notes and notes of national banks.....	200,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Suspense account.....	500,637.12
Insurance account, bonds, and mortgages .....	198.00
Accrued interest entered.....	488,135.07
Accrued interest not entered....	9,349.66
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$41,860,047.56</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits .....	3,956,043.21
Reserved for taxes.....	33,346.67
Preferred deposits.....	3,575,012.40
Deposits not preferred.....	29,454,156.77
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	289,658.36
Other liabilities, viz.:	
General account interest.....	366,098.60
Life insurance.....	367,631.92
Annuities .....	2,462,150.31
Accrued interest entered.....	341,160.11
Contingent account.....	7,291.69
Accrued interest not entered .....	7,497.52
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$41,860,047.56</b>

HENRY PARISH, President  
WALTER KERR, 1st Vice-President  
HENRY PARISH, Jr., 2d Vice-President  
S. M. B. HOPKINS, 3d Vice-President  
ZEGGER W. van ZELM, Secretary  
IRVING L. ROE, Asst. Secretary  
J. LOUIS van ZELM, Asst. Secretary  
JOHN C. VEDDER, Asst. Secretary

#### TRUSTEES

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Henry Parish	Cleveland H. Dodge
Frederic W. Stevens	Thomas Denny
Stuyvesant Fish	Lincoln Cromwell
Edmund L. Baylies	Paul Tuckerman
Henry A. C. Taylor	Walter Kerr
C. O'D. Iselin	Howard Townsend
W. Emlen Roosevelt	Engene Delano
Joseph H. Choate	Alfred E. Marling
Samuel Thorne	Moses Taylor
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THE BANKING CORPORATION OF MONTANA  
P. O. Box D, Helena, Montana

# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### THE NEW HAVEN AGREEMENT

A final agreement between the Department of Justice and the New Haven Railroad Company, for dissolution or disintegration, was reached last week, and a suit under the Sherman act has been avoided. The company divests itself of the Boston & Maine steam railroad, which is to be placed in the hands of trustees and to be sold within two years and ten months; of its Connecticut, Rhode Island and Berkshire trolleys, which are to be sold by trustees within five years; and of all of its steamship lines (those doing business in Long Island Sound excepted), for the sale of which, by trustees, three years are allowed. The fate of the Sound lines depends upon a forthcoming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the application of the law which is a part of the Panama Canal act. It was incorrectly reported that the Department demanded the sale of the company's waterfront real estate in half a dozen cities. Such wharf and dock property as is owned by the steamship companies will go with them; other similar property is not to be disturbed.

The company was defendant in a suit for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law some years ago. This suit, begun by Attorney General Bonaparte, was dropt by Attorney General Wick-ersham, his successor, the general belief being that he thought it could not be successfully prosecuted.

It is supposed to be the aim of the Government to prevent, in the public interest, a harmful suppression of competition. There was substantially no competition between the New Haven and the Boston & Maine which could be suppress. So far as we can learn there has been no harmful suppression of competition as a result of the acquisition of urban and interurban trolley lines by the company. We know that in some places the original competition has been preserved and that the service has ben improved, with no increase of cost to the public. We are unable to see how the public is to gain anything by the segregation of the Boston & Maine or the trolley lines, provided that the company is in honest and competent hands. The steamship lines years ago were conducted in competition with the railroad, especially as to freight. Acquisition of them by the railroad company gave an opportunity to increase the average cost of transportation between New York and ports on the Sound. We do not remember that testimony has been offered to show that such an increase has been made. If it was made, the public interest has suffered, and the increase might be warrant for prosecution.

A statement recently published by J. P. Morgan & Co. should be regarded, we think, as a sufficient answer to the

assertion that this banking house has "bled" the company while acting as its fiscal agent. It shows that during twenty years the firm's profits, in handling securities of the company having a par value of \$333,083,803, were only \$350,265, or about one-tenth of one per cent. Those who are familiar with the firm's history and character will be inclined to accept without question the accompanying declaration that neither the firm nor any member of it ever had any interest in the properties which the company or its subsidiaries have acquired. It is true, however, that excessive prices were paid for some of these properties, the circumstances possibly indicating concealed profits for persons in authority, and that in the financial record of the company there is much that deserves sharp condemnation. The Morgan firm was influential in the company's management, and people have been asking why its undoubted influence was not exerted to prevent what has been condemned. An investigation concerning the objectionable transactions is now to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and we hope that all the facts will be brought to light.

### OIL COMPANY PROFITS

The Ohio Oil Company, formerly a subsidiary of the Standard, exhibits a net profit of \$22,803,641 for the year 1913, or 152 per cent on the capital stock. It paid dividends amounting to fifty-seven per cent, and increased its surplus to \$63,000,000. The Standard Oil Company of California, another former subsidiary, increased its net profits from \$7,106,156, in 1912, to \$19,386,140 (or forty-three per cent on its capital) in 1913, and its surplus is now \$35,000,000. A long list of the large profits and dividends of the former subsidiaries might be added.

Because of these profits and of the increases since dissolution of the Standard was ordered, it is not surprising that many say there has been no real dissolution. Actual competition among the distributed parts, they assert, would not permit such enormous gains.

### A PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE

Speaking of the effect of railroad financial offenses upon the securities market we said, on this page, a few weeks ago:

"The entire railway industry of the United States suffers in public estimation at home and abroad by reason of such offenses as have been brought to light by investigation of the affairs of these four [the Frisco, Rock Island, New Haven and St. Paul] corporations. It would be profitable for the great industry to protect itself by undertaking the detection and restraint of the guilty by means of a permanent committee appointed for the purpose."



## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

# THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1914:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$42,193,504.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..	1,002.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....	4,138,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, \$350,000; to secure postal savings, \$150,000 .....	500,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, \$211,460; to secure postal savings, \$170,000 .....	381,460.00
U. S. bonds loaned.....	25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	251,035.00
Bonds, securities, etc.....	1,763,253.24
Banking house.....	2,200,000.00
Other real estate owned.....	425,592.84
Due from national banks (not reserve agents) .....	2,919,742.91
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks.....	1,335,173.32
Checks and other cash items.....	88,830.25
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	9,358,055.35
Notes of other national banks.....	100,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.....	1,302.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie .....	10,428,732.10
Legal-tender notes.....	1,500,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer (5 per cent. of circulation)..	209,400.00
United States bonds sold under agree- ment to re-purchase.....	970,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....	176,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit .....	122,327.72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$79,088,412.53</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund.....	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	1,759,752.60
National banknotes outstanding.....	3,900,200.00
Due to other national banks.....	19,378,670.40
Due to State and private banks and bankers .....	6,578,441.66
Due to trust companies and savings banks .....	7,073,448.41
Dividends unpaid.....	4,145.50
Individual deposits subject to check	26,878,149.46
Demand certificates of deposit.....	198,676.20
Time certificates of deposit.....	250,000.00
Accepted checks.....	2,574,031.97
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	640,509.74
United States deposits.....	147,545.63
Postal savings deposits.....	260,508.84
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	351,864.66
Letters of credit.....	122,327.72
Reserved for taxes (balance to cred- it) .....	139.74
United States bonds sold under agree- ment to re-purchase.....	970,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$79,088,412.53</b>

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, LEWIS L. CLARKE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
LEWIS L. CLARKE,  
President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1914.  
ROY MURCHIE,  
Notary Public.  
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County, 4.

Certificate filed in New York County, 49.  
Correct—Attest:

CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, }  
EDW. BURNS. } Directors.  
P. A. S. FRANKLIN, }

It is now reported that a protective committee or bureau may be formed. Dispatches from Chicago say that railway managers in the West "are giving attention to a suggestion recently made that they form an organization to keep a close watch upon the plans of all railways, especially any schemes designed to bleed a great system by the sale of collateral lines at absurdly high figures." They point, it is said, to the Frisco and New Haven systems "as examples of what might have been prevented if there had been an active and watchful organization to step in at the proper moment."

It is possible that the "suggestion" was our own. Whether it was or not we hope that such an organization will be formed.

## YOAKUM EMERGES

B. F. Yoakum has emerged from the obscurity which he sought several months ago, and in letters of about 2000 words is advising the committees of Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission about the regulation of railroads and their securities.

B. F. Yoakum was chairman of the board of the Frisco railroad system when that system went into bankruptcy. An official inquiry by the commission showed that the chief cause of the collapse had been the loading of purchased subsidiaries upon the back of the original company, and that this loading had yielded large profits to Yoakum, several directors associated with him, and two or three of the company's executive officers. For example, Yoakum, with eight directors or officers, bought one railroad property for \$3,891,000 and sold it to their company for a profit of \$3,000,000. In this case, Yoakum's investment was \$300,000, and it yielded a profit of \$228,413. There were many operations of this kind, Yoakum and his fellow directors and officers acting both as sellers and as buyers, and an incomplete investigation showed \$7,038,000 of these personal profits.

We do not see why the commission or a Congress committee should want advice from Yoakum. His offer of it is an exhibition of what those who sometimes use slang call "nerve." Those to whom the offer has been made might with propriety give him advice about restitution.

The following dividends are announced:

American Agricultural Chemical Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, both payable April 15.

Remington Typewriter Company, first preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent; second preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent, both payable April 1.

D. C. Heath & Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable April 1.

American Public Utilities Company, preferred, quarterly, 1½ per cent; common, quarterly, ¾ of one per cent, both payable April 1.

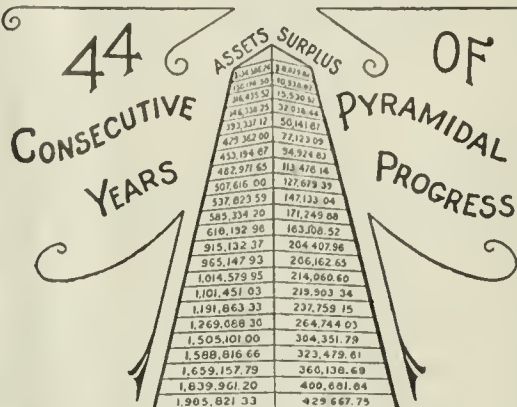
American Telephone and Telegraph Company, \$2.00 per share, payable April 15.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, extra, common, payment postponed from April 1 to July 1.

Nipissing Mines Company, quarterly, 5 per cent, payable April 20.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable April 20.

## THE COMPANY WITH THE PYRAMID



## NEW HAMPSHIRE

3,303,575.24 972,327.26  
3,367,026.27 1,003,255.03

## FIRE INSURANCE Co.

4,069,140.67	1,252,267.06
4,310,836.19	1,257,058.25
4,500,404.12	1,322,978.14
4,681,149.61	1,408,681.54
5,196,017.48	1,510,064.23
5,553,270.70	1,578,330.82
5,725,809.34	1,654,504.81
6,097,887.20	1,700,761.60
6,250,526.89	1,703,433.67

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$2,797,093.22  
POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS \$3,453,433.67

## Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of \$100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of.....\$27,219,045,826.00  
Received premiums thereon to the extent of.....282,298,429.80  
Paid losses during that period 141,567,550.30  
Issued certificates of profits to dealers.....89,740,400.00  
Of which there have been redeemed .....82,497,340.00  
Leaving outstanding at present time.....7,243,060.00  
Interest paid on certificates amounts to.....22,585,640.25  
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to.....13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.  
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.  
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.  
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.  
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

## UTAH COPPER COMPANY

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Utah Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Friday, the 24th day of April, 1914, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed at three o'clock p. m., on the 3rd day of April, 1914, and reopened upon the final adjournment of the meeting.

Dated, New York, March 20, 1914.

SPENCER PENROSE, Secretary.

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The Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at McAlpin Hotel, 34th St. and Broadway, New York, and the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to

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PIERCE TOURIST CO., 1478 Broadway, N. Y.

### Travel Abroad First-class thruout \$500.00 nine weeks.

Select party of ten sail July 9. Send for booklet of Ideal Tour.

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### TURRELL'S TOURS \$325 EUROPE 1914

Plan now. Organizers wanted. Small parties. \$325-\$500. June to Sept. C. A. TURRELL, Prof. of Romance Langs., Univ. of Arizona, Tucson.

### Shoreham Hotel Washington

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Rates Reasonable

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10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres

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Formerly with Hotel Imperial

## IN THE INSURANCE WORLD

BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

### NOT OUT OF THE USUAL

A traveling acquaintance, with knowledge of our long connection with all branches of the insurance business, especially in an advisory capacity, sat in the same railway coach seat with us one day lately and frankly admitted that he wished to use a part of the time we give to our morning paper on such trips in securing some information and advice on the subject of life insurance. That theme never grows old with us and, therefore, we made no sacrifice in postponing to a later hour the companionship of the newspaper for so good a service.

Stated briefly, this was his case: He is thirty-six years old; married; has three children, all girls under the age of ten; receives a salary of \$2700 a year as teller in a large bank; lives comfortably but not extravagantly; keeps up his end in a limited social set; pays for a pew; sends two children to a modest little local private school; is paying for the home in which he lives and succeeds in saving, net, only an insignificant proportion of his income. The unpaid balance on his house is something less than \$5000, secured by two mortgages and the requisite fire insurance protection. His personal insurance consists of a \$5000 accident and health policy in a good company at a cost of \$25 a year, and a certificate for \$2000 in a fraternal insurance order at a steadily increasing cost annually.

He wanted to know what we thought of his personal insurance equipment. We answered that the accident end of it was excellent and, under the circumstances, reasonably sufficient, but that the life insurance portion of it was sadly deficient, both as to quantity and quality.

To us his situation seemed perilous. In the event of his death under natural conditions, the \$5000 of accident insurance would yield nothing. The fraternal certificate may or may not be, at that time, collectible at its face. At best, it lacks all the guarantees essential to a life insurance contract. What were the hazards and who was risking them? Death would cut off the family's income, and there was a debt against the home of about \$5000. The wife and children, all females, and all incapable of making a living, were carrying the risk. It is quite evident that this man had been thinking on the situation and that he had some misgivings as to the possible results. He must have realized that a possible \$2000 would not balance the books closed at the order of death.

What was the remedy?

Nothing less than the investment of every dollar he was saving annually in old-line legal reserve life insurance, carrying loan and cash values and extended insurance provisions. Not endowment insurance, not limited-payment insurance—these in his case required too



much premium—but good, old-fashioned ordinary life insurance, granting the greatest amount of protection for the smallest amount of premium. His income, responsibilities, and age exclude him from the higher priced forms of life insurance.

This man actually needs not less than \$10,000 of life insurance of sterling quality. His death at this time would ruin his family.

He saves at present less than \$150 a year. A policy for \$5000 in a good company will cost him about \$135 a year. If he lives twenty years, its cash value will be worth about \$1700. The annual dividends over the whole period will easily average fifteen per cent of the premium, or about \$400 more, a total of \$2100 return on \$2700, making the probable cost of the insurance, net, \$600 or about \$30 a year for \$5000—six dollars per thousand.

Are you in this man's class?

The fire waste during February in the United States and Canada is estimated at \$21,744,200—nearly \$800,000 a day.

Politics is responsible for an effort being made in the New York Legislature to abolish the useful office of State Fire Marshal.

It may be of interest to some readers to know at how low a rate the best constructed buildings can be insured. The rate on the Woolworth Building, New York is 31½ cents per \$100 of insurance for three years.

As the result of the enactment of Kentucky's impossible fire insurance rating law nearly all the fire insurance companies have suspended business in that state and owners of burnable property the policies on which are expiring are in a perilous situation. The number of these will increase daily.

The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, charged with the administration of the workmen's compensation law, have ruled that employers must mail or deliver compensation due to their injured workmen at the homes of the latter, except in such cases where workmen have waived that provision.

The New York Insurance Department recently licensed the American Mutual Compensation Insurance Company of New York City, the first organization of its kind in the state. It is authorized to write compensation, employers' liability, public liability and teams and trucks property damage insurance. The company begins with a membership of about eighty employers with 25,000 employees.

The Insurance Department of New York has requested the fire insurance companies under that jurisdiction to file with the department not later than April 1, 1914, the minimum annual and term (three and five years) rates on private dwellings, barns, summer dwellings, and apartment houses in the cities and villages of the state. It is evident from the form of the request that the department is making an effort to ascertain the methods used by different companies in rating these risks.

## Delightful Home Communities On Long Island's North Shore

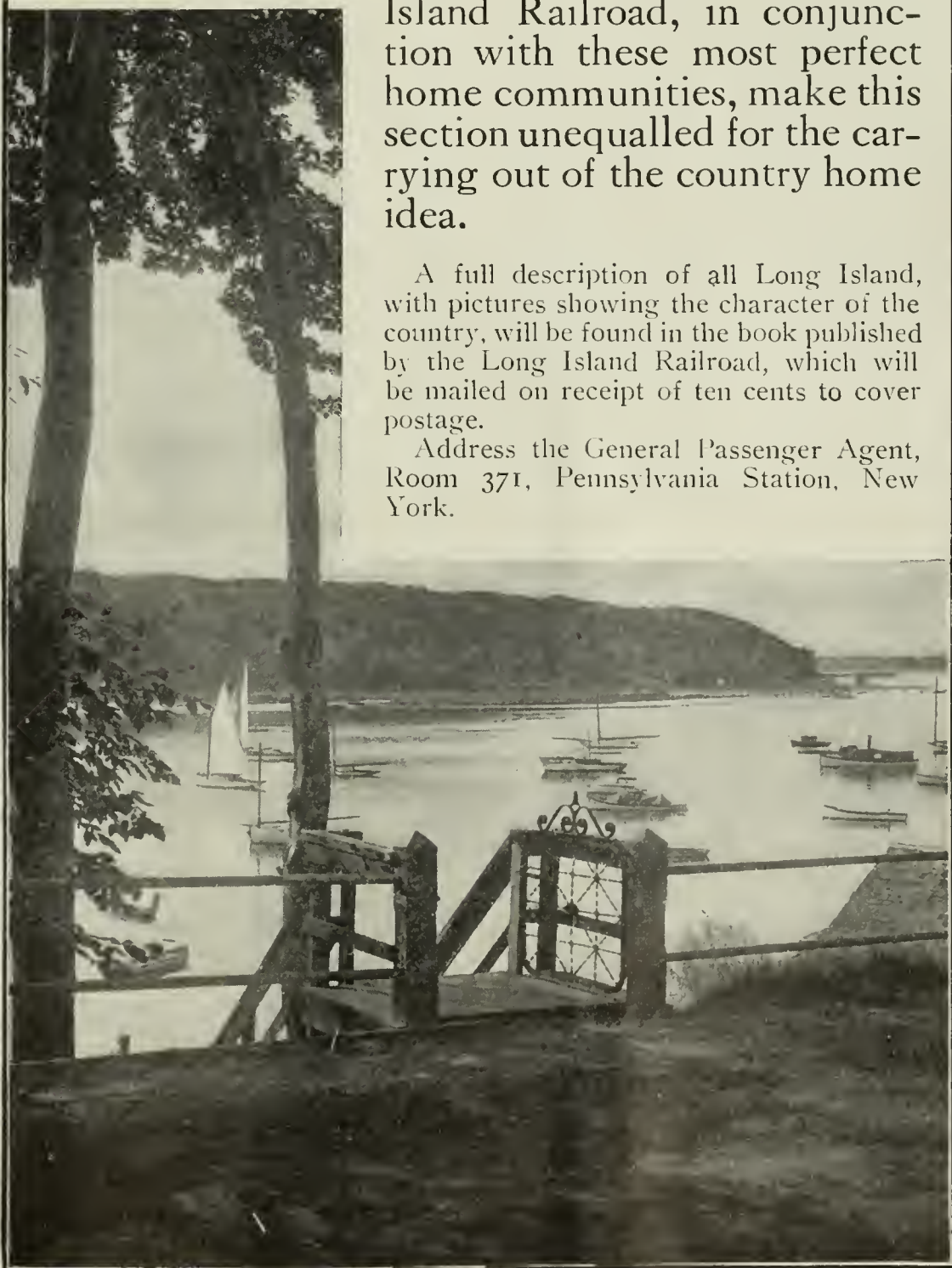
**H**ERE you will enjoy scenery as delightful and romantic as any to be found in the wilds of Canada. Lovers of the country, imbued with the marvelous landscape spread out before them, have built homes and established colonies in the midst of this artist's paradise.

A thick growth of old trees stretches from the water's edge to the very summit of high hills, from which is unfolded before one's eyes a panorama of water views, green fields and the sky line of New York City beautifully outlined on the western horizon.

The easy access of the north shore villages to the Pennsylvania Station, in New York, via the Long Island Railroad, in conjunction with these most perfect home communities, make this section unequalled for the carrying out of the country home idea.

A full description of all Long Island, with pictures showing the character of the country, will be found in the book published by the Long Island Railroad, which will be mailed on receipt of ten cents to cover postage.

Address the General Passenger Agent, Room 371, Pennsylvania Station, New York.





# Romances of Modern Business

*The American romance is in the large office buildings and the marts of trade; it is the romance of great achievements in commerce, in industrial leadership. And it is a wonderful romance! The child of the world's nations is leading them!—ARNOLD BENNETT.*

## The Story of a Mattress

**I**NSPIRATION comes to us in odd ways. The flash of genius may be given flame by a prosaic happening; masterful strokes of success receive impetus from a casual incident.

So when an old Frenchman of a quarter of a century ago fidgeted in the pew of his provincial church and wondered why worship of the Almighty must be attended with hard benches he was approaching a genuine service to the world.

The Gallic squire did not create a new religion, nor conceive an improved form of worship, nor rise in rebellion against prayer and meditation; but while the priest was chanting the Litany, he thought out of a way of assisting churchgoers to a more serene spirit of prayer through physical comfort.

Which was strictly in accord with his piety. For the Frenchman's thought has paved the way to church comfort, as well as home luxury.

But that was in France twenty-five years ago, and we are concerned with the present time in the United States of America. And if we look for our modern reflex of the old Frenchman's inspiration, we shall find it in the Ostermoor Mattress.

This story has to do with the romance of the Ostermoor. A romantic history this mattress has, with its inception in a quaint village in Brittany, over the sea, and the story shifting to America and involving some representative Americans.

The old Frenchman who thought out a way to make pew cushions for churches little realized that his idea would make a great business in far-away America. But he knew that stuffed cushions would be unsatisfactory for church purposes. So he conceived the idea of a cushion—built and not stuffed.

A few years later, the idea was sold to an American. Eventually it came into the hands of Ostermoor & Company, then a very small concern. The built cushion was recognized as a promising article.

Mr. M. G. Ostermoor and Mr. Edwin A. Ames in a modest way began making church cushions. They reno-

vated old ones as well. In those days they did not mind taking small jobs. Later they developed the idea and made a mattress. A small trade was built up with hotels and hospitals; but the business was limited.

Just then fate turned a lucky card for the owners of the Ostermoor patent when a well-known advertising agent had his attention directed to the new kind of mattress. He had never seen anything like it before. He saw at once its scientific side, its practical qualities for general appeal.

In a few days, the agent called at the small office of Ostermoor & Company. He urged Mr. Ames to expend at least two hundred dollars in advertising the only mattress that was built and not stuffed. That was in 1895.

The suggestion was not even taken seriously. Today Mr. Ames tells of this with relish.

"I had so little faith in advertising that it took this agent nearly three months to induce me to dig down in my jeans and produce the two hundred dollars," he relates in his characteristic way. "He had explained over and over again that I would be exploiting my mattress and necessarily creating a demand for it, but at that time I could not see the logic of it.

"And when the agent showed me the copy and told me he intended spending all my money for a half-page in one magazine—well, what I thought of him wouldn't be esthetic publicity.

"But my surprise can be imagined when in a few days the orders from that one advertisement amounted to nearly one thousand dollars. Naturally, I continued to increase my advertising appropriation until we were using some thirty national magazines.

"When I tell merchants that my advertising appropriation has reached two hundred thousand dollars a year, and that my business has been built up through national magazine advertising, there is little need of anyone asking if I am a believer in national magazine advertising."

The Ostermoor Company not long ago celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization. The first three years of its business life were meager; for the Ostermoor Mattress, like many other advertised commodities, had a modest beginning and a struggle during its early existence.

A dynamic force must be brought into the making of the success of a commercial product. This stirring influence—need it be said?—is the power to tell the people what the merchant has, and to tell them in a way that will command attention, interest, and confidence.

The success of the Ostermoor Mattress is a striking example of the application of this influence to business.

Eighteen years ago, the Ostermoor Mattress was first advertised in a national magazine. Since then its makers have consistently advertised in the magazines of national circulation. Today it is seldom that you lie down in a hotel, club, or home without reposing on an Ostermoor.

Mr. Ames and his business associates freely give magazine advertising credit for their success. Hear him further:

"Our business has grown beyond our fondest expectations. As an example, I might state we did more business during the month of October, 1913, than we did during the entire year of 1896. And as the business was built entirely upon magazine advertising, we, naturally, feel indebted to the magazines."

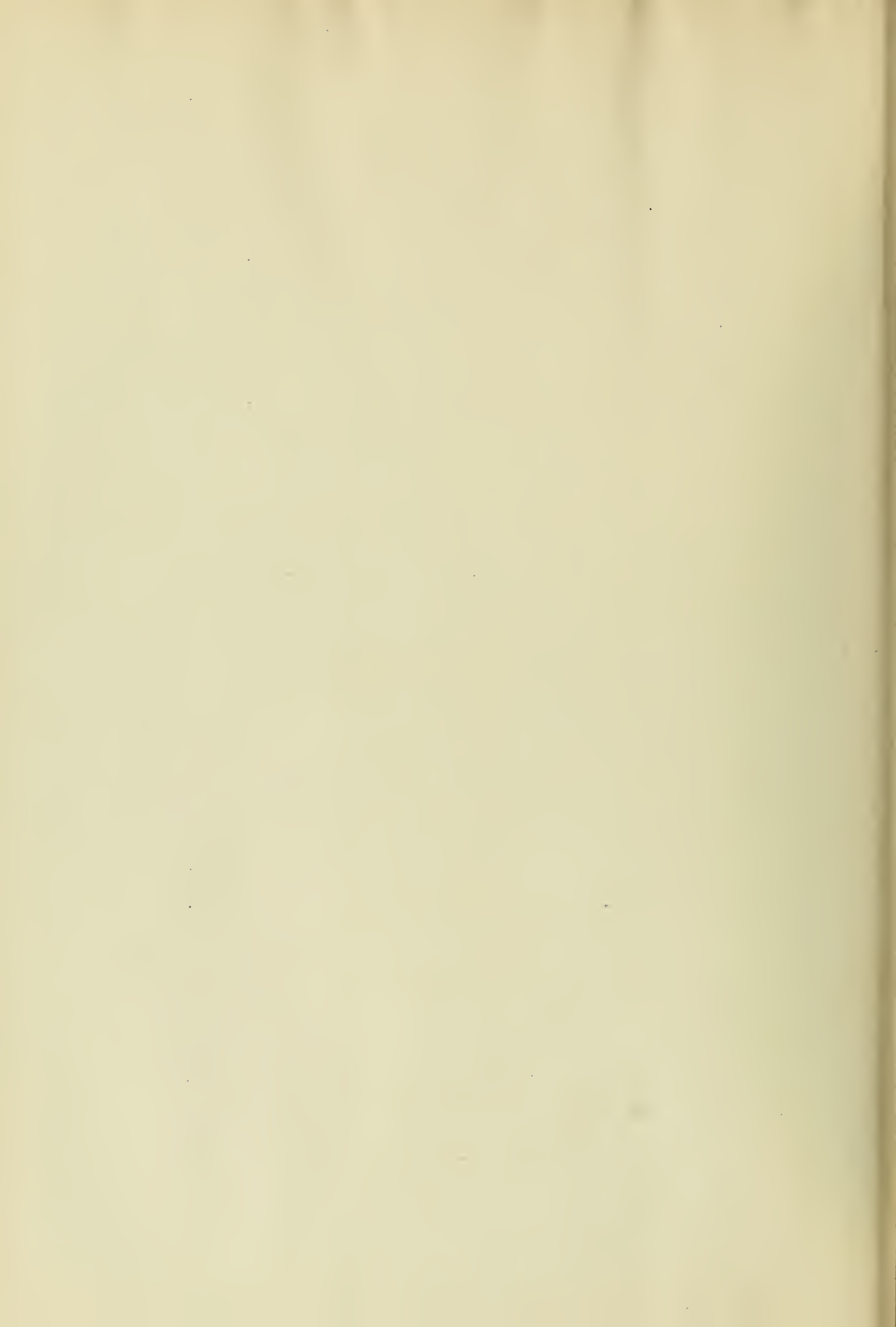
But it is not sufficient merely to tell of the success achieved by the Ostermoor Company through the force of national magazine advertising; for the same power has performed another service. This is the scope of its achievement for the buying public.

The Ostermoor has brought comfort to thousands, has lightened the weariness of travel and lessened the strain of sickness. It is an important feature of our present-day contributions to comfort and happiness. Such products have more than a commercial mission.











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